

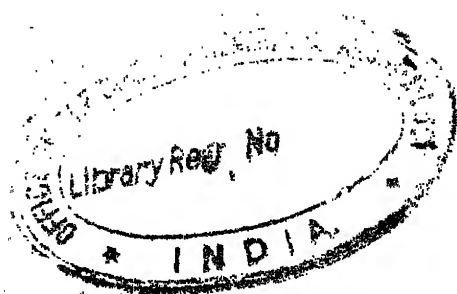
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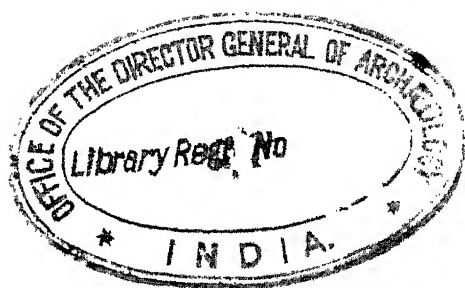
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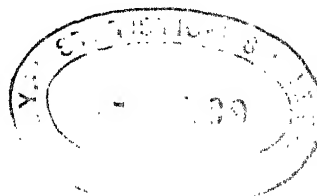


THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND
MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR
BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

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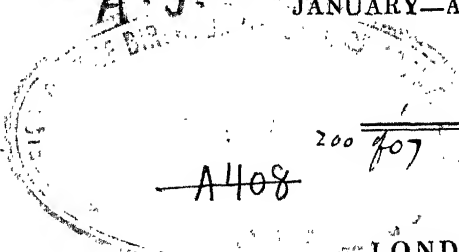


VOL. XXXIV.—NEW SERIES.

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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL.

JANUARY—APRIL.

1841.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXXVII.

THE January mail brings accounts from China to the 6th October; Bombay, to the 1st December; Madras, to the 21st November, and Calcutta, to the 20th November, which are of the highest importance.

The intelligence brought by the December mail from the two extreme points of the East where the British arms are employed was of a favourable complexion, and, with respect to the operations in the Affghan and Beloochee countries, disappointed the gloomy presages which the tenour of the preceding advices was calculated to encourage. So little can human sagacity predict, with any exactitude, that certain moral effects will spring from the causes to which it is natural and reasonable to refer them, that events the most untoward not rarely produce the most auspicious results. Of this truth the occurrences in Toorkistan afford an illustration.

It would appear that the negotiation with which the ex-ruler of Cabul amused the British agent, and which was expected to have ended in the quiet retirement of Dost Mahomed Khan from the political scene, was merely a cover to a grand scheme of hostility against us, in which he had engaged not only the Wali or governor of Khoolum (the frontier town of Koondooz) and other Usbeg chiefs, but even the Sikhs and Nepaulese. The discovery of this project, contemporaneous with the march of the Khan and his allies upon Bameean, created a well-grounded alarm at Cabul, it being accompanied by unequivocal symptoms of dissatisfaction not only in that city, but at Candahar and Ghuzni, and of a popular rising throughout the country. The ex-ameer, who was well supplied with money, enlisted the strongest passions of the people against the Feringhees, by artfully investing his enterprize with a religious character, and numbers crowded to his standard. Had success crowned his first attempt, if we can trust the representations of the state of the country given in the Indian papers, an extensive insurrection would have embroiled the affairs of Affghanistan, and postponed till a remote period the "restoration of the unity and tranquillity

of the Affghan people." The recapture of Khelat, the successes of the Beloochees, the discomfitures sustained by our troops in the Kamurd valley and the Bajore country, may well be supposed to have depressed the energies of the small British force left in the territories of Shah Shooja, and our advanced stations in the Hindu Koosh, pushed apparently too far, considering their weakness and want of support, were incapable of making an effectual resistance to the unexpected invasion.

Sir Alexander Burnes's work* will afford the reader a good notion of the country and people in this part of Toorkistan. Heights 12,000 feet in altitude; terrific defiles amongst precipices, rising to 2,000 and 3,000 feet, and overhanging the road (that near Heibuk being so narrow, and the rocks so high, that the sun is excluded at noon-day); dreary vallies, destitute of all vegetation, are tenanted by tribes of pitiless Usbegs, Huzuras, and Tatars, who are professional plunderers and men-stealers. The chief of Koondooz, the secret ally of Dost Mahomed Khan, possesses a powerful influence over these tribes, the very elements of whose character fit them to become the instruments of secret and sudden enterprizes. The "encouragement afforded to dangerous intrigues by the division of Affghanistan into weak and disunited chiefships" is strongly insisted upon by Lord Auckland, in his letter to the Secret Committee,† as a reason for aiding the enterprize of Shah Shooja with British troops.

The situation of affairs was, therefore, critical. As a prelude to the advance upon Cabul, a son of Dost Mahomed attacked our post at a place called Bajgah, beyond Bameean, in the Koosh country, which was occupied by some British Goorkhas and a few of the Afghan levies. Lieut. Ratray, the assistant to the political agent (there being no other British officer present), led these men against the Usbegs, whom they drove back with loss, both the Goorkhas and the Affghan horse behaving with great gallantry. The unobstructed advance of Dost Mahomed's army, however, and the impossibility of defending Bajgah, compelled its garrison to fall back upon Bameean: in the retreat, the Affghan infantry abandoned their colours in a shameful manner, and even went over with their arms to the enemy's camp.

A small force was hastily despatched from Cabul, under Brigadier Dennie, to the relief of the detachment at Bameean. The brigadier, learning that a party of the enemy had entered a valley from one of the great defiles in his front, marched from Bameean, with about seven hundred sepoy and Ghorkhas, and a party of Affghan cavalry, to drive them back, which he accomplished, but was surprised to behold, on the retirement of this advanced party, the entire army of Dost Mahomed Khan and the Wali drawn up. With the same promptitude and spirit which, in the early epochs of British Indian history, won so many splendid fields, he led his small but resolute band against the multitude (estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000), dislodged the Usbegs from a chain of forts, attacked their main body, and totally routed it, capturing all its *matériel*, and continuing the pursuit till it was dispersed, killing and wounding many more than their own

* Travels in Bokhara, vol. i. c. 6.

† Correspondence relating to Affghanistan, No. 4.

number: amongst the wounded is the ex-ameer himself. This brilliant affair, Sir Willoughby Cotton was of opinion, would be "the means of tranquillizing the spirit of insurrection which was rife in various parts of the country, and of effectually destroying all influence Dost Mahomed might have hoped to excite." It is no unimportant feature of this exploit, that it has been achieved by native troops alone.

Meanwhile, the chiefs of Kohistan, where Dost Mahomed Khan has much influence, rose in co-operation with him. Sir R. Sale entered the country, and, after some rather severe conflicts, succeeded in dislodging them from their forts. The result of this success, and of a subsequent action with the Khan himself, the particulars of which are not yet known, has been the defection from his cause of his ally, the Wali, and the unconditional surrender of the Dost to the British envoy and minister at Cabul; an event which throws into the shade some slight checks sustained in the Kohistan, a strong country, resolutely defended.

This event alone would be a subject of exultation, but the occurrences in the Punjab, so singularly coincident with it, enhance its value.

Kurruck Singh, the nominal ruler of the Sikh state, is dead; his son, No Nehal Singh, a determined enemy to the British interests, who succeeded him, has been killed by an accident, and the authority has (for the present at least) devolved upon Shere Singh, an adopted son of old Runjeet, and who, though of a profligate and tyrannical character, is not deficient in talents, nor supposed to be inimical to the policy pursued by his father. As an evidence of his friendly feeling, he has permitted the march of our troops through his territories.

The apprehensions entertained concerning Captain Brown and his brave companions at Kahun, abandoned in the Murree country, in Beloochistan, have been banished by their safe arrival at a British station. It appears that the Murrees acted not merely a generous but an almost chivalrous part towards this unfortunate garrison, granting them, when absolutely at their mercy, excellent terms, watching over their safety in their passage through the hills, and displaying a delicate humanity which the most polished nations of Europe do not always exhibit towards an enemy in their power. It is now said (such erroneous conclusions our ignorance of native character and manners is apt to draw) that this tribe, hitherto depicted in such sanguinary colours, had become our enemies not from inclination, but from a misapprehension of our motives, and from a high sense of wounded honour. They are represented as having suffered severely in the encounter with Major Clibborn, and advantage will doubtless be taken of their magnanimous conduct to cultivate a friendly understanding with this tribe, which may be the means of establishing the peace of Beloochistan more speedily and more effectually than by violent expedients.*

The operations in Scinde and Beloochistan appear likely to restore

* We refer the reader to the paper which follows this Review, for an excellent account of the tribes of Beloochistan.

tranquillity to those countries. Nusseer Khan has been defeated with considerable loss; in several minor affairs, the Beloochees have been invariably worsted; and, according to the latest accounts from Bombay, the fortress of Khelat was re-occupied by General Nott on the 4th November.

The proceedings of our expedition in China have been so far successful that they have attained the objects immediately in view, though the ultimate end is still to be accomplished. The island of Chusan, or rather the hëen of Ting-hae,* has been taken possession of, after a short resistance, which was evidently formal, not real. We regret to find, from the concurrent testimony of different private reports, that our men (Europeans), soldiers and sailors, disgraced themselves, not only by indulgence in intoxication, but by plundering the Chinese houses, an act without the poor excuse which protracted resistance is supposed to furnish troops in an assault, for the place was deserted. Neither Brigadier Burrell nor Sir Gordon Bremer, in their official despatches, mentions these instances of misconduct; the former, indeed, appears to negative the charge altogether, by stating that as soon as the principal gate was open, "guards were quickly posted at the whole of the gates, and every protection was given to life and property." The plundering, both in the city and the suburbs, he expressly attributes to "the lower order of the Chinese people." When it is stated by the correspondent of a Calcutta paper, that "the sailors were allowed to leave their boats and plunder the town on the beach;" that, as soon as the troops were landed, "a more complete pillage could not be conceived than then took place, every house being broken open, every drawer and box ransacked, and the streets strewn with fragments of furniture, &c., the plunder not ceasing till there was nothing else to take,"—which was *prior* to "the work of destruction being completed by the China men,"—it is inconceivable that this representation, confirmed by other reports, should be an invention, or that the commanders should have been ignorant of these facts, which, if true, reflect discredit upon themselves. A presumption that at least some misconduct was imputable to some of the force is afforded by the compliment paid, in the Brigade Orders, to the marines (who were stationed on the pagoda hill), to the exclusion of the other parts of the force.

A part of the squadron having been despatched by Admiral Elliot (who arrived at Chusan on the very day of its surrender) to Ningpo, to land a letter from Lord Palmerston addressed to the Chinese minister, the authorities behaved with great civility, treating the British officers on a footing of equality, and styling them "honourable officers of the English nation," though they declined forwarding the letter. This change of tone is attributed to the chastisement which had been inflicted upon the authorities at Amoy, where a boat, unarmed, with a flag of truce from the *Blonde*, was repulsed with abusive threats, and fired upon; this act drew upon the fort the broadsides of the frigate, which soon laid it in ruins, put the troops on shore to flight, as well as the war-junks, except one that was burnt. The

* The term *hëen* designates the principal town of a district.

neighbouring heights, as at the attack on Chusan, were crowded with spectators. Since this, it would appear that a second and severer conflict has taken place at Amoy.

Ningpo is situated in the river of that name, which is about nine leagues to the westward of Chusan. The English had formerly a factory here, as well as at Amoy; the latter, indeed, was continued till the edict of the emperor, confining the trade to Canton, compelled the Company to withdraw it.

It appears that Admiral Elliot proceeded up the Pih-ho river, and that a negotiation was entered into between him and an imperial officer of high rank, the result of which is said to be, that the Emperor of China has conceded every one of our demands, even to the payment of a very large sum by way of indemnity. Some doubt is indeed suggested in private letters whether these concessions are to be relied upon.

Meanwhile, a new subject of complaint has arisen in the seizure of a British subject at Macao, which has led to a pretty sharp conflict between part of our blockading force and the Chinese forts at the barrier. Full details of these occurrences will be found in our China intelligence. It seems that Mr. Stanton, who was at Macao in the capacity of a tutor, had imprudently ventured beyond the limits of the Portuguese territory, and was seized by the Chinese, under the authority of the Viceroy's proclamation, and conveyed to Canton, where he was subjected to examination before the authorities *on his knees*. Prompt measures were taken to procure his enlargement, which were so far from being successful, that the Canton authorities, having evidence from him that Englishmen were living at Macao, were about to send a force to "assist the Portuguese" in driving them away. A part of our squadron and a detachment of our troops were brought to the barrier (on the peninsula between the Chinese territory and that of Macao); a smart action took place, in which the Chinese seem to have behaved with unexpected spirit, but were severely punished, and, after sustaining and returning a cannonade of two hours from the ships, fled upon the landing of our troops. This incident will be more likely to quicken than to retard the progress of the negotiations for a final arrangement, which are to take place at Canton. No official reports of this affair have yet been published; it is not, therefore, clear upon what ground the attack was commenced on the part of Capt. Smith; whether it was the detention of Mr. Stanton or the appearance of Chinese soldiers at the barrier, for the alleged purpose of driving away the English. It is distinctly stated in the private accounts, that the *Hyacinth* commenced the cannonade.

Upon the whole, we never recollect a month so fruitful in intelligence from the East of so much importance.

Since the above was written, a *Gazette* has been published containing the details of the surrender of Dost Mahomed Khan, and the re-capture of Khelat.

THE CAMPAIGN IN AFFGHANISTAN.

JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

CHAPTER IV.

HAVING bid farewell to Sinde and entered Kutch Gundava, a province of Beloochistan, I shall here make a slight summary of its history, and that of its rulers, as far as they are connected with our present proceedings, more particularly as, on our return, Mehrab Khan, the chief of Khelat, suffered the punishment due to his falsehood and treachery.

Beloochistan is bounded on the north by Seistan and Affghanistan; on the south by the Indian Ocean; on the east by Sinde; and on the west by Laristan and Kirman, the ancient Carmania. Khelat has for many years been the capital, nominally at least, of Beloochistan, and the seat of government, owing to the powerful supremacy of its khan or chief, and the bond which has long subsisted between him and the Cabul monarch. The government of Khelat, at the time the army of the Indus proceeded to Affghanistan, comprised the provinces of Jhorawan, Sarawan, Mukran, Lus, Kutch Gundava, Hurrund Dazel, Mustoong, and Shâl. The Khelat influence over the provinces of Mukran and Lus, at its most powerful periods, has been little more than nominal, and now barely exists; Shâl and Mustoong, originally a province and district of Affghanistan, and naturally entirely beyond the limits of Beloochistan Proper, were ceded to Khelat-i Nusseer, the Kumburanee Khelat chief, by Ahmed Shah Dooranee, monarch of Cabul, in gratitude for his eminent services against the Persians: but since the return of the British army, they have again been made over to Shah Shooja by the present Beloochee chief, with Kutch Gundava.

The great popular division of the country is into Beloochees and Brahooès; the former being divided into three great tribes—the Nahrooes, the Rinds, and the Murghsees; these again have their numberless subdivisions. The Brahooès principally inhabit the district of Khelat, the Hala or Brahooick mountains, and their bordering lands; the Rinds and Murghsees the country of Kutch Gundava; the latter, too, are scattered over Sinde: the Taujiks,* Baubees, a tribe of Affghan dealers; Dehwars;† Hindus; and Juths, principally artificers and labourers, descendants of the Hindu converts to Islamism, form the population of the country.

During Alexander's Indian expedition, he penetrated into the Beloochee province of Mukran (Gedrosia), and his invalid soldiers, under Craterus, being ordered to Carmania (Kirman), were doubtless led through the northern provinces of Beloochistan, by way of the Gundava or Bolan Passes. On the invasion of this country by the Mahomedan Arabs, it was in all probability occupied by the descendants of the vast Tartar family, and its conquest is mentioned by Ferishta and Nizam-ud-deen as one of comparative ease. But the first Mahomedan successes scarcely extended beyond the provinces of Mukran and Lus, and the country to the east of the Hala mountains; consequently, on the subjugation of Sinde, and the subsequent invasion of Delhi, by

* The Taujiks, Mr. Elphinstone informs us, are a race dispersed through the whole of Affghanistan as well as Beloochistan, and supposed to be the descendants of the Arabs who, after the flight of Mahomed from Mecca, invaded Persia, Affghanistan, and Beloochistan. They conquered the plains, but were unable to seize the mountain fastnesses. Several centuries subsequent, the mountaineers descended, and reduced the Taujiks to a state of dependence. They have lost their property, and live principally as tenants and husbandry servants. Some of them, however, retain their lands to the west.

† The Dehwars are supposed to be originally Persians, who, on the Mahomedan invasion of Persia, fled eastward, and settled themselves in the countries which protected them.

the Ghuznevide and Ghorī monarchs, the persecuted Hindus fled to the unpeopled and almost inaccessible mountain fastnesses of Beloochistan, where, having made themselves influential by their number and unwearied industry, they were speedily enabled to establish a government known in the country as the Hindu dynasty of Sehwa, of whom Khelat was the royal city. It appears that, about two centuries back, the last monarch of this house, being threatened by a horde of marauding aborigines, called a Mussulman tribe of mountain shepherds, the descendants of the original Arab invaders, to his aid, who, being successful, under their chief Kumber, ultimately deposed the Hindu monarch, and compelled the conversion of the prince his son, who, with his apostate adherents, fled to Kutch Gundava. The warlike shepherds having thus rid themselves of all opposition, their chief Kumbur established the Kumburanee dynasty on the throne of Khelat.

During the reign of his great grandson, Abdoollah Khan, the celebrated Nadir Shah of Persia successfully invaded Beloochistan, and on his return carried with him Abdoollah's two sons as hostages; still, however, leaving the subject chief in possession of the government. At his death, which occurred in a battle with the Sindians, he was succeeded by his son, Hajee Mahomed Khan, who, after a licentious and tyrannical reign of nearly three years, was stabbed to the heart by his brother Nusseer Khan. Nusseer was immediately proclaimed chief, greatly to the satisfaction of the Persian monarch, who, during Nusseer's stay as a hostage in his camp, had become much attached to him. Immediately on his accession, he commenced the work of reform; revoked the immoderate taxes imposed by his brother, granted indulgences and immunities to the miserable Hindus, compelled the petty chieftains to own his power, and made the tour of his dominions, eradicating ills, and improving the administration and cultivation wherever he journeyed. On Ahmed Shah Dooraunee becoming monarch of Cabul, Nusseer, by the treaty at Khelat, covertly declared himself dependent, specifying, however, that "he and his successors were never to assist in a civil war." Ahmed Shah subsequently conferred on Nusseer Khan, as before-mentioned, the Affghan province of Shāl and the districts of Hurrūd Dazel and Mustoong for his gallant services against the Persians at Tubbus. This excellent monarch, surnamed Khelat-i Nusseer, was, after a reign of about fifty years, succeeded by his son, Mahomed Khan, then a boy of fourteen. Mahomed was a humane and indolent man, averse to strife, and vainly seeking to quell the family broils, which only terminated in the death of his three brothers. He reigned about fifteen years and died leaving the succession disputed by two of his sons, Mehrab and Surufraz Khans, the latter of whom was murdered by his brother Mehrab, who thus obtained the throne. A third son, Azeem Khan, was poisoned by one of his wives in a fit of jealousy. Mehrab was an imbecile, tyrannical, and treacherous prince, in no way supporting the reputation of his grandfather. Hajee Mahomed Khan, the brother and predecessor of the celebrated Khelat-i Nusseer, left a son, Hajee Khan, whose heir, Behraun Khan, disputing the succession with his great uncle, was subsequently imprisoned and poisoned. The son of this unfortunate prince was unmolested during the mild reign of Mahomed Khan, but on the accession of his son Mehrab, the luckless Azeem Khan was assassinated, and his two sons, Shah Newaz Khan and Yar Mahomed Khan, were confined at Candahar. The former soon managed to escape, and returning to Beloochistan, placed himself at the head of a gang of desperate plunderers, infesting and laying waste the surrounding country. On the appearance of Shah Shooja's contingent and the army of the Indus in

Upper Sinde, Newaz proffered his allegiance, and was informed that, at the close of the campaign, Mehrab Khan should be compelled to grant him the districts of Shâl and Mustoong. It having, however, been deemed advisable to punish Mehrab Khan for his falsehood and treachery during the progress of the army north, on the return of General Willshire's division, in November, a force was despatched against Khelat, which was taken by storm, after a gallant resistance. Mehrab Khan, the chief, was killed, with many of his dependent chieftains, whilst bravely defending his palace; having in this one instance only displayed the spirit of his ancestor, the great Khelat-i Nusseer. Hussun Khan, the only son who had attained maturity, fled, and has since joined the Barukzye brothers, formerly the sirdars of Candahar, in Persia. Shah Newaz was proclaimed Khan of Khelat; agreeing in return for this acknowledgment to cede to Shah Shoojah in perpetuity Shâl, Mustoong, and Kutch Gundava. Our government have guaranteed the new shah in all his cousin's possessions, and have, moreover, undertaken to establish his power in the west and southern provinces of Beloochistan.

On the 13th March 1839, we reached Kotrah, eleven miles from Punjook, and the first village in the province of Kutch Gundava, subject to Mehrab Khan, the chief of Khelat, on our march northward; it is situated midway between Gundava and the pass of the same name. At the entrance to the pass, there is a beautifully clear stream issuing from the mountains, and abounding in fish, considered sacred by the natives, and collected at certain hours by the sound of a bell, when bread is distributed amongst them. To the horror of the villagers, on the luckless fish crowding in for their accustomed repast, some of the officers were so successful with the net and rod, that out of an originally large congregation, scarcely half a dozen were left to mourn their lost companions; for fish, even beyond other animals, have a gratification in living in large mutual societies, and are as susceptible of the pleasureable feelings as they are sensitive of pain and fear.* Sir John, the light cavalry, and a wing of the 19th, hastened from Gundava to meet the envoy, Mr. McNaghten, and the Shah. The Shah's contingent consisted of five battalions of infantry, each eight hundred strong; two troops of irregular horse, with guns attached; and two troops of horse artillery. The Bengal force, which started from Ferozpoore, amounted to four brigades; one of cavalry, *viz.* the 16th Lancers, the 2d and 3d Bengal Light Cavalry, 1st and 4th troops Local Horse: three infantry brigades; the first consisted of H.M. 13th I., the 16th and 48th N.I.; the second had the Bengal European Regt., the 35th and 37th N.I.: the third brigade was composed of the 31st, 42d, and 43d N.I., and the camel battery, park, &c. Our division was compelled to await the arrival of a kafila of camels, reported to have been detained by a partial flooding of the roads between this and Khunda. We were obliged to place our camels under charge of the rear-guard, the Beloochees having become most daring in their robberies. A party of forty actually passed through the camp to survey their chance of booty: as we had no return visit from them, they must have felt dissatisfied with their general inspection.

I walked to Khurreem Khan's garden, which has been mentioned as teeming with those flowers an Englishman loves to look upon; but on arriving at the gates found them locked. In prowling about for some one to give me admittance, I was accosted by a person dressed as a moollah, followed by twenty attendants; he ordered me, in a most offensive manner, to go, using

* *Vide* Turner's Sacred History and Notes.

the word *jao, jao*, repeatedly, coupled with insolent epithets. On bidding him beware how he ventured to address me, he contemptuously repeated the order; when, losing all patience, I seized the rascal by his sacred beard; I dragged him close to me, then holding him by it at arm's length, I shook it till he screamed for mercy, and possessing myself of a stick carried by one of his dismayed followers, I bid them advance one step towards me if they dared. Thanks to upwards of six feet height, and a pair of sturdy shoulders, not one ventured on an assault, but subsequently reported the case to our commanding officer, who very properly informed the enraged moollah, that he trusted all his officers, when so insulted, would go and do likewise. General provocations and annoyances we were obliged to bear, but no human authority could enforce submission to personal insult. I do not think I had been so enraged since, when, famishing at Tatta, and calling for breakfast, I found my servant had drunk my milk and eaten up my beef-steak. I mounted my horse to look at the country around, but had scarcely ridden a mile, when I was forced, by the insufferable heat, to return and fling myself exhausted on my cot. The thermometer in the tents stood at 111°. The face of the country is covered with water-courses and streams about four feet wide, and as many deep, all having their source in the Hala mountains: the country, either for purposes of irrigation or annoyance, might be flooded at a very short notice. The town and inhabitants are miserably poor, and though we had at first despaired of conciliating the latter, yet their love of gain soon prevailed over their fears, and in a couple of days they all flocked to their little shops, ready for barter. The houses, composed of rushes and mud, resemble the majority of those we passed in Sind: the bazar is also covered in as at Jurkh. Tobacco, wheat, and kurbee are the principal cultivations. Not a blade of forage procurable. There were several apple-trees in the khan's garden; like an overgrown school-boy, I plucked and ate of the unripe fruit, and consequently nearly gave my anxiously expecting comrades a step. The women seemed enveloped in a species of long tunic or shift, which, as far as I could judge, bore a very great resemblance to the *conicia di notte* worn by our fairer portion of the creation. The dress of the men resembles the Persian, to which also their language in some degree assimilates, and they all converse fluently in that tongue. This, perhaps, is a good confirmation of the opinion positively insisted on by the compiler of the *Mujmool Waridat*, but rejected by Col. Pottinger, that a portion of the population in Kutch Gundava, and to the east of Beloochistan, are the descendants of the persecuted Guebres, who, abandoning their country, fled eastward on the Mohamedan conquest of Persia. The traditions of the country so far east as the Luckee Pass are entirely confirmatory of this.

We were surrounded by thieves. Col. Pottinger represents the Beloochees and Brahooees, in particular, as considering private and petty theft dishonourable in the extreme; I confess I should like to know at what animal or article these rascally plunderers draw the distinction; for, though their predilection for horses and camels seemed innate and unconquerable, their anxiety to obtain even the smallest trifle was really wonderful for a people who despised plunder on a small scale. Even Khurree Khan warned us to keep a good look-out, as he assured us the *brave* Beloochees would not let the smallest opportunity of theft escape them. The fruits of a night's *chupao* had been luckily recovered at Gundava, and officers were ordered to send each a servant to recognize and claim their lost camels. These *chupaos*, on a larger and more murderous scale, because exercised on the defenceless inhabitants of a devoted

village, have been so well described by the colonel, that I shall here make a transcript : " These lawless incursions they consider as exploits deserving the highest commendation, and steeled by that feeling, they will individually recount the assistance they have rendered on such occasions, the numbers of men, and women, and children they have made captives and carried away or murdered ; the villages they have burned and plundered, and the flocks they have slaughtered when unable to drive them off. These *chupaos* are almost always conducted under the immediate superintendence of their chiefs, to whom they form a very considerable source of profit. The depredators are usually mounted on camels, and furnished according to the distance they have to go with food, consisting of dates, sour cheese, and bread ; they also carry water in a small leathern bag, if requisite, which is often the case in the midst of their deserts. When all is prepared, they set off, and march incessantly till within a few miles of the point whence the *chupao* is to commence, and there halt in a jungle or some unfrequented spot, in order to give their camels rest. On the approach of night, they mount again, and as soon as the inhabitants have retired to repose, they begin their attack, by burning, destroying, and carrying off whatever comes in their way. They never think of resting for one moment during the *chupao*, but ride over the territory on which it is made, until they have loaded their camels with as much pillage as they can possibly remove ; and as they are very expert in the management of these animals, each man, on an average, will have ten or twelve in charge. If practicable, they make a circuit, which enables them to return by a different route from the one they came ; this is attended with the advantage of affording a double prospect of plunder, and also misleads those who pursue the robbers ; a step generally taken, though with little effect, when a sufficient body of men can be collected for that purpose."

All communication between the army and Bombay was, for the time being, at an end. I had not received letters for two months, and was then favoured with six by the same bag.

On the 31st we marched eight miles to Gazan, where we found our brethren who had preceded us ; and the following morning we all started for Sahran, through vast plains of sand, the thermometer standing at 104° in the tents on our new ground. We were all jaded and in but indifferent spirits, and though comparatively healthy, were looking old and care-worn. Our baggage was despatched in advance at 9 p.m., and at midnight we started on a twenty-miles march over a barren and sandy desert, swarming with Beloochees, on the alert for plunder, and luckless stragglers. We encamped at Sannee, at six o'clock, having made an excellent and rather expeditious march. Our baggage was, however, attacked, and there being but twenty dragoons to guard our long line of two hundred camels, it was a matter of great surprise that only two of our officers were left *minus* their worn-out animals, besides the loss of two mess-camels, carrying candles, candlesticks, pickles, horns, and many other useful matters. Matchlock balls were falling thickly around us, and a private of the Queen's, and one of the 17th, were shot : they were, however, amply revenged, poor fellows ! We were compelled to make a day's halt, in some sort to recruit our miserable cattle, which were dying off daily. The same harassing system of plunder and annoyance was pursued by the Beloochees towards the army in our front, and it became a matter of doubt as to how we could venture in the steps of the contingent and the Bengalees : the desolate country, rendered still more desolate by the necessities of the preceding force ; and our exhausted camels, scarcely able to drag on their own

enfeebled bodies, were but little able to support the additional burden of forage.

On the 4th we marched at midnight for Narsoora, a distance of eighteen miles; and arrived on our ground about six. I lost one camel; Dr. Pinnie and young Coles their all. A party was despatched immediately in pursuit; but it was not one of the least surprising circumstances of this very strange march, that the same camels, which could scarcely put one leg before the other whilst with us, when seized by the Beloochee plunderers, must have marched at the rate of ten miles an hour. The camel-men confessed that they had merely fallen asleep under a tree, whilst their camels were browsing, and on awaking looked for them in vain; "but what could they do? they were poor men, and it was their hard fate!" The hills around were crowded with the marauders, who kept up a continued and smart fire on our exploring party; fourteen of the gang were shot, and three brought into camp to be hung; but our men were ordered for the future to give them no quarter, and to shoot them like dogs on the field. Col. Cunningham, of the Irregulars, had his horse's head most cruelly hacked, but with his own hand he cut down two Beloochees. Whilst marching on our ground, the guard of H.M. 17th were unexpectedly attacked by eighty of these robbers, suddenly issuing from scarcely perceptible holes in the surrounding rocks. Unluckily, two of our men suffered, but not until summary execution had been done amongst the plunderers. One Beloochee, in particular, who, apart from the affray, and on the brow of a hill, had been quietly marking some of us with his matchlock, was rolled over in gallant style by a private of the 17th. To prepare us for warfare like this, the much-despised ball-practice must be eminently useful.

On the morning of the 5th, we marched to Dadur, six miles from the mouth of the Bolan Pass. A report was here afloat, that Capt. Stockeley, of the commissariat, bringing on a large commissariat supply, had been attacked between this and Shikarpore, by a strong party of Beloochees, who had carried off two hundred camels, and compelled him to take precarious refuge in a mud fort. Our horses were reduced to five pounds of grain daily, and those of the light cavalry to four. Forage was not procurable. The road was literally strewn with dead camels, and every here and there we stumbled on a dead Beloochee. The head of one, rolling about camp, was taken by one of the faculty to stuff! I am too young a tyro in the science of phrenology, in which I have profound faith, to form any positive conclusions, yet I am confident the plunderer's organ of acquisitiveness was largely developed, with sundry other equally unpleasant propensities.

A fresh wind blew; the day was extremely chilly, yet only yesterday the thermometer stood at 117° in the shade. Letters from Sir John Keane's camp described the cold as intense; and further added, that their horses were scarcely able to move on from exhaustion.

We halted here seven days, during which time the Shah's artillery came up, and the long-expected Capt. Stockeley, with Brigadier Dennie and his A.D.C. Dadur is a straggling mud town, governed by a hakim in the service of the Khan of Khelat. It appeared situated in a nest of mountains; we were surrounded by them; and if by ascending an acclivity we strove to look beyond the wearying range, still north, south, east and west, mountains, eternal mountains, formed the dark horizon. The feelings of disgust with which we contemplated our march through the Pass are scarcely conceivable. Each trooper, in addition to his usual weight, carried fifty pounds of grass. I loaded my bullocks with the pitiful forage I could procure, purchased a hun-

dred pounds of barley and cotton seed, and our miserable camels were loaded with eight days' forage. Shah Shooja's contingent, the Bengalees, with their respective followers, our own artillery, and H.M. 17th, all preceded us on the line of march, and in trembling anticipation we awaited the morrow which would lead us into the poisonous effluvia of the baneful Bolan Pass.

We encamped at Gundaya, five miles within the Pass, and eleven from Dadur. The name of the spot obtains from a cluster of babool trees,* *Gundaya* bearing this signification in the Pushtoo language. The stench was too horrible for endurance; even the rough Hotspur must have prayed for a "poucet-box," and to be "perfumed like a milliner," so vile was it. We were unmolested during the march; but six-and-twenty dead bodies of Beloochees and camp-followers, men and women, burnt tent-poles, pieces of bullock-hackeries blackened by fire, with various other evidences of some late strife, were lying along the road. I dare not attempt to enter on a description of the atrocities committed on the wretched corpses of our people by these worse than fiends in human shape; suffice it to say, as a *minor* specimen of their brutality, that they had torn off the women's breasts and stuffed them into the mouths of our tortured camp-followers. Would the Honourable Company still insist on the exercise of a conciliating policy towards such wretches as these? No wonder even these barbarians imagine the Company to be an *old woman*,† and wondering ask her age. There is more truth and satire conveyed by the barbarian error than the honourable old lady might like to own. Hundreds of putrid camels lay in our path; the thermometer stood at 138°; and the hushed and suffocating atmosphere was undisturbed even by the vulture's shrill cry, for he came not to feast on the surrounding masses of corruption:—

For oh! to see the unburied heaps
On which the lovely moonlight sleeps:—
The very vultures turn away,
And sicken at so foul a prey!‡

Precipitous rocks rose ruggedly on each side of our encampment, and our ejaculations of gratitude failed not as we plunged into the crystal stream which murmured through the inhospitable Pass, every here and there in its depths abounding with fish.

Marched on the 13th thirteen miles to Kurta or Gurm-ab; it bears the latter name from a spring, which is cold in the day, and hot after sunset. We did not get under cover till past one; and the heat was greater than the day before. We crossed a river, the Shahzeada Sora, sixteen times during our march. For the first few miles the scenery was magnificent in the extreme; but the stench of dead camels, which still covered the ground, deprived us of all pleasure in the contemplation of nature's beauties. The men were all on half-rations; we likewise drew ours from the commissariat, and handed it over to our messman, who could purchase nothing. Man and beast were without supplies and forage, nay almost without necessary sustenance; and well might our commissariat have adopted as their motto, "To be or not to be, that is

* *Vide* Conolly's Travels.

† One of the Afghans a few minutes after made use of the word "Company," and wished to be informed "how old she was?" At first I could not conceive his aim; but he soon explained it by saying, he had always understood the Company was an old woman with an immense deal of money. I ventured to explain the nature of the government Europeans called the Company. To which he merely observed, that I was doubtless right, as he had lately been reflecting on the extraordinary age to which the old woman must have attained, since the factory at Sinde, upwards of half a century before, was called

"Company's Kothee."—Pottinger's *Beloochistan*.

‡ *Paradise and the Peri*.

the question ;” and a very awkward question it seemed to be : but as far as their use extended, they might as well not have been. With the exception of a few lucky beings on the staff, &c. we were all in want, and our stock of wine, beer, and spirits, was entirely exhausted. Some there were who, still possessing the refreshing liquor, reserved it to sell, at *sixteen times* the Bombay cost, to their necessitous comrades in a time of still greater want. The Parsee merchants, who had reached Bukkur with supplies, had halted there from the reported dangers of the road and a lack of camels. A splendid Alexandrian cheese sent to me had halted there, and as I never subsequently had any account of it beyond Bukkur, doubtless some of my friends took a comrade’s privilege, and saved me the expense of further carriage by demolishing it.

Next day, marched nine miles to Bebeenanee, an ascent of some hundred feet. No water on our road ; altogether devoid of forage. On the 15th marched nine miles to Abizoom, over a gradual ascent of about five hundred feet ; the stream was shallow, and the water excellent. Our march lay along the dry bed of a mountain torrent ; the ground was covered with round loose stones, which not only rendered our march most fatiguing, but prevented us from pitching our tents when we arrived on our ground, as no tent-pegs would hold in the shingle : we therefore sat in our routies. I was horrified by the sight of a dead and solitary woman lying on the side of the road. The sipahis, as they passed along, covered their dead comrades with stones : there was a touch of pity and feeling in the act, proving that the tropical climate, which in so many instances had debased the native of Hindostan, had at least left him susceptible of the softer feelings of our nature. I felt very ill ; but all complained. The foul air we inhaled was horribly nauseous and revolting ; ambrosia could not have tempted us to eat ; the atmosphere was still and sultry ; the same dull thin mist was spread over the defile and surrounding hills, that ever seems to usher in some great natural convulsion. Our eternal cry was “ water, water ! ” The sunken eyes of our followers, and the feverish avidity with which they rushed to the streamlet, betrayed their sufferings too plainly. Even the dogs rushed, panting and howling, into our tents, in an agonized search for water. The thermometer we had placed in the shade, to ascertain the heat, we were compelled to take in, lest it should crack. About six miles from Bebeenanee, a burial-ground was shown us, called Kuttgur, or ‘ The place of slaughter.’* It was the final earthly rest of some hundred travellers, murdered in cold blood by the Beloochees.

And here and there, as up the crags you spring,
 Mark many lonely graves about the path,
 Yet deem not these affection’s offering,
 These are memorials frail of murd’rous wrath ;
 For wheresoe’er the shrieking victim hath
 Pour’d forth his blood beneath the assassin’s knife,
 Some hand erects a mound of mouldering earth,—
 And hill and dale with thousand such are rife
 Within this purple land, where law secures not life.

Marched nine and a half miles to Ser-i-Bolan ; or Ser-i-Kujoor ; the road sandy, covered with shingles, and running in sharp angles of from 150 to 200 yards in length, and gradually decreasing in width till it narrows to twenty or thirty feet, with perpendicular rocks rising like walls on either side, as if nature had barred our egress from this blood-stained mountain-land.

* Conolly.

Marched on the 17th nineteen miles, to Mungulghan, or 'the resting-place.' At Ser-i-Kujoor a rapid stream gushes from the foot of a rock, which, after suddenly losing itself, appears again two miles beyond, at the foot of a solitary date tree, called Kujoor-i-Paum. The Pass for several miles was characterized by a narrow defile, and the same magnificent rocks. We had completed above nine miles of our road, and were congratulating ourselves on having accomplished the last march through the Pass, unmolested by ought but the noxious stench of dead camels, when, to our surprise, we beheld the surrounding hills covered with Kaukers, a marauding Affghan tribe. Captain Bulkley, our deputy judge advocate, and Janvrin of "ours," foolishly fired at them, and in a second we were exposed to their galling and unceasing fire. A return shot to Bulkley's, from some almost invisible crevice, grazed my chaco, and killed the horse by my side. I uttered an anathema on the foolhardihood which had provoked this unequal contest; we were helplessly exposed to their fire, which poured on us from all directions. Our carbines carried no distance, and to follow them up the heights was impossible. I saw a Kauker take deliberate aim either at Major Master or myself; we were riding abreast, both good-sized objects; but he failed in his kind intent, the ball merely passing under my horse's girth, and eliciting a snort: doubtless one of contempt, now the danger had passed. We had four horses killed, one sergeant, and two of our privates wounded, as also many of our followers. The camel-men and ghorawalas, as a matter of course, left their charges and fled, at the commencement of the firing; consequently, the first and second troop tents, with camels, mules, tattoos, bedding and bechobas, were carried off. The Kaukers were luckily unaware that, though a dragoon's carbine is but as useless lumber, the musket of a light-infantry man carries with effect some five or six hundred yards; they were, therefore, not a little surprised by the galling fire opened on them when the light infantry came up. Our men followed up their advantage in a gallant pursuit of these really cowardly plunderers (they never came to the scratch) over the rocks, and after above an hour's contest,* not one was to be seen. Young Coles, my subaltern, accomplished rather a gallant feat: seeing the baggage attacked in the rear, and having already lost all his camels at Sannee, he rushed to the rescue of his remaining kit, and seizing his tattoos from the midst of the fray, with pistol and sword in hand, he drove them on to the front, amidst the shouts of the enraged and baffled Kaukers, and showers of matchlock-balls. He only lost his little dog; and yet why should I say *only*, for in the general confusion, fatigues, and privation to which we were subjected, naturally enough every man thought and acted for himself alone; and every now and then the low whine of our suffering canine follower made us forget our own inconveniences and selfishness to soothe his heated misery; and the joyous ecstasy with which the possessor of a dog was greeted to his tent by this faithful friend, assured him that in sickness there would be one sorrowing by his side, and at least one affectionate heart to pine, perchance to die, over the soldier's desolate grave. We reached our ground at eight in the evening, and were followed at eleven by the infantry; all sadly fatigued, and disappointed, moreover, either for ourselves or our cattle. In the fray I lost some cotton tape, and the iron ring of my tent-pole, and was thus prevented pitching my tent.

On the 18th we marched nine miles, to Ser-i-ab, some miles beyond the hated Pass, and where the Shazeada Sora rises. The country was heaven by comparison. The elevation of the surrounding hills was but slight; yet on a

* Exactly one hour and ten minutes.

distant summit we beheld snow, which I had not now seen for ten years ! During Sir Willoughby Cotton's halt here, they had a heavy fall we were told. The gardens around scented the air with the exquisite perfume of their flower-beds ; sweet-briar grew in rich luxuriance ; and we beheld peach, almond, mulberry, apple, and poplar trees in abundance ; clover growing wild with the cowslip and the dandelion. The sheep also were very fine, fat, and cheap : this certainly was a very good specimen of the valley of Shâl. Every here and there, beneath a tree, might some soldier be seen slaughtering a sheep for a feast with their favourite comrades. The air was moderately cool, with a light breeze blowing ; and the change was indeed delightful, but too sudden to be otherwise than prejudicial to a set of starved and exhausted men, who had scarcely prudence to be moderate ; consequently all were suffering more or less, myself amongst the number. We halted at Ser-i-ab, both to restore our cattle and camp-followers, for the latter were very leg-weary. A horse of the 8th troop was here shot, having broken his leg in a hole.

On the 20th we marched eleven miles, to Quetta or Kwettah. This town, the capital of Shâl, like Dadur, is governed by a hakim, under the Khan of Khelat. The politicals having every reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of Mehrab Khan, the chief of Khelat, as exemplified in the conduct of his tributary tribes during our passage through his dominions, had, I believe, advised the occupation of Quetta, with a strict surveillance over the surrounding district, and on our arrival we found the 42d Bengal N.I. had taken up their quarters here ; it being further intended to make the town a commissariat and sick depôt : by its occupation also the line of communication with the presidency was greatly facilitated. We left about seventy wounded men here : considering our style of warfare, our losses and our *guins*, the number, I think, was rather large. I was struck by the extraordinary number of ravens about here. The foliage around was so fresh and green, that the blossoms and leaves seemed but newly to have burst forth. Wheat crops were appearing above the surface of the ground, and clover was still growing wild. Drysdale brought me in a sprig of hawthorn, greatly to my delight, for I am a very child in my love of flowers. It is beautifully said, that flowers and their soft perfumes are "sweet links in the chain of memory ;" and how truly the roughest must occasionally acknowledge. I remember once, being in earnest conversation about coffee and steam, by an open window which led into the garden, with a coarse, fat, good-tempered man, a projector, a merchant, and, by courtesy, an esquire, the contemned lover of a very charming girl !—no delicate-minded girl could possibly have been in love with poor E*****—and with that instinctiveness which love generally inspires, he felt that his case was hopeless. Whilst talking, he chanced to pluck and raise a carnation to his face ; in an instant coffee, cotton, steam, and even the balance creditor, was forgotten ; nay, he had even ceased to remember that his love had made him the butt of his *soi-disant* friends ; he turned deadly pale, and flinging the carnation, that perfumed link in his chain of memory, he exclaimed, "O God ! does it not remind you of *her*?"

Marched on the 21st twelve miles to Kujak or Kutchak, through a pass of the same name. We were preceded by the Queen's as a guard ; and so effectually were they posted on every available piece of ground, that only one Kauker appeared, and in his flight carried away a ball in the shoulder. "*Discipulus est prioris posterior dies*," and we had purchased our scholarship dearly. Dost Mahomed's plan of annoyance, if indeed it were in any way an organized plan, had it been more efficiently carried out, might have effectually

barred our ingress to Afghanistan; but though the shadowy outline of an Asiatic's scheme may be excellent, he understands nothing of comprehensive arrangement, and neither expects nor is prepared for contingencies: independently of this, a blind fatuity seemed working out the ameer's destiny, and prevented his making those extended preparations on which almost exclusively his safety depended. Our road was yet strewn with dead followers and camels, and we were both horrified and sickened by the sights and stench which perseveringly haunted us. The sound of our approach was the signal for flight amongst the inhabitants; and vainly by kind words and promises did we strive to reassure and win them back to their deserted villages. They knew not that our army, when most brutalized, could never, whilst under the control of British officers, be guilty of a shadow, even, of the atrocities committed by their own people on defenceless stragglers. We were still in great want of forage and grain. The head of a kafilah of camels, with our camp, was this morning seized and carried off to the hills; and a servant of Dr. Dartnell, whom he had despatched to the town, to make purchases, on an excellent tattoo, and with Rs. 30 in his pocket, had not been heard of.

The 22d we marched ten miles, to Hydurgy, partly along the dry bed of a most tortuous river, probably a stray branch of the Sora or the Soorkhaub; at some places a gentle streamlet ran through the almost deserted channel. The face of the country was covered with a species of wild mint and old-man, or southernwood, which our poor camels cropped eagerly. The country was still mountainous, and both grain and forage were scarce.

Next day to Hykulzye, twelve miles. On our march to this place, the Beeloochees carried off the camels bearing the cooking-pots and eatables of our light squadron; consequently the poor fellows lost their day's half-rations. A light-cavalry man and his horse fell into a hole, and was most interestingly followed by one of our sergeants, who broke his horse's neck. All my cattle sickened here, and one of my camels died most inopportunistly. A strange sickness seemed to affect the majority of these animals throughout the camp after browsing; we attributed it to some noxious quality in the grass—how justly, I cannot pretend to say. It was reported that five thousand Ghilzies or Kaukers (for accounts varied as to the tribe) were hovering around us; we, however, had seen nothing of them. Hykulzye was the last town in the Khelat dominions, as then constituted, and from thence we entered the valley of Pishun.

Our line of march through this slight portion of the Beloochee dominions was so flitting, that there is little I could venture to say on districts which have been so fully discussed now some eight-and-twenty years ago.

There are two rivers in Kutch Gundava; the Naree and the Kauhee: the former issues from some mountains near Sebee, and is lost in the sandy desert near Khunda,* on the road to Shikarpore, which village we passed on our return march. The Kauhee rises near the southern entrance to the Bolan Pass, divides itself to the westward of Dadur, and after pursuing a separate course of several miles, the branches unite to the eastward of Yul in Sinde, and the river is soon lost. The principal towns are Gundava, Dadur, and Bagh. The climate, during our passage, we found oppressively hot. The soil is rich, and like the whole of Sinde, requires but an improved cultivation and enlightened government to render it an extremely prosperous and fertile province. We were there during their spring. Col. Pottinger mentions that they sow their wheat in August or September, and reap it under six months; yet

* Col. Pottinger.

whilst we passed through this province, though the wheat and kurbee in some places were ripe, they had not commenced reaping. There was no rice in the country; and it has been remarked as a peculiarity, that none will grow here, though the soil affords every other crop in luxuriance.* The soil in the Bolan Pass is sandy and covered with shingles; the mountains and rocks are dark and arid masses totally destitute of verdure. The province of Shâl is remarkably rich, abounding with vegetables, fruit, and usually grain, of which, during our march, there was, however, an apparent scarcity. The country displayed a want of verdure, though far superior in this point to Sind. We found the climate preferable to that of Bolan or Kutch Gundava. The general imports of Beloochistan are white cloth, chintzes, loongees, turbans, sugar, spices, silk, keemkabs, coarse woollens, and salt. It appears, though their exports are trifling, that gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, antimony, brimstone, alum, sal-ammoniac, mineral salts, and saltpetre, are all found in various parts of Beloochistan.† The mountain tribes in their conduct bear a great resemblance to the Scotch Highland clans of yore, but that they have not, in their dealings with their enemy, a touch of the honour, generosity, and humanity which characterized the Highland clans even then outlawed. The men are remarkably fine-looking, and in manner, what in civilized life I should term bahaudering bullies; they can neither stand an organized attack, or meet a look of defiance. The women are, like most Asiatic females I have seen, not prepossessing. The Beloochees, as before observed, exercise an extraordinary influence in the councils of the Hyderabad Ameers, who are of a low Beloochee tribe; and they are held in great awe by the natives of Sind, who were withheld from assisting us by their dread of Beloochee informants and Beloochee revenge.

* Col. Pottinger.

† *Ibid.*

LINES FROM THE NIGARISTAN.

شبی گفتم عجب جائی کہ دنیا است
وجودش نا گریز و صحبتش غم
حکیمی گفت حاضر باش و بشنو
کنم تا بر تو کشف این سرِ مبهم
اگر غالب توئی نوش بهشت است
و گر دنیا است غالب زهرِ ارقم

MOHAMMEDAN HISTORY OF SPAIN.*

THE work we are about to notice is another present offered to the literature of our country under the auspices of the Oriental Translation Fund, and we may safely pronounce that the present is a valuable one. Without challenging for that Society the merit it would hardly be disposed to claim, of having always made the very best selection of works for translation, we may assert that every volume published at its expense has done much to increase the general reader's knowledge of the characteristic peculiarities of the people of the East. A work on Mohammedan Spain, written by a Mohammedan, and translated and commented by a Spaniard, could scarcely fail to awaken curiosity, if either the author or the interpreter had the slightest qualifications for their respective functions.

It is singular that Spain, to Europeans the most interesting spot perhaps in all the world where Christian and Mohammedan have ever met, should have been less the subject of accurate narrative than any other country. As the bulwark of Christendom against the ambitious encroachments of Mohammedanism, she deserves all that history can do to perpetuate the memory of her noble struggles; for although she cannot claim the honour of having opposed a successful resistance, her efforts, even when vanquished, by employing the arms of her conquerors, no doubt were mainly instrumental in retarding their further progress in Europe; while, at the same time, with a cunning alchemy, from the poison of slavery under unbelievers, she extracted the precious boon of a civilization such as was not then to be found among her Christian sister states, and became the centre from whence this civilization spread to countries which had not paid for it the terrible price exacted from her. Perhaps Spain may even owe a debt of gratitude for the discovery and possession of the New World to the Moslem invaders, who, having spread amongst her Gothic sons the knowledge of science, necessary for the discovery, had also trained their northern valour into the persevering and patient bravery which was to ensure the possession. Like many a recipient of a benefit distastefully conferred, however, Spain has rendered little thanks to her instructors. In the days of her pupillage, difference in religious creeds was not a speculative opinion only, but a passion, and one very opposite to the feeling inculcated by the book which the Mohammedan respected as a preparatory revelation, and the Christian revered as the ultimate announcement of the will of God. The "pure religion" of the Spaniard in the middle ages was not love, "joy, peace, and long-suffering," but a hatred of the infidel, which pursued him to death; burning the Moor for possessing a book in Arabic, and the book for being in the accursed character, and repudiating,

* The History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain; extracted from the *Nafhu-t-tib min Ghesni-l-Andalusi-r-rah'b wa tdrikh Lisānu-d-din ibni-l-Khattib*, by Ahmed ibn Mohammed al-Makkari, a native of Telemán. Translated from the copies in the library of the British Museum, and illustrated with Critical Notes on the History, Geography, and Antiquities of Spain, by PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS, Member of the Oriental Translation Committee, and late Professor of Arabic in the Athenæum of Madrid. Vol. I. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co. Paris, Duprat. 4to. 1840.

as he would have done an alliance with a fiend, any connexion which might infuse a drop of Saracen blood into his Gothic veins. This sentiment was general and national; even poor Sancho, in *Don Quixote*, whose learning does not reach to the signification of the war-cry of Spain, "St. James and close Spain," mentions, among his few virtues, that he is "*viejo Christiano*," an old Christian, or one uncontaminated by the admixture of Moorish or Jewish ancestors in his pedigree. This feeling of national and sectarian hatred went further than to the persecution of Moors, or to the consuming of individual Arabic books in the same fire with their owners. A learned cardinal, or a cardinal at least patronising Christian learning, burns eighty thousand volumes in the proscribed language, and his historian imagines that he raises his hero's fame by exaggerating the infamous mischief tenfold in his account of it.

In his preface, the translator has given an excellent sketch of what has been done by Spanish literati for the Arabic part of the history of their country. After noticing the unjust contempt manifested towards the literature of the Arabs in the south of Europe, notwithstanding that the schools of Cordova and Toledo gathered and carefully preserved the dying embers of Greek learning, Señor de Gayangos observes, that Mariana and the best Spanish historians, actuated either by violent national hatred, or by a spirit of religious bigotry, have always manifested the greatest contempt for the writings of the Arabs, whom they frequently stigmatized as "a ruthless warlike nation, hostile to science and polite literature:" rejecting the means of research afforded them by the abundant historical records of the Arabs, as well as the advantages likely to result from a comparison between the Christian and Mohammedan accounts of the same events. The effects of such illiberality on their writings need scarcely to be pointed out. "The history of Spain during the middle ages has been, and still is, notwithstanding the labours of modern critics, a tissue of fable and contradiction. What else could be expected from authors who confidently believed and blindly copied in their writings the wretched production of the Morisco Miguel de Luna, whose work, it might be plausibly argued, was intended rather as a hoax upon the grave inquisitors at whose command it was written, than as a history of the Spanish Moslems; inasmuch as his ignorance of the language of his ancestors, sufficiently evinced in the etymologies interspersed throughout his work, cannot adequately account for his not knowing that Ya'kúb Almansur, in whose time he places the invasions of Spain, lived five centuries after that event?" It would, however, he adds, be unfair to attribute the neglect above complained of solely to the bigotry, real or affected, of authors otherwise commendable for their criticism or their learning. The real cause of it must be sought for in the superstition and intolerance of the Spanish Government. "No attempt was made at any time to repair the awful injury inflicted on literature in general, and, above all, on the history and antiquities of the Spanish Peninsula, by the barbarous decree of Cardinal Ximenez, who caused eighty thousand Arabic volumes to be burnt in the

public squares of Granada, on the pretence that they contained doctrines adverse to the diffusion of the Gospel amongst the vanquished people." Towards the latter half of the last century, the Spanish government, stimulated by the example of other nations, and actuated by a more liberal policy, began at last to encourage the study of Arabic literature. After the fire which broke out in the Escorial, and which is said to have consumed more than three-fourths of the magnificent collection of Eastern manuscripts, the task of making a catalogue of the remainder was entrusted to the learned Casiri. His *Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escorialensis*, which appeared in the years 1760-70, bears traces of great assiduity and labour, and, considering the time in which it was written, displays considerable learning. It is, however, hasty and superficial, and contains frequent unaccountable blunders. Nearly contemporary with Casiri lived Don Faustino de Borbon, an author who seems to have passed most of his life in the Escorial Library, with a view to the illustration of the history of his native country during its occupation by the Moslems, but whose works are little known, and, from circumstances not easily explained, have become exceedingly scarce. His *Cartas para ilustrar la Historia de España* were printed at Madrid in 1796. They relate to a period of Spanish history which is, of all others, the most important, namely, from the insurrection in the mountains of the Asturias to the death of Pelayo in 727. Then came Don José Antonio Conde, to whom literary Europe is indebted for the only complete history of the Spanish Moslems drawn entirely from Arabian sources, which has been the foundation of all our knowledge on the history of Mohammedan Spain. The defects of Conde's work will be readily excused, if we consider the materials used in its composition. By some strange fatality, the library of the Escorial, though rich in valuable works, is yet deficient in the very department which ought to have constituted its chief treasure, namely, the history and geography of the Peninsula during its occupation by the Moslems. "The reason of this deficiency is obvious: the collection of Eastern manuscripts now in the Escorial is not the result, as elsewhere, of the constant solicitude of an enlightened government, but the mere work of accident; and had not two Spanish galleys, while cruising in the Mediterranean, captured three Moorish vessels having on board an extensive collection of books belonging to Muley Zidan, emperor of Morocco, it may be presumed that the libraries of Spain would not now contain a single Arabic manuscript; for, whilst those of Paris, Vienna, and Leyden, which scarcely counted a few volumes at the beginning of the last century, have increased their stocks to a number double and treble that of the Escorial, the government of Spain has made no effort to augment that rich but dilapidated collection."

Conde's work, therefore, with the exception of the second volume, which is an unfaithful and rambling version of the *Karttás*, is but a confused mass of biographical articles, borrowed from various writers, and joined together without the least regard to the age or style of the composition. The incoherence of the narrative and the numerous blunders result-

ing from such an assemblage of heterogeneous materials need scarcely be pointed out. Events are frequently related twice in quite different words, and the same individual is made to appear repeatedly on the stage under various names. If to this be added that Conde, a victim to mental anxiety and suffering, was surprised by death in the midst of his labours; that his unfinished manuscript fell into the hands of parties totally unacquainted with the subject, and who increased instead of remedying the confusion; that his work has since been terribly mutilated by translators and compilers, who, with very few exceptions, have suffered his most palpable mistakes to pass uncorrected; the reader may form an idea of the degree of confidence due to the more modern works on the history of the Spanish Moslems.

The book before us does not propose to supply the defect thus complained of; in fact, the promise of the introduction does not go beyond a selection and translation of the best and most important parts of the Arabic work mentioned in the title-page, illustrated with explanatory notes.

Probably, to many readers, a series of such translations—for one will not supply the necessities of this portion of neglected history—would form the most pleasant kind of reading that the case will admit of, especially when the quaint novelty of the Oriental style is relieved by so rich a mass of annotations as we find at the end of this volume.

More merciful than many of his fellow-historians, Al Makkari goes back only to the first settlement of Spain; the usual course being to begin either with the creation of man or the rebellion of Iblis. After the ancient history of Spain has been discussed, we have a geographical description of the country, as divided into central, western, and eastern districts, to each of which three a chapter is allotted—the fifth chapter treats of the islands; the sixth of the ruins and remains of antiquity in Spain; the seventh and eighth treat of the population and soil of Spain, of its political regulations, revenues, and public functionaries.

The second book begins with the character of the Andalusians or Spanish Moors, their religious opinions, and merits in war, their civil intercourse and literature. Indeed, the whole book, containing five chapters, is principally devoted to this subject, the fourth chapter being occupied with a letter in defence of the Andalusians from one of their own literati, in answer to a challenge impugning their merits, and setting them below those of the African Moors.

The third book is wholly occupied with the description of Cordova and its environs, including an account of the famous palace of Az-zahrá, built by the khalif An-nassir in honour of one of his mistresses, and named after her; a magnificent conception even for the mind of a Mohammedan khalif in the most splendid times of that religion. But the fourth book will probably be considered by many readers as the most valuable part of the work; it is purely historical, and contains the account of the Moslem invasion of Spain and of the settlement of the Arabs there, up to the time of the disgrace and death of Musa, the enterprising and unfortunate general of the conquest. Copied, as this account avowedly is, from various

authors, and that so inartificially as to contain many repetitions, and though, in addition to this, it is mixed up with much prejudice and many fables, it is nevertheless a most interesting and important document; and the notes which the translator has added are no mean addition to its value. These are of many kinds — critical, etymological, and historical; the accounts of the Arab writers are compared with those of Spanish Christian authors, and much light is thrown upon the two by the comparison.

We cannot help expressing a hope that the Society will encourage future translations of this character. General readers, unaccustomed to the certainly very peculiar style and manner of Eastern writers, are deterred by the additional obstacle of unintelligible allusions from making any great way in a work in which these abound. If a body of notes exceeding the bulk of the work annotated can be ever tolerated, it is surely in such a case as this, and the writing of a book on such a plan would relieve the humble but meritorious labour of the translator by an admixture of the more coveted toil of the critic and original author.

We shall expect the second volume of this work with some impatience, and we venture with confidence to predict that the book, when complete, will do much towards filling a discreditable gap in the historical literature of Europe. We trust also that it will be but the beginning of a series of translations from Oriental MSS. illustrative of the relations of the Mohammedan empire, and its fragments, with Europe, during the middle ages. If the Oriental Translation Fund will encourage the publication of such a series, and condescend besides to the adoption of certain minor measures for increasing the benefits of their patronage and the circulation of their works, they will render an essential service to literature. It is no credit to the taste of our age, that these books are not extensively read—we are sure at least they are not extensively sold; but is there nothing in the mode of “getting up” a volume to account in some measure for this? We are all apt to be governed by apparently insufficient motives; and we have sometimes suspected that the quarto form, and the somewhat terrific fashion of spelling, have frightened away well-intentioned readers from works of value, while flippancy, inaccuracy, and imbecility have found notice under favour of a duodecimo form, and a system of orthography so easy as to vary three or four times in a chapter.

ELEGY BY KAMĀL UDDĪN ISMA'ĪL.

در تائر و حسرت زمان شیخوخیت گوید

تبارک الله ازان میلِ من بروی نکوی
تبارک الله ازان قصدِ من بزلفِ دراز
کنون چه کیسوی مشکین مرا چه مارِ سیاه
کنون چه سعلۀ آتش مرا چه شمعِ طراز
دریغ جانِ گرامی که رفت در سرِ تن
دریغ روزِ جوانی که رفت در تکت و تاز
دریغ دیده که برهم نهاد میسباید
کنون که چشم بکارِ زمانه کردم باز
دریغ و غم که پس از شصت و اند سال ز عمر
ز ناگهان بسفر می روم نه برگ و نه ساز
بصد هزار زبان گفت در رخم پیری
که این نه جای قرار است خیز و واپرواز
فرو شدت بگلِ شیب * ضعف پای بکش
بر آمدت ز گریبان عجز سر مفراز
چو جلوه گاهِ حواصل شد آشیانه زاغ
مکن به پترِ هوس در هوای دل پرواز
برون ز کنجِ قناعت قدم منه + بطلب
که مرغِ خانگی ایمن بود ز چنگِ باز

زپیشِ خود بفرست آنچه دوستِ داری
 که گم شود ز تو هر چیزِ کارِ تو* ماند باز
 بعشق‌بازی* این کُنده پیرِ هر دو جهان
 بباد دادی و با تو نمی‌شود انباز+
 عروسِ ایمان مانده برهنه در صد دست
 برای همیزمِ دوزخ بهم کشیده چهار
 نوازشی بکن اسلام را که گشت غریب
 نخواهی این که لقب باشدت غریب نواز
 رها مکن که سرِ دیو در میان باشد
 بخلوتی که ترا با خدای باشد راز

* MS. C چه از پسِ تو + MS. C نشد دمی دمساز

LINES BY KHĀ'JAH HUSAIN SHĀHĪ.

(PERSIAN TEXT.)

شاعران در جهان دو طایفه اند
 نیک و بد شان ز حدِ شرحِ بدر
 نیکِ ایشان به از فرشته بُود
 بدِ ایشان بُود ز سگ بدتر

LEGENDARY HISTORY OF PRITHWIRAJA,

THE LAST HINDU EMPEROR OF DELHI.

BY THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TOD.

No. II.

THE genealogical tree of the Choháns exhibits a dynasty of thirty-nine princes, from Anhul to Pirthi Raj, in the twelfth century; but whether the chain is entire, we cannot say. The inference is against its being so, for this creation or regeneration is assigned to an age centuries anterior to Vicramaditya,* and therefore we may safely conclude that these were converts from the Takshac race, mentioned in the *Purans* and in inscriptions as invaders of India, at a very early period, under their leader Sehesnag, and with every appearance of the introduction of the twenty-third Budha,† Parswanath, and that the *four tribes, created by the bramíns*, were converts from this Scythic or Getic race; and hence the analogy still visible in the martial poetry, mythology, architecture, and even music‡ of ancient Asia and Europe.

We shall take no notice of the ancestry of Pirthi Raj, till we descend to Beesildeo, the Visaladéva, whose name is inscribed on the column of Delhi, and who, according to the genealogies, was six reigns antecedent to our hero. The period assigned for Beesildeo in the poems has been interpolated—a vice too common among the Hindu literati; but the bard has furnished us with unerring means of correcting and restoring it.

The history of the exploits of Beesildeo forms a book; and in the catalogue of chieftains who served under him in his invasion of the Balhara kingdom of Anhulwarra Puttun, we have names whose periods have been fortunately established by indubitable evidence.

The Pramár Prince of Dhār, Udyá Dít, is especially mentioned amongst those who led their troops to aid the cause of the Ajmér prince; and as this hostile invasion was towards the conclusion of a reign of sixty-four years, Beesildeo must have lived during the reign of Raja Bhoj, as well as his son Udyá Dít. The death of the latter prince was about S.1150, or A.D.1086; and supposing Beesildeo's about the same time, by deducting the years of his reign, sixty-four, we have the year A.D.1022 for its commencement—a most important era in Hindu annals, being the last invasion of Mahmood of Guzni. The route of this conqueror was by Ajmér, which he besieged, and where he was most ingloriously foiled, and compelled to abandon it, by the Chohán prince, doubtless the father of Beesildeo, whose name in the table is Dhermādhéráj.

But this chronology need not rest on this foundation alone, however solid: An inscription I discovered in the wilds of Méwar, on the tablet describing the actions of Samra, the brother-in-law of Pirthi Raj, says, "As did Tejsi and Beesildeo of old unite against the foe, so," &c. &c. Now Tejsi§ was grandfather of Samra, the brother-in-law and cotemporary of Pirthi Raj, and slain in the last battle fought for Rajpoot independence on the banks of the Caggar.

* Fifty-six years before Christ.

† The Scandinavians have even a third Odin. The three chief Budhas of India are, Naimnath, cotemporary with Krishna, 1100 A.C.; Parswanath, 700 A.C.; Mahavira, 533 A.C. The first and last correspond with two of the Scandinavian Odins: no date is given for the third.

‡ See the learned Dr. Macculloch's "Origin of the Highland Airs," which he traces, with the Beitung and other rites, through Scandinavia from the higher Asia.

§ Tejsi, Jaitsi, Samarsi, killed in S.1249, A.D.1193.

Beesildeo was, therefore, cotemporary of Jeipal Tūār, sovereign of Delhi; of Bhima, of Nehrwalla Puttun, &c. &c.; and the confederacy which he headed, when the Mohamedans were driven for a time from India, must have been against the Islamite king Modud, the fourth from Mahmood; and to this victory, recorded in the Chohán Annals, allusion is made on the ancient pillar at Delhi.* Beesildeo, therefore, lived from A.D.1022 to 1086.

A cursory sketch of his life may be condensed from the bard to fill up the historical blank of this period, besides affording some new points of delineation in national manners.

Beesildeo had a son by his chief queen,† a princess of the Purihara family of Mundawar; his name Sarangdeo. The queen died shortly after the birth, and the child was given to nurse by a woman of the mercantile tribe,‡ who brought him up with her own child. A wolf, however, carried off this child, which determined her to renounce the world, and retire to the sacred lake Poshkur. Sarangdeo, though but twelve years old, had imbibed the religious tenets with the milk of his foster-mother; he "*worshipped Arihatya, and walked in the faith of Budha; the sword was laid aside.*"§ The afflicted father desired him to abandon the *Purans* of the Buddhists; to read the *Ramáyána*, and the *Bhárata*. He sent for arms and girt them on himself; he gave him elephants and steeds. With the prime minister, Kirpal Rae, Sarang Chohán, and Narsing Bhan, the lord of Sanchore; with the men of Balotch and Kandahar, warriors of every tribe and caste, he sent his son to the *paternal abode*. He forbade all intercourse with his foster-mother, whom he caused to dwell at Ajmér. Sarangdeo obeyed; he departed for Sambhur. When he reached the borders of the lake, he feasted the chieftains, while ten buffaloes bled in oblation at the shrine of Sambri Devi.|| Beesildeo, soon after his son's departure, erected a temple at Poshkur, and devoted himself entirely to the queen of the Pramara race, to the entire exclusion of the others. To be revenged, they had recourse to charms and incantations. Female messengers were sent abroad; one of whom encountered a witch (jogini), to whom she revealed her errand. Clothing her in a suit of her own apparel, she conducted her to the palace; but the guardian of the gate of the rawula, though blind, could identify its inmates by a touch of the hand. On touching that of the 'flesh-eater' (palchara), he found she had no business there; yet a sop to Cerberus gained the weird sister admission to the conclave of queens. She offered to effect his death, or by a potent spell "render him no better than a woman." The fire-pit was prepared, and the cauldron placed thereon. Flesh of dogs and asses' feet were consumed, and scattered to the ten quarters of heaven; and as she uttered her spells, the raja's manhood was destroyed. Beesildeo shut himself up from mankind. He went to Poshkur to bathe; there he heard of the virtues of Gocarna.

Gocarna was the fief of one of the vassals of Ajmér; his name was Jaitsi and his tribe Gohilwal; it was celebrated as a place of religious resort, situated

* This pillar is mentioned by many of our early travellers as "inscribed with Greek characters, a monument of Alexander's conquests."

† *Put Rani* in the dialects, but classically *Pati Rani*, 'head queen.'

‡ Bunyaní, of the Oswál tribe; the whole of which numerous laity, to the number of 100,000 souls, are Jains, and scattered over Marwar, deriving their name from the town Osi. They are of the sect called *Khartra*, 'the true.'

§ This is one of the numerous instances of the Buddhist and Jain faith being one. "Thou shalt not kill any living thing," is the corner-stone of the Jain faith. Such was the law in ancient Sparta, under Triptolemus.

|| *Sambri*, a contraction for *Sacambri*, the protectress (*ambí*) of the *saca*, 'the races.'

on "the Virgin Bunas."* The first day's journey he halted at Takitpoor; the second he arrived at the fane sacred to Siva, "where the mountains reach to heaven, and where the feathered tribe of every kind sport over the silver Sileta." There the ambrosial plantain, the "immortal climber," clustering the lofty trees, yields a cool retreat. There the garrulous parrot, the melodious kohil, the faithful chukwa, congregate, and groups of peacocks sport in the glade. Here baraha (the boar) had his abode; the lion roamed, and the deer sported in herds. Beesildeo contemplated the scene with delight, and as he threw himself at the feet of the "Destroyer," joy again revisited his heart.

In a mountain-cave the kinaras were singing; o'er its mouth the pearl-drops fell from the fountain above; within sat an aged hermit. The monarch, purified by water from the fount, made sacrifice, offering adoration to Him, "on whose neck the lion-horse (*sing-nad*), surrounded by the giants and sixty-four joginis, with the scull (*cupra*) in one hand, the bow (*pinauk*) in the other—whose battle-yell rends heaven's vault." Having repeated all that was ever strung together by the priests in praise of "the Lord of the Cave" (*Gopiswara*), the Ajmér prince pays reverence, and enters into conversation with the hermit, who extols the sanctity of Gocarna, "where Rembha, amid all the fair of heaven, oft descends," and mentions all the princes who had obtained their wishes by prayer to Gopiswara.

Beesildeo sent for a thousand cows, each of whom had a female calf, and "poured a thousand vessels of milk in libations over the lingam: three days he fasted, and fell asleep in the temple." In the night, an apsara descended from the mansion of Siva; she awoke the king; she raised him and announced that his prayers were heard. He felt he was restored, sacrificed to the god, gave a thousand cows to the bramins, erected a temple to Gopiswara, and a town, which he named Beesilpoora.† He returned to Ajmér; but not even to the Pramár queen did he now remain faithful, and he gave himself up to ungovernable passion. His ministers expostulated and threatened, and, to divert his mind, made him undertake the invasion of Guzzerat.

A slight sketch of this warfare will show the condition and power of the Chohán princes of Ajmér at this period. The ostensible cause of aggression on Guzzerat was the refusal of its prince to co-operate with the federated Rajpoot chiefs against the common foe, the mountaineers, who have occupied from the most remote periods the whole of that stupendous range of mountains which bisect Rajast'han, separating its fertile lands from the desert.

Kirpal Rae Chohán, the feudal lord of Sanchores, had the command of this expedition; "two swords, studded with gems, were placed before him, to humble the mountain Mair," whose depredations affecting equally all the principalities adjoining their extensive retreats, all the neighbouring princes were invited to place their quotas under the Ajmér commander. It would, how-

* This stream, one of the first class in Central India, termed *Kowari*, or 'virgin,' rises in the most romantic part of the alpine Udrud'har, between Oodipoor and Abu. From the same fountains two streams rise, both bearing the same name, and with the same legend attached to their birth—one pursuing her course down the eastern declivity of the Aravulli, and bursting her rock-bound barrier, escapes by the entrance of the valley of Komulmair into the plains of Mewar, washing the walls of the shrine of Apollo at Nathdwara; thence passing Gocarna, and other celebrated spots, she journeys through the southern skirt of Ambér, and passing Tonk, suddenly leaves her northern for an easterly course, and seeking a passage through the "Seven Hills" of Rinthunbor and joins the Chumbull, where a temple to Rameswar marks the junction.

The other sister pursues her way over the western face of the mountains, and passing Abu and Deesa, falls into the Salt Marsh, or Rin, at the head of the Cutch Gulf.

Of the "Virgin Bunas," I have seen her escape from the fountain, and marked each step of her progress, "till lost in the waters of the Chirmati."

† Which still exists, as does the sanctity of Gocarna.

ever, appear that this cause was but secondary for the levy of all the Rajpoot chivalry, and there is every reason to believe that Beesildoo, as the most experienced prince of the Rajpoot federation, was chosen as the champion of the Hindu faith to lead its banners against the Islamite "barbarian." All assembled under the standard of Ajmér. From the Chaluk alone none came; he trusted "to the protection of his own sword." To the Goelwal Jait the prince entrusted Ajmér. "On your faith I depend; where can this Chaluk find refuge?" He led his army from Ajmér, and encamped on the Lake Visala,* and thence summoned his vassals and tributaries. "Naunsee Purihar, with the array of Mundore, touched his feet; then came the Gehlote, the Ornament of the Throng (*Tejsi*), and Pawasir Tuár, and Rama the Gor, with Mohés, the lord of Mewat. The Mohil of Doonapoor, with tribute, sent excuse. With folded hands arrived the Bulotch; but the lord of Bamunie abandoned Sinda. Then came the *nuzzur*† from Bhutnair, and the Nalbandie from Mooltan to Tatta‡. When the summons reached the Bhomia B'hatti of Derawul, all obeyed, and the Jadoon of Mullunwas. The Mori and Birgoojur also joined, with the Kutchwahs of Untérbéd. The subjugated Mairs came and worshipped his feet, with the array of Takitpoor, headed by the Goelwal Jait. Mounted in haste, came Udyá Pramár; and with them the Nurban and the Dor. The Chundail and the Dahima touched his feet."

Jait (the Goelwal), with his vassals of Takitpoor, being left to guard Ajmér, its prince moved with this immense army to punish the prince of Anhulwara. The route was by Sojot, whose chief was of the Solanki family; its fortress was taken and levelled; Jalore was dismantled; Chuppon and Bagur were overrun. Having worshipped Achilés on Abu, he entered the Saurashtra peninsula, and in a twinkling took Girnar, the capital. The Guzzerat monarch§ would willingly have negotiated, but as war was then unavoidable, he prepared with very inferior forces to repel the invader. Of the 17,000 towns, Bal'ca Rae was lord; Chaluk his tribe. He sacrificed to Sacti, placed his blade on his shoulder, and marched at the head of 30,000 horse, and seventy elephants in his train.

"When the Chohán heard his foe had arrived, he struck the drum; his 70,000 warriors moved, 1,000 elephants in front; like the descending flood of Sawun was the sound of their steps. Fanned by the wind, the varied pennon fluttered; the pointed spear glittered in the sun; the warriors were as flames expanding in the morn. Though the Bhoomias of Goojurdés met him with tribute, yet he seized them, and turned the land upside down, for *in this way is victory planted in the earth*. When Bal'ca heard of the plunder of his towns, his frame burned with rage; even as the parched forest to which fire is applied. He purified his body; the water which had washed the feet of Heri he drank, thus securing immortality. The Kooleen tied round his neck the symbol of the god. 'Was there no warrior,' said the prince, 'between this and Ajmér, to interpose and meet my foe with steel? to receive him with tribute—was this a warrior's fame?' "

He sent the bard Sricanta as herald to announce his approach to the Chohán. He reached the camp of the foe, and being carried to Beesildeo, he pronounced the *assus*, and thus he spake:—"My lord demands why you have

* This lake, the fountain of one of the supplies of the Loony River, was dammed up by Beesildeo, and still bears his name; on its embankment Jehangir built the palace in which was received Sir T. Roe, the first ambassador from England to India.

† Fine, in lieu of service; the scutage of the European system.

‡ All these tracts were yet under Hindu princes, or Islamites who were not equal to cope with Ajmér.

§ Bhima succeeded Doorlut, who resigned in S.1086.

invaded his domain; why you injure the unoffending peasant. Such atrocities you have committed as no Hindu prince was ever guilty of. Release your prisoners, and return within your own bounds, or he bids me say, 'I am a Brimah prince; I well know how to fight; how to fly I am ignorant, for the day of my death in the red-stained field will be the happiest of my life. Nor is there any feud between us, that thus you attack me. Reflect a time, abandon thoughts of strife, and return to Ajmér.' "

Even while he thus spoke—the herald of peace—Beesildeo's drum resounded as thus he replied: "No feud is there between us, yet we stand on the field when battle must be given; then shall we see who stands and who flies;" and as he turned from the bard, he called aloud, "Strike up our drums!"

The hostile lines advanced, like two mighty waves of the ocean. The Chohán formed the crescent array,* and Bal'ca Rae the serpent form,† as he said, "So shall I break the force of my foe, or remain there enveloped; the rest with God!"

"With the morning dawn, both armies met in conflict; they moved as the rise and fall of ocean. The onset began. The elephants of the Chohán trod the serpent array of the Chaluk. Then sped the Nalban, while clouds of arrows formed a shade obscuring the sun. Mighty warriors advance with lances reclined. Their impatient steeds paw the earth. Now on each side hangs the rein. As the rain-drops of heaven commingle in the ocean, so the warriors hide in the opposing ranks. The men of Bal'ca Rae reeled with the shock, but he appeared at their head to stem the wave of battle. The brave praise the deeds of his foe. 'Strike, strike!' resounded from every mouth. The sword rains its flames; the headless trunk falls to earth. The serpent writhed its way into the circle of the Chohán. The Purihar and Gehlote turned their faces, and reposed under the shade of the Tuár. The chukra was broken; friend and foe were united. Glory to the Tuár (his name Pawasir, and title Ran), who like a lion confronted the foe! Bodies strewed his path. The Bulotch was reckless of wounds; he disregarded the stream of the sword. Blood bubbles from the elephants' trunks; heads and limbs cover the plain; garments are dyed crimson. Though faint with wounds, the sword instinctive falls. The deep wounds are as the blossoms on the leafless kesoola. The eyes of Beesil and Bal'ca fall on each other. How can I describe their meeting? to what can the bard compare it, but the dimmed lustre of the moon before the beams of the sun? The Chaluk was on his steed. He gave him the rein, and drove on the mountain-form that carried the Chohán. As the princes exchanged lances, and the steed of Bal'ca pawed the forehead of the elephant, he called aloud to the Chohán, 'Cease the combat for the night, and renew it on the morn.'

"The conflict ceased; each retired to his camp, while the field was searched, the wounded removed, and the slain consigned to the fire."

However successful the serpent array in forcing the chukra of the Chohán,

* *Chukra bheou* is more correctly rendered by 'circular form,' than 'crescent.'

† *Ahé* (serpent) *bheou* is another order of battle. What this order may have been, I have to blame myself for not inquiring from competent authority. The *chukra*, or circular order, is very common, and rather difficult to form a correct notion of. It could only be defensive, and probably a solid body. It is, perhaps, synonymous with their yet favourite formation of horse, whether for the charge or defence, the *gole*, from *gola* (round), a dense mass of serried lances, which has often been known to sweep every thing before it—as, for instance, the charge of the Rahtore chieftains at Mairta against De Boigne's legions, which the veteran warrior (now in the enjoyment of affluence and honour at Chambéry) has told me was irresistible. The Rajpoots have various orders of battle, which shall be described as they occur, for on the art of war they have several treatises, of which I presented one, the *Singram-sár*, 'essence of war,' to the Royal Asiatic Society, in Sanscrit, a translation of which is a desideratum.

the ministers and generals of Bal'ca Rae held a council of war, and "made a false report to their prince," whom they sent from the field of battle, and repaired to Beesildeo for terms. The Ajmér prince confided the negotiation to Kirpal Rae, and the Tuár chieftain, Pawasir, who were instructed to grant peace on two humiliating conditions—1st. The payment of a crore of rupees; 2nd. Permission to erect a town on the field of battle, and, to perpetuate its remembrance, to be called after the conqueror. These hard conditions were complied with; the city arose, and Beesilnuggur still attests the victory of the Chohán. "It was the Samvat nine hundred and fifty, thirty, and six beyond,* Beesildeo became the ornament of Paor Puttun, and thence returned to Ajmér."

The remaining part of the sketch of Beesildeo's life is in the true spirit of Hindu superstition and romance; according to invariable custom where truths are unpalatable, allegory scarcely more tangible than fiction supplies the place of history, though the bard does not here even palliate the infamy of the ancestors of his hero.

In the rainy season, the 11th of the month Assar, "when the heavens poured their torrents and the thunder rolled," Beesildeo, seated "on a lofty abode," beheld a female of the Vaisya sect bathing in the sacred lake, "fairer than the nymphs of Kanya." On the 12th he had done a deed "which placed sorrow in every countenance." The defiled Gouri† gave her curse—that he should become a demon,‡ and lay waste his own country, "till his son's son restored peace to the land; that he never should know rest; wherever he should wander, earth would tremble, lakes dry up, and verdure desert the trees. She determined not to survive, but to end her disgrace by severity of penance. She gave her wealth to the bramins. "When the sun sent down his rays with fire around her, she placed herself on the margin of the lake. When heaven poured forth its load, she bent her head to the storm, to cold or heat alike insensible; and thus passed her days at the goor of the sixty-eight Teeruts. She become pure as Parbutty; her sins were forgiven; the spark was received into the Creator's abode."

A fit of repentance determined Beesildeo to seek consolation at Gocarna, and he assembled his equipage on the Beesil lake. Here a snake entered the tent, but with a crescent-formed arrow he slew it. At this moment, an elephant got loose; he called for his boots, but the snake's head had fallen within, and the poisoned fang entered his foot. "Fate," he said, "cannot be avoided; and he laughed aloud."

Medicine and all that skill could do were tried in vain; "death arrived, and lamentation succeeded." The chief queen (a Pramara) devoted herself to the flames; from the pyre, and their ashes, she said, "a demon would arise, who would devour the country."§

The queen of Sarangdeo, the demon's son, then *enceinte*, was sent to her paternal dwelling at Rinthumbor, while he, at the head of 1,000 warriors, went to Ajmér to stop the demon's excesses. "For three days no asoor|| came,

* S. 906, the date assigned for this, must have the century added, by which period every date throughout these poems is shortened. If 1006, the Pramara prince, Udyadit, could scarcely have been in existence. (See *Trans. R.A.S.*, vol. i. p. 223.) Dates have been altered by the genealogists of the different tribes, who held portions of Chund's works, till Rana Umra collected the scattered portions; but the facts throughout are worth a thousand dates, and these can be supplied from incontestible sources, as specified.

† Gouri, a name of Isa, Isis, or Ceres, and applied to woman in general.

‡ Dyte. His stature is given, and out-herods even the dragon of Tarascon—five hundred cubits—and tongue vomiting flames eighty yards in length.

§ A Sati's words have a prophetic spirit always assigned to them.

|| A title applied to demons, and also to their Islamite invaders.

and he called the inhabitants together; but on the third, the Danoo appeared; his own son perished, and the divine Ajmér became a desert."

It is evident that the Mohamedans had gained possession of Ajmér, and probably even slew Beesildeo, whose soul, according to Hindu doctrine, could not transmigrate into a more impure vehicle than a Mohamedan body. The whole of this portion of the history is related in a dialogue between the Jadoon queen and her child Anah, son of Sarangdeo, in their sanctuary at her father's abode. He had extorted from her an account of his lineage, which she had long concealed, dreading that the valour of her boy would make him tempt the demon's power. Oft he repeated the pledge of the penitent, that "the son's son should restore peace to the land." In vain she restrained his ardour to obtain possession of his birth-right; "for this he would even serve the demon," and "service will even extinguish a feud." Determined "that the umbrella should wave over his head, or give it up to the demon," he left the abode of his infancy for Ajmér.

"Silent was the land; no sign of living thing, of lion in the forest or deer on the plain; not even the feathered tribe; nor man, either hermit or man of the world; no path even was visible—all was desolation. Without fear he approached the demon. Beesil saw him advance; his hand grasped a sword eighty yards long; the anklet* on his leg weighed 1,000 maunds (80,000 lbs.); his lip quivered as he uttered tones of thunder; yet his powers failed him at the sweet words of greeting. The demon placed Anah in his hand, as he questioned him: 'Are you sick of life, that you come to me? or oppressed by misfortune?—Has an enemy seized your lands, or have you lost your mate, and search for byrág—perhaps cursed by some saint, or the mother who fostered you?' 'Nor helpless, nor sick,' he replied; 'nor land, nor wife or mother lost; nor am I disgusted with the world; but I come to throw myself at your feet and serve you; yet till I touched them,† one and all of those misfortunes had overtaken me.' The demon pressed him to his heart, as he said, 'What pleases all the world, fails it to please thee?' 'But I have no house, no home; but to regain my father's land, and the land of our house for ages, have I come; I have sworn to regain it, or die.' "

The demon was pleased with Anah. He bestowed upon him the fortress of Ajmér; then, springing into the air, he alighted on the banks of Calindi, at Nigumbode. In this cool retreat, "he slaked the fire in the wave of the stream."

At Nigumbode, the demoniac frame, which contained the soul of the ex-king of Ajmér, took repose in a hermit's cell, to whom he relates his past history, that "he was Beesil, the king in a former birth, but now a demon, owing to his evil deeds;" that to regain Ajmér, he meant to give his frame in atonement, as sovereignty can be obtained by penance alone. "Such was the rakas (demon), who bestowed sovereignty on Anah and disappeared."

For many years the demon king continued his atrocities in the cave of Nigumbode; and the bard here connects this portion of the Chohán history with their prospective alliance with the Tuár dynasty of Delhi, which he here introduces.

"Of Pandu race was Anungpál Tuár, the lord of Hastinapoor, which he left to found a city on the Jumna, which he called Delhi. Anungpál was strict in his faith, the gürū of princes; all were happy under his sway.‡ He had a

* *Sankla*, 'a chain.'

† This is a very fair and literal specimen of Oriental flattery, and in language quite common.

‡ The first and last Tuár kings of Delhi were named Anungpál.

daughter, beautiful and wise. In the month Sawun, "when the soul swells with delight," she came with her damsels to Nigumbode, to worship on the banks of Calindi. To escape a storm, she took refuge in a cave-temple, the very place where Beesil did penance. "The earth covered his frame, which was so motionless, that they took it for the deity." They brought water from the stream, with which they bathed it. Offering flowers and the dhobi grass, and placing a lamp, they worshipped, when the statue addressed the Tuár princess, and, "with a prophet's hand," gave her a sketch of the destiny of her house. He represents that the war of Canouj would be the grave of Chohán power; that the cause of it, the fair Sunjogta, would be an emanation from his own flame, as the Bhat Chund would be from his tongue! Having thus drawn aside the curtain which veiled futurity, he gives a catalogue of the 108 warriors whose deeds would immortalize them, and from which we learn one important fact, that Lahore was the bard's place of birth.

The construction I feel inclined to put on this wild legend is, that Beesildeo renounced, probably from compulsion, the Hindu faith for that of Islam; perhaps, to retain Ajmér. To his kin he was, consequently, virtually dead. The *morale* of the metamorphosis for his crimes, the rape of the virgin, the murder of his son, and the renunciation of his faith, is good, as the feeling of kindred, on seeing his grandchild and hearing his artless lute, is natural. The relinquishment of Ajmér, and the penitent life at the sacred Nigumbode, to obtain remission of his sins, are all in character with ancient Rajpoot custom.

In a subsequent portion of these poems, the bard alludes to "the Pillar of Victory at Nigumbode," and as the celebrated column, erected in the centre of the palace of Feeroz Shah, at Delhi, could not have been there originally, it may have been conveyed from Nigumbode, as it records the name of Beesildeo,* as well as that of his descendant, Pirthi Raj. It is also likely that the successor of Beesildeo, Anah, may have erected the shrine at Nigumbode, and therein placed the statue of Beesil, in expiation of his sins; and to this statue the Tuár princess came to make offerings.

To resume the legend. Anah returned to his mother, and related his adventures with the demon, and having "collected the old inhabitants, re-established Ajmér. Forests were cleared, towns re-built, and poverty was banished from the land." Anah excavated the lake still existing, called Ana Sagur, recovered the treasures which the avarice of Beesildeo had lodged in the earth, and repaired Beetlie.†

He was succeeded by Anund Deo, who erected the temple to Baraha, at Poshkur; his son was Soméswar, who married the daughter of the Tuár, whose son was the hero of our history, Pirthi Raj.

"Somés‡ was a mighty hero; he humbled the pride of Khorasan. His arms brought victory from Goojurkhund,§ and made tributary the tiger|| of Mundore. He forced the lord of Dhar to seek safety in flight, and the Birgoojur of Rajore¶ to bow the head; he subjugated the Mair mountaineers, destroyed their abodes of strength, and made them bear water-vessels even in Ajmér."

* Visaladéva, if written in the classic Sanscrit.

† The name of the fortress of Ajmér.

‡ Somés, contracted from Soméswára, a title of Mahadeo, from *Som*, 'the moon,' and *Esvara*, 'lord;' and this Indian Jupiter has the crescent in his forehead—a symbolic mark, by which his votaries are at once known.

§ Guzzerat.

|| *Nahur*, 'a tiger,' also the name of the Purihar prince of Mundore.

¶ Rajore was the capital of the Birgoojur tribe, which comprehended all of the present principality of Macheri; its ruins are interesting, and contain inscriptions. The tribe has been long expelled by the Kutchwahas, and the lineal head now resides at Anopsheher.

Let us proceed to the event which set aside the Salic law of the Rajpoots, and transferred the imperial crown of India from the Tuárs to the Choháns.

Anungpál, the last of the Tuár dynasty, emperors of Delhi, had no male issue. Of his two daughters, he had married one to Ajipál, the monarch of Canouj, who, however, made war upon his father-in-law, and the latter called upon the Chohán prince of Ajmér to aid him. Somésvar did so, and most effectually, having compelled Ajipál to quit the field, with the loss of 5,000 men. In this battle, the Chohán received many desperate wounds,* and was left for dead on the field, losing 500 of his clan. For this service the Chohán prince received the hand of the other daughter of the Delhi king; her name Comala, "on whose beauteous face not even gods could look without amazement; for she was fair as Rembha." The day their hands were united, Time, and the unclean spirits, danced with joy. Awini† exulted, that the load which had oppressed her would be lessened. The form of Comala increased, like the cloud of Sawun. It was rumoured that a child would be born, the mighty Pirthi Raj. Flowers were showered from above, whence a sound rolled the word "Victory! victory!"‡ One hundred heroes were to attend his steps, and Chund, the bard, to sing his praise.

"The day he was born, sounds of woe were heard in Ghizni. The day he was born, terror took up her abode in Canouj. The day he was born, fear stalked in the north—for his deeds will pass from mouth to mouth through distant ages, and never be forgotten. When Pirthi Raj was born, the pinnaced abode trembled; the waters of Yamuna (Jumna) rose; the Bhomias shook; Korassan was a scene of dismay; in the land of the foe, the pregnant fell in labour—the serpent-god hissed. In every house at Yogunipoor, songs of joy were heard, as if each had found the gem§ in the serpent's head. When news reached Canouj, that the Sambhari had a son, the mother of Jychund|| sent gifts in a golden salver to her sister Comala."

According to Rajpoot custom, the birth took place under the roof at Delhi; but as soon as prudence would allow of the mother and child being sent to Ajmér, the chief huntsman Ajāmba, and the bard Chund, were sent to convey them thither.

Anungpála commanded the astrologers to cast the child's nativity.¶ "The 3rd of Bysák; Thursday, the dark half of the moon; the Chitra Nikitra—Goor Kurea—Jupiter—Mercury—Venus in the tenth house—Saturn in the eighth—Mars and the moon in the seventh, and Rahoo in the eleventh; to sacrifice the foe; the sun in the twelfth—all denoting the unbending would bend; that the umbrella of the earth he would seize; therefore was he named *Pirthi Raj*.* For three-and-forty years he would be the Indra of this iron age. In Tilla, the Punjab, the Five Cities,†† Indraprest'ha, Sambhar, he would rule. The sovereign of Ghizni he would seize and release."

"But Somésa said to the sun-born Beas, 'Oh, bramin, guard your tongue; who can read the Almighty decree, or for one hour anticipate our destiny?' But the dependants of Sambhar rejoiced, as they said to each other, 'What better fate can we have than the sovereignty of Delhi?'

* The poet says that, while lying in the field, a bird of prey, endeavouring to tear his eyes, was fed by one of his chiefs with his own flesh.

† The land personified.

‡ *Jy! jy!* the Rajpoot battle-shout.

§ *Mun-dhari* is the name of the gem fancied to lie in the serpent's head.

|| Son of Ajipala.

¶ *Jenem-patri*; from *jeném*, 'birth,' and *pat*, 'a leaf or page.'

** 'Lord of the Earth.'

†† Punj-Put.

"It was on the happy Saka of Vicrama 1215,* he was born, to plunder victory from the mansion of the foe."

To the messengers, who brought the tidings of the birth to Ajmér, one thousand pieces of gold, a horse, and a village in perpetual gift, were given; and on his chiefs presents were showered. They, in turn, and the wives of the wealthy of Ajmér, brought offerings and dresses for the son of Somésa. The thirty-six tribes were present, "their faces expanding like the lotus."

"Daily the boy increased; sweet was his infant speech; his black locks curled in graceful ringlets; the tiger's† claw was intermingled with the gems around his neck; his teeth shone like the diamond. On one spot he remained not long; he was as the lotus amidst his playful mates—to them he was generous. Night and day he imbibed all that wisdom could teach; he guided the steed, threw the spear, and cut off the heads of kids with his playfellows. In hunting the hare, a day passed like an hour; in using the *geelola*, he appeared like the god of love with his bow, and in archery, the archer of old‡ was left behind. He acquired skill in the use of the thirty-six weapons—in every art of war, in every form of battle. Of the six dialects§ he was master, and in the six characters he could correspond. The fourteen (eighteen) sciences he knew, which the lord of verse will separately name: ||—Vocal music; instrumental music; science of music; debate; elocution; reflection (or meditative wisdom); astrology; history; picture-drawing; reading of omens; sleight of hand; corresponding by arrangement of flowers; checking tautology in speech or writing; checking interpolated passages in books; the rules of merchandize; conduct to the learned and pious men; penmanship; grammar. He could read what was passing in the minds of men, or in animals; even in the knowledge of metals he was skilled. In poetry, he could equal the lords of verse,¶ and point out their defects. In short, he was master of the thirty-two virtues,** and seventy-two accomplishments.†† He was the axe to his foe; to the lotus of his race the vivifying sun; to the fair Kamunis, the god of love. In wisdom, in faith, and in strength, he was unequalled. The turban on his head was as the sun on the mountain pinnacle; the pearl in his ear, as the dew-drop on the lotus; the garland round his neck, as the constellations round Sumeru, whose sanctuary was desired both by saints and mortals. Such was Pirthi Pál ‡‡ To shield him, one hundred heroes were born; to relate his renown, Chund, the bard, had existence."

The poet concludes this long discourse on the genealogy of the Choháns with an argumentative dialogue between himself and his wife, whether the subject of his muse should be sacred or profane; but his complaisant offer to take the theme from her is soon lost sight of, and he determines to describe the deeds of Pirthi Raj:—

"Oh, gazelle-eyed.§§ what can Chund refuse you?"

"Oh, husband (she replied), in relating to me the deeds of man, what will be the fruit? Rehearse to me the glory of the Almighty, for He alone is the vessel in which to cross the waters of life; He is the sole stay of existence; He is the giver of health—the fulfiller of hope. Oh, Chund, if in his praise you sing, sweet will be your verse: all are animated by a spark of his fire.

* A.D. 1150.

† *Keshuri Nuk*, an amulet much used by Rajpoot children.

‡ Dronacharya.

§ Sanscrit, Pracrit, Aprabansa, Palsurjika, Magadhia, Soorseni, i.e. the Vrij Bakha.

|| *Pydias*; the bard says in fifteen days; here he certainly speaks poetically:—*Geet*, *Bajitra*, *Nrit*, *Bád* (conversation), *Subasha* (lit. 'good speech'), *Béchar*, *Junter*, *Bélas*, *Chitrám*, *Soophun*, *Indra-jál*, *Koosmees kulla*, *Poonvroki*, *Bed daht*, *Banja*, *Bínai*, *Vyakurn*, *Natika*, and the ten *Alunkaras*.

¶ Kal-iswara.

** *Lacshana*, 'qualities.'

†† *Kulla*.

‡‡ Fosterer of the Earth.

§§ *Mirg-Nayni*, lit. "deer-eyed;" but though he uses the generic term *mirg*, he means the antelope, or gazelle.

Oh, Kavi Chund, praise God alone—man is unworthy of your song. What can mortals bestow? but to paint the praises of the Almighty will secure you immortality as a reward."

"Much she dissuaded, but Chund regarded not."

* * * *

JOHNSON'S "HITOPADE'SA."*

THE Germans have been apt to reproach us with the faults of our Sanscrit publications, and the deficiency of our efforts towards the acquirement of a language more interesting to us than to any nation of Europe. Perhaps they might with equal reason be accused of forgetting that English students gave the impulse to the cultivation of the language; that some of the best practical Sanscrit scholars were to be found in England, and that the only available dictionary of the language was the stupendous work of one who is a still living answer to the petulant invectives of men who, taking as their text a school edition of the *Hitopadésa*, making no pretensions to critical value, harangued against all that our poor island could boast of in Sanscrit scholarship. We are not sorry, however, to find the unhappy volume, which so offended Schlegel, superseded by another edition, in which the greater part of the text, unnecessary for mere beginners and without further help useless, is replaced by an alphabetically-arranged vocabulary, serving at once for a dictionary and a grammatical analysis. Our German neighbours long ago set us the example of dictionaries adapted for particular works only, and some of our own scholars have followed their example. Sir G. C. Haughton's vocabulary to his Bengali Selections is a boon for which many a student of that language must, we think, have rendered him grateful thanks. Professor Johnson's differs from the last-mentioned, as well as from most of the others alluded to, by containing the words not in their simple form, but with the inflections with which they are found in the text. Perhaps this arrangement, though useful and almost necessary to the student in his early efforts in a language like Sanscrit, may be considered as a sufficient reason for not including the whole of the *Hitopadésa* in the plan. We may suggest, however, to the editor, the publication of another volume, containing the three remaining books, with a vocabulary on the plan of those given by Bonn for the *Nalus*, &c., and by Lassen for his *Anthologia*. Many students would be glad to read the *Hitopadésa* by more independent labour than by a Latin translation, who have not pecuniary means to purchase Wilson's excellent but expensive lexicon.

The preface to this little volume gives a sketch of the printed forms of the *Hitopadésa*, and of the translations which the original work has passed through; and after the Sanscrit text follows a translation of the preface, opposite to the same portion of the original, expressed in English characters. The text itself is beautifully and, as far as we have examined it, correctly printed, in a small but bold type, not unlike the German letters used in Schlegel and Lassen's *Hitopadésa*, but approaching, as it seems to us, still more closely to the form of the characters in the best Sanscrit MSS.

* *Hitopadésa*. The Sanscrit Text of the First Book, or *Mitra-lábha*; with a Grammatical Analysis, alphabetically arranged. Prepared for the use of the East-India College. By FRANCIS JOHNSON, Professor. London, 1840. Madden and Co.

RAMBLES IN CEYLON.

BY LIEUTENANT DE BUTTS.

CHAPTER III.

THE garrison of Trincomalee usually detach two companies to Point de Galle, a place which, having (on account of its central position with reference to the presidencies of Calcutta and Bombay, and to the port of Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea) been generally recommended as a steam depôt, is likely to become more familiar to the British public, and of much greater importance than has hitherto been its lot, even in its most prosperous days.

During the late war, Galle was the rendezvous of the homeward-bound India-men, which began to assemble in the course of December, and usually sailed in January, under the convoy of a frigate. The concourse of the numerous passengers during this interval raised the place from its pristine obscurity to its present importance. Its geographical position has preserved the port from any considerable decline, and the attention of the Ceylon Government has, of late years, been attracted to a station which is likely to be brought into near and constant communication with the mother country, and, consequently, to become a point from which infinite and immediate advantages will arise to the colony.

With the view of adding to the wealth and population of Point de Galle, an increase of the garrison has for some time been in contemplation, and additional barracks have been built for the proposed augmentation. The military and most of the civilians of the station live within the walls of the fort, which is of an oblong form, and as capacious as that of Colombo. Like that fortress, a great portion of the enceinte is bathed by the sea; but here the comparison ceases, for the works at Galle are completely commanded by some elevated ground in their immediate vicinity, and thus rendered of little real strength. The residences of both the civilians and military are, for the most part, cooler and more agreeably situated than those in Colombo. The climate is considered particularly good, and the projecting tongue of land, on which the town is built, is refreshed by the alternate monsoons, either of which, as far as Galle is concerned, is a sea-breeze. The south-west monsoon is, however, that to which the port is chiefly exposed. During the prevalence of this wind, a heavy sea breaks upon the southern shores of the island, and a rapid current from the westward frequently sets ships to leeward of the harbour, in which case they are obliged to cross the line for the purpose of again standing to the west. This inconvenience would probably be experienced by any except the most powerful steamers, and even to them, the rush of water round this most southern extremity of British India would, from May to the end of September, prove the most formidable obstacle to the proposed steam-communication between Calcutta and Egypt.

Some authorities are of opinion that Trincomalee would, by reason of its excellent and even tranquil harbour, be a better point for a steam depôt than Point de Galle, the chief recommendation of which is its centric position on the proposed line of route. This, however, is not the only advantage possessed by that port; it is within seventy miles of the capital of the island, with which it communicates by an excellent road, and, to passengers destined for Ceylon, would thus be a far more desirable station than Trincomalee, which, as has already been observed, is completely isolated from the rest of the colony.

The road which connects Trincomalee with the interior provinces and Colombo is at all times unhealthy, and, during the rainy season, often impassable on account of the swollen torrents that intersect it. The extent of this inferior description of road between Colombo and Trincomalee is about 110 miles, but the entire distance between those places is more than 180; so that in this respect Galle is a much superior station for a steam depôt to Trincomalee. Were there any decided advantages to be gained by selecting the latter port, the convenience of the passengers to Ceylon, who form but a small proportion to those for Madras and Calcutta, would of course be of little weight; but, by the choice of Trincomalee, the dwellers in the Carnatic and the provinces of Bengal would gain nothing to counterbalance the inconvenience that must in that case be sustained by their island neighbours. Even at Galle, the space between the mouth of the Red Sea and Calcutta is unequally divided. This disparity would be considerably increased by changing the depôt to Trincomalee, from which place the distance to Calcutta is barely a thousand miles, whereas that to Aden exceeds three thousand. These are the chief advantages of this station, considered as a depôt for steamers. As the proprietors of the steam vessels on the proposed Cape route, as well as those from the Red Sea, will undoubtedly make Point de Galle one of their depôts, the place cannot, under such auspicious circumstances, fail to rise rapidly in importance, and probably will, at no distant day, outrival the present seat of the island government.

The facility of communication between this port and Colombo will, in the event of the adoption of the comprehensive scheme, induce many Anglo-Indians to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of visiting the capital and interior of the island. Under the auspices of Mr. Stewart McKenzie, the present governor, a coach between Galle and Colombo has been established, and performs the journey (seventy-two miles) in twelve hours—a rate of travelling which, although it will not bear comparison with that usual in England, is much more rapid than the most expeditious *dák* travelling in India. If the island be, in some respects, less advanced in the march of improvement than the Indian main, it has at all events set a praiseworthy example in the substitution of coaches for those abominable conveyances palanquins, which universally flourish throughout India. Thrice in the week, coaches leave Colombo for both Galle and Kandy, from whence they return on the alternate days. These towns are equally distant from the capital, but the latter station being in the elevated regions of the interior, the journey thither, over an undulating and constantly ascending road, requires more time than is occupied by the trip from Galle to Colombo, and *vice versâ*. The whole extent of the Galle road runs parallel to, and near, the line of the coast; so that, during the westerly monsoon, the traveller, refreshed by its constant breeze, regards the journey rather as an agreeable drive than as an arduous undertaking, which palanquin travelling, under the most favourable circumstances, most assuredly is. Palanquins have been included in the list of Eastern luxuries, but few, if any, who have experienced the *ennui* and annoyance of being borne, at the slow rate of four miles an hour, on the shoulders of noisy Indian bearers, will admit that they are other than a necessary evil, which, in the absence of more commodious conveyances, must be endured as one of the ills peculiar to Indian life. As such, they must continue to be tolerated wherever the interval between the large stations, scattered throughout India, is so great, and the number of passengers so uncertain, as to render abortive any attempt to establish a preferable and regular mode of

conveyance. But that coaches may be more universally established in India than they are at present, is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Those in Ceylon have already excited much attention on the continent, and some efforts towards starting a coach between Madras and Bangalore were recently made. The project, or the projectors, however, failed, and the good example of the Anglo-Cingalese has hitherto been lost upon their fellow-countrymen over the water.

Point de Galle is celebrated for the talent displayed by its inhabitants in the workmanship of dressing-cases, work-boxes, and all kinds of jewellery. Homeward-bound Anglo-Indians will gladly seize the opportunity, which a day's delay at this port will afford them, to purchase some of the elegant and curious boxes and other articles constantly exposed for sale in the bazars, and about the fort of Galle. They are generally made of calamander wood, which is daily becoming more scarce, and consequently valuable. Their interior is usually subdivided into numerous and ornamental compartments, each of which is of a wood different from that used in any other. Thus each box affords in itself specimens of the most admired and valued kinds of wood in the forests of Ceylon. Calamander, ebony, satin, allemoneal, and jackwood, with various others, are all employed in these mosaic-like boxes. The natives of the Galle district, who are the makers of these work-boxes, are among the most intelligent people in the island, and it is observable that the whole of the country extending from Galle to Colombo is inhabited by a far more civilized race than that which occupies the interior of Ceylon, or than the coasting population on its northern and eastern shores.

Twice in the course of a year, an embassy from the Maldiv Islands arrives at Galle to render homage to the British Government. Those numerous isles, which are included under the general name of Maldiv, and, in the seventy-third degree of east longitude, extend from 8° north to the equatorial line, are under the dominion of one potentate, who, by the aid of viceroys in such of the isles as are inhabited, rules over the entire archipelago. The inhabitants of the Maldives are a simple, contented, and, almost exclusively, a sea-faring people. In their boats, which live in the heaviest seas, they venture to trade with the Malabar coast and Ceylon, within the dependencies of which island they are included. Their mercantile transactions are characterized by a spirit of fairness unusual among the crafty natives of the East. In conversing with them, Europeans are generally struck with their extreme simplicity and freedom from guile—the result of their sequestered life and general occupations. A friend of the writer, who was endeavouring to keep up a conversation with one of the chiefs of the half-yearly embassy, jestingly remarked, in the absence of other topics, that there was a rumour of an approaching war between Great Britain and the Maldives. The aged chieftain, not doubting the assertion of his veracious informant, started up, and earnestly begged that he would contradict so unfounded and injurious a report; "for," added the ambassador, in a confidential whisper, "the King of the Maldives is *plenty* 'fraid of the King of England."

Between Galle and Colombo nothing demanding particular notice occurs, until the traveller arrives at Mount Lavinia, one of the residences of the Governor of Ceylon, distant seven miles from Colombo. This building was erected under the superintendence of the late Sir Edward Barnes, who was particularly partial to the delightful spot on which it stands. The house is situate on a gentle eminence, which, projecting somewhat into the sea, partakes of the character of a headland. When Colombo is approached from the

sea, it is the first object that meets the eye, and is therefore noted by navigators frequenting the port as a conspicuous landmark. The surrounding grounds are extremely English in appearance, and unite in a high degree the charms of luxuriant nature with those that are produced by art. If the edifice have a fault, it consists in a too rigid adherence to the style of buildings in England, which, being adapted for a colder clime, cannot be good models for the construction of houses under the vertical sun of the tropics. In this respect the Pavilion at Kandy, also built during the government of Sir E. Barnes, is infinitely superior to Mount Lavinia; but, notwithstanding this objection, there are few, if any, residences on the island preferable to this; The murmur of the sea, as it gently ripples on

The short, smooth space of yellow sand
Between it and the greener land;

the never-failing breeze which reaches this spot when less favoured sites feel not the influence of its breath; and above all, the romantic and pleasing aspect of the place and adjacent country, form a whole which merits the appellation of an Oriental elysium.

Here I would offer a humble tribute to the memory of Sir Edward Barnes, a name deservedly dear to the natives of Ceylon. Time has not rendered them oblivious of that eminent and estimable man, who alike won their affections and commanded their respect and admiration. At different periods, Sir Edward was governor of the island for eleven years, during which innumerable and important improvements were planned and carried into effect. Among these, the construction of the road from Colombo to Kandy, and from thence to Newara Ellia, stands pre-eminent. To the latter place, the distance from Colombo is more than one hundred miles, the whole extent of which, at the period in question, was a savage wilderness, covered with dense and unhealthy jungles. When to this it is added, that the plains of Newara Ellia are upwards of six thousand feet above the level of the Lake of Colombo, and that the surface of the intervening country is wild and rugged in the extreme, the task of forming a good carriage-road under such circumstances will be admitted as truly arduous.

From the side of Galle the approach to Colombo is, through an extensive and densely populated suburb, along the sea-shore. Great numbers of the natives in this vicinity are fishermen, who gain an easy and certain livelihood by their vocation. The supply, although great, is scarcely equal to the demand, as the poorer classes live almost exclusively on the inferior kinds of fish, prepared in curries. The curry of the native of Ceylon is widely different from that of the Hindu. The abundance of coco-nuts in Ceylon enables the islander to make the white contents of that fruit a principal ingredient in the composition of his curry. Saffron is also freely introduced in the curry of Ceylon, so that its appearance and flavour bear no more resemblance to that usually prepared in India, than to the imitations of this Eastern dish which are occasionally, but vainly, attempted in England: connoisseurs generally give the preference to the dark and more fiery Indian curries, but most of the European residents in Ceylon prefer that peculiar to the land of their adoption.

The industrious fishermen of Colombo, who form a large proportion of its suburban population, complain bitterly of a regulation, which certainly does appear preposterous, and at variance with those prudential considerations that would labour to avert even the possibility of infectious disease. They are

compelled to bring their fish to certain market-places, where only they are permitted to dispose of them. The injustice and absurdity of such a regulation are self-evident, for, not to speak of the loss of valuable time, the more delicate fish are by no means improved by the journey from the beach to the market under the burning sun of the tropics. The object of this singular and arbitrary law is to collect the Government dues, which are levied in proportion to the value of the finny spoil, thus making a direct tax upon the enterprise and skill of the fisherman.

After passing Colombo, the coast road, which completely encircles the island, becomes less interesting, and the features of the country, as they approach its northern extremity, become tame and monotonous. The petty towns on this part of the western coast* are chiefly inhabited by a population engaged in fishing and the collection of salt, of which there are large depôts in the Island of Calpentyns and at Putlam.

No place worthy of mention occurs between Colombo and Jaffna; except Aripoo, opposite which are numerous and valuable oyster-beds, that yield a considerable, but an uncertain, annual revenue to the Government of Ceylon. They are fished in the months of March and April, and in some years the pearls found within the oysters have added to the island revenue the sum of £40,000. The average soundings over the principal banks are six fathoms. A large number of divers are employed, the most expert of whom have, by long practice, rendered themselves capable of remaining beneath the surface of the water more than a minute. The numbers of the divers deter the numerous sharks that hover around from making an attack upon these amphibious beings, who, however, will not descend to the "slimy bottom of the deep" unless professed charmers of sharks are engaged to ward off the assaults of these ravenous monsters. The Ceylon Government, finding that without the voice of the charmer nothing will induce the diver fearlessly to seek the ocean treasures, pay a large sum to secure the services of one of those Eastern magicians. When brought on shore, the oysters are sold by public auction to the highest bidder. As it is impossible to judge from the external appearance of an oyster-shell of the value of the pearls contained within it, this auction becomes a description of lottery, in which some fortunate holders realize large sums, and others, on the contrary, lose their little all.

Twelve miles to the north of Aripoo is the island of Manar, which, stretching away to the westward, approaches the Indian coast more nearly than any other part of Ceylon. Manar itself is a wretched cluster of huts, but from its vicinity to the continent, and its harbour, which, though shallow, is completely sheltered, it is a place of some commercial importance. The road between it and Aripoo traverses a wide, open plain, which forms a relief to the uniformity of the eternal jungle, that, wherever the hand of man has not cleared the ground, meets, and by its constant presence palls upon, the eye. The islet, on which the hovels of Manar stand, is separated from the main land by an indent of the sea, nearly two miles in breadth, but so shallow as to render it easy for the palanquin-bearers to carry over their *live cargo* without the aid of a boat. In this sequestered and barren site there is an appearance of desolation and an absence of animation, that startle the traveller, and cause him to hasten his departure from a spot, than which it is impossible to conceive one more dreary and wretched. At this place, so fertile in dreary

* In each of these towns are to be found the ruins of ancient forts, built by the Dutch, who, conscious of their unpopularity, always secured themselves against any sudden attack by works sufficiently strong to repel the utmost efforts of the natives.

associations, the only object that appeared to me at all worthy of notice, is a fort, upon the construction of which the Dutch appear to have bestowed more care than was their wont in the generality of the numerous works erected by them on various parts of the island coast. In this isolated spot they probably thought it necessary to maintain a strong garrison, to facilitate the land communication between Colombo and Jaffnapatam, and also to guard against the not improbable event of an hostile visit from their European neighbours over the water. The fort is now used as a salt depôt, and garrisoned by a few invalids.

From the western extremity of the island of Manar to Ramnad, which is the nearest point on the continental shore, the distance is fifty miles, but the intervening space is so choked with innumerable islets, rocks, and sand-banks, as to prevent vessels, even of the lightest draught of water, from passing the long and uninterrupted obstruction thus formed between the Gulf of Manar and Palk's Passage, as the seas on either side of this natural barrier are called, that to the southward being known as the Manar Gulf, and the confined strait to the northward as Palk's Passage. To form, through this combination of obstacles, a channel sufficiently deep for the purposes of the coasting craft, the average draught of which is about eight feet, has for a considerable period been a desideratum with both the Governments of Madras and Ceylon; but it was not until 1836, that any decided measures were taken for the improvement of the shallow passage, which, from time immemorial, had existed near Paumban, a small village on the sacred isle of Ramiseram, and, in default of a better, had always been the line of communication frequented by the coasters. At this point, the rocky bar is more than four hundred yards wide, but an irregular and winding channel, of five feet in average depth, extended throughout its entire breadth. On arriving at either extremity of this narrow and difficult passage, the coasters were in the habit of unloading, in order to lessen their draught of water. Even with this precaution, much injury was sustained, and delay caused, by their taking the ground—an occurrence which, in those days, was the rule, not the exception. The detention arising from this vexatious impediment frequently exceeded two or three days.

The first operations of the Madras engineer officers, who are employed on this service, were directed to the formation of a line of channel as nearly straight as circumstances would allow. The rock, which is of a soft and porous nature, easily yields to the operations of the miner. The masses detached by blasting are brought up by divers, great numbers of whom have been constantly employed, and deposited on rafts placed for their reception. In this manner, without the aid of machinery, the quantity of rock brought to the surface during the day has often amounted to one hundred tons. The transparency of the water over these rocks has hitherto considerably lessened the difficulties of the undertaking. The destruction effected by an explosion can, almost immediately, be perceived through nine feet of water, which is the uniform depth now obtained throughout the whole extent of the channel. The breadth of the passage is also increased to one hundred feet, and indicated by buoys, so that the country craft can now sail through this once formidable impediment without any delay whatever, or requiring the assistance of the pilots, who are the only class that complain of this great improvement in the navigation of the strait that divides Ceylon from the Indian main.

A party of the Madras sappers and miners are still employed on this service, and it is in contemplation to increase the depth of the channel to twelve or fourteen feet. The vast advantages that would undoubtedly result to Ceylon if

vessels of this draught were enabled to trade direct between the island and the numerous places on the Coromandel coast south of Madras, are self-evident; and as additional facility of communication has ever been found to increase the previous intercourse, it may fairly be presumed that this political axiom would be illustrated in the case now in question.

Although Ceylon is the principal gainer by the clearing of the Paumban Passage, the island Government has not contributed its quota towards the expenses of the undertaking, which have been solely incurred by the Madras presidency. It is, however, said that the Government of Madras declined the co-operation of that of Ceylon, which offered to bear a moiety of the total expense, including the services of the military artificers and others employed. While, therefore, no want of energy is attributable to the authorities of Ceylon, justice demands that all the credit arising from the planning and successful issue of this arduous undertaking should be rendered to that Government which directed its execution and defrayed the attendant expenses, and to those officers of engineers under whose able and unwearied supervision the operations have been so successfully carried on.

The only portion of Ceylon of which full details have been hitherto given, is the belt of territory near its shores, that has for ages been in the possession of Europeans. But he, whose knowledge of this romantic isle is confined to its coast, will scarcely conceive the extreme grandeur of its interior provinces, in which nearly all the interest that attaches to Ceylon is centred. The elevated table-land of the Kandian provinces is raised nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and enjoys a temperature that unites all the advantages of an Asiatic clime with those peculiar to Europe. From this lofty region numerous shoots arise, and attain elevations varying from two to six thousand feet: These various degrees of loftiness enable the agricultural and commercial speculator to avail himself of the different temperatures that are thus produced.

Experience has proved that, in Ceylon, lands elevated three thousand feet above the sea are, *cæteris paribus*, the most favourably situated for the culture of the coffee tree. A greater elevation, or, in other words, a lower temperature, is found requisite for the production of the fruits and vegetables of Europe. In the plains of Newara Ellia these are cultivated without difficulty, and attain the highest perfection; but the peculiar keenness of the mountain air of that station is found to be extremely inimical to the growth of the staple productions of the island.

Between Colombo and Kandy, as before observed, a coach has for some years been established. To invalids, recommended to exchange the sultry air of the low country for the more bracing climate of the Kandian provinces, the advantages of such a rapid, and at the same time agreeable, means of communication, are incalculable. The journey is in this manner performed in twelve hours, one of which is allowed for breakfasting, bathing, &c. at the half-way house. Three inside-passengers form the complement, each of whom pays £2. 10s., which, though a large sum for a trip not exceeding that from London to Dover, is necessary to compensate for the paucity of the numbers that the conveyance will accommodate. Nor is the fare high, when compared with the expense of palanquin-travelling by dâk, which is the universal mode adopted by Europeans when traversing India. Dâk travelling is not only more expensive, but slower than the progress of the Ceylon coaches. I know not how these matters are arranged in India, where palanquins, and every thing connected with them, have attained the acmè of perfection; but in Ceylon, the

expense of journeying dāk by palanquins would greatly surpass that of the coaches, and the time required for the trip would be about twenty hours. Thus the proprietors of the coaches that run from Colombo to Kandy and Point de Galle are well aware that their demand, though somewhat exorbitant, must, in the absence of cheaper and more expeditious means of conveyance, be complied with.

At five A.M. these coaches start from Colombo to their respective destinations, and thus accomplish a third of the journey in the cool of the morning. The half-way house is reached about eleven A.M., when the passengers alight, bathe, and breakfast. For these agreeable occupations an hour is allowed, which is not more than necessary for the due performance of Oriental ablutions, and the satisfactory discussion of an Anglo-Indian *déjeuner*. After quitting this hotel, or rest-house, you begin to ascend the lower range of the Kandian hills; and the country, which has hitherto retained a flat or slightly undulating appearance, becomes at every step more romantic and wild.

The writer has been thus diffuse on the subject of Ceylon coaches, partly because he considers that their substitution for palanquins in India, wherever such change may be practicable, is highly desirable, and partly on account of the desire of the Anglo-Indian community, expressed in their public journals, to learn somewhat of those conveyances, with a view to their ultimate adoption. Although a resident in Ceylon, where palanquins are at a discount, he, at different periods, travelled over a great extent of country in them, and is thus enabled to speak from experience as to the many and various ills peculiar to those locomotive coffins. None save those who have traversed some hundreds of miles in a palanquin can, perhaps, fully appreciate the *ennui* and discomfort of that *luxury*; and it is permitted to all to do "the state some service" by recommending what may appear manifest improvements.

There are few, if any, objects in Ceylon which more forcibly recall England and English associations to the mind of the Anglo-Cingalese* than the road between Colombo and Mahalaina, the half-way hotel on the Kandy road. After passing the latter station, it traverses an Alpine region, the features of which are strikingly dissimilar to the fair level aspect of England; but in the lower country, the extensive green fields and gently undulating surface of the ground, when viewed in conjunction with the avenue-like road, bear a strong resemblance to the scenes of home.

It is in the near vicinity of Kandy that the elevation of that place above Colombo is principally obtained. After winding through the minor passes at the foot of the hills, some of which are extremely beautiful, the road commences to ascend the grand pass of Cadaganava. The length of the road from the foot to the summit of the pass is somewhat more than three miles. About a quarter of a mile from Capt. Dawson's monument, which stands near the head of the mountain-gorge, may be enjoyed a magnificent view of the country stretching towards Colombo. Far as the eye can reach, the road, winding through the wilderness of jungle, is distinguishable; and this indication of the presence of civilized man affords a striking contrast to the wildness of the mountain scenery around. The more you gaze on the wild landscape, the more you feel inclined to appreciate at its true value the enterprize and labour necessary for the formation of a carriage-road through these "deserts idle,"

* By this appellation I respectfully beg to designate the European dwellers in Ceylon, in contradistinction to the term Anglo-Indian, whose genus is confined within the shores of Hindoostan, and with whom the Anglo-Cingalese hath little or nothing in common.

and to rejoice that a monument commemorative of the abilities and exertions of its constructor marks the scene of their display. This erection, which is about 130 feet in height, may be ascended by means of a spiral staircase in the interior. From its summit may be seen a considerable extent of country, and travellers seldom pass without ascending to reconnoitre. An inscription on the pedestal tells the purpose for which it was raised. The purport of it is, that the English society of Ceylon, to mark their admiration of the professional talents of Capt. Dawson, of the Royal Engineers, raised the monument on the spot where his unwearied efforts led to his lamented and untimely decease, which deprived the service to which he belonged of one of its most valuable members.

At Paradinia, a village four miles from Kandy, the Colombo road meets the river Mahavilaganga, across which a single-arched bridge has been thrown by Col. Fraser, the deputy quarter-master general to the forces in Ceylon. The breadth of the stream is here somewhat contracted, and, by the aid of projecting buttresses, the span of the arch has been reduced to 205 feet. The bridge is entirely built of the beautiful satin—a wood almost peculiar to the forests of Ceylon, where it grows in great abundance. The arch is composed of four treble ribs,* the interval between which is five feet. Every beam used in the construction of the bridge is so inserted as to admit of removal without endangering the safety of the fabric. This is of the utmost value in a tropical climate, where wood is found to decay much more rapidly than in lower temperatures.

The Kandians, relying on their ancient tales and legends, had formed an opinion that the bridging of the “Great River,” which the word *Mahavilaganga* imports, was impracticable. With this persuasion, they were in the habit of daily assembling to gaze on the gradual progress of the work, and laugh to scorn the vain and impotent labours of the *pale faces*; but when, to their amazement, the bridge was found to stand without the supporting framework, their admiration knew no bounds, and they looked with fear and wonder on the Europeans who had brought to a successful termination an undertaking considered by them beyond the power of man. The upholders of the ancient Kandian dynasty have, however, little cause to congratulate themselves on the construction of a bridge which, although eminently useful to them in their civil occupations, is at the same time a military communication that greatly tends to secure the permanent domination of the English over their romantic and, until of late, independent country.

In ordinary cases, the crown of the arch of the Paradinia Bridge is elevated sixty-seven feet above the level of the Mahavilaganga; but this stream, in common with all others which have their sources in the Alpine regions of the interior, is liable to extreme fluctuations during the rainy season. In 1834, immense damage was sustained in consequence of the overflowing of the “Great River,” after a long continuance of heavy and incessant rain. The effects of the flood were indeed awful. The waters of the Mahavilaganga rose to within seven feet of the lofty Paradinia Bridge (sixty feet above their ordinary level), and sweeping over the adjacent country, laid waste a large extent of fertile and cultivated land. Fields, that with great toil had been reclaimed from the jungle, were at one “fell swoop” restored to their pristine state. Every insignificant rill swelled into a fearful torrent, and bearing down trees, rocks, and soil in its irresistible course, changed the fair and fertile

* The sum of the depths of the ribs, together with the intervals between them, amounts to eight feet. The average length of the beams employed in the construction of the bridge is sixteen feet.

valleys through which it raged into a desolate wilderness. Nor was inanimate nature the only sufferer by this tremendous visitation. The Mahavilaganga was choked with a multitude of the beasts of the forest. The wild pig, the deer, with a variety of smaller game, were to be seen floating on the broad bosom of the foaming river, and even the strength of the monarch of the woods availed him not in that fearful hour, for ever and anon the huge and bloated body of an elephant came sweeping down "the angry flood," giving to the dwellers in the low country, who beheld the floating Leviathan, the fullest intimation of the "wreck of matter" in the Kandian provinces.

While on the subject of Ceylon rivers, it may not be out of place to remark, that the rapidity with which the petty rivulets that water the interior provinces swell after much rain is so great, as to baffle all calculation. In a few minutes, these mountain rills vary in depth five or six feet. They subside in nearly as short a space of time. The innumerable though trifling streams which feed the principal channels in the valleys may account for this; but persons unacquainted with the capricious character of these mountain rivers are often astounded at finding the dry ravine of the morning metamorphosed before the evening into a rapid and dangerous torrent.

After passing Paradinia, the vicinity of Kandy, or, as the natives call it, "Mahaneura," is indicated by the more cultivated aspect of the country. Every spot of ground is turned to profit by the industry of the Kandians, whose *forte* lies in agriculture, and who are perfectly *au fait* in the art of irrigation—an art peculiarly requisite for the due culture of this undulating country, where an acre of level ground is rarely if ever met with. The numerous terraces in which the paddy-lands or rice-fields are found immediately arrest attention, from their novel and pleasing appearance. These terraces are small patches of level ground, which are artificially formed in every valley, where the ascent of the ground will admit of their introduction. Viewed from a distance, they resemble gigantic steps up the mountain side. The advantages of this system are obvious. Every foot of land thus becomes available for the culture of rice, which staple production of the tropics will flourish only on level sites, it being absolutely necessary to lay paddy-lands under water for a certain period. By the Kandian method of forming a valley into a succession of terraces, each of these is in its turn watered by the minute rills that trickle down every fissure in the rugged mountains around.

On approaching the former capital of the Kandian dynasty from the side of Colombo, the lake, embosomed within encircling mountains that on every side rise to elevations varying from four hundred to two thousand feet, is the first object which meets the eye of the traveller. The impression thus produced is highly favourable, and is by no means diminished on a nearer approach. The bungalows and villas that stud the margin of the lake give an animated appearance to the landscape, and relieve the stern grandeur of the rugged heights which "repose on their shadows" in the waters that bathe their feet.

The coach, in which the reader has somewhat tardily travelled from Colombo, traverses the small town of Kandy, and deposits the wayfarer, if a stranger in the land, at an hotel that has for some time been established in this happy valley for the especial benefit of invalids and others, who, allured by its high reputation, pay a flying visit to the place; but the merits and demerits of this favourite station are not to be so lightly treated, and the wearied reader will doubtless appreciate the advantages of a momentary pause, after having effected a lodgment in the heart of the Kandian territory.

ON THE SUMPTUARY LAWS OF THE BURMANS.

THE sumptuary laws of Burmah were instituted ostensibly as a check upon the love of finery so predominant in the Burman character, but really in order to gratify the ostentatious pride of the Court; the pretext is, however, well understood by the common people, who allow no opportunity of imitating the costume of the nobility to escape them, provided they can do so with impunity. These opportunities, it must be observed, are very rare, as it is the common duty of all persons in the employ of government to prevent the infringement of these laws, and where the execution of such impositions against the spread of luxury is left in the hands of men of all grades, it may readily be imagined that much oppression takes place, even in the absence of any intention to encroach upon the law. For instance, at the annual festivals at Rangoon, Meembo, and other places, whither the people of all classes congregate from the country villages, individuals are frequently found screening themselves from the vertical rays of the sun, by unbinding their muslin turbans, and suspending them over their heads upon twigs: now the imperial umbrella is white, and advantage is taken of this coincidence to persecute those who may unwittingly invade the enactment against the use of "white umbrellas," the punishment depending almost solely upon the caprice of the functionary under whose cognizance the case may come. The use of articles of gold-plate is also strictly prohibited, upon pain of forfeiture of the whole property, and the punishment of death may even be enforced if the delinquent happens to be obnoxious to the minister in power. Painting the walls and pillars of the house with vermilion is denounced as an illegal act, and it is not an unusual practice with designing persons, in many parts of the kingdom, to apply a coat of that colour, during the night, upon the houses of respectable inhabitants, in order to extort money from them, under the apprehension of being denounced to the authorities. The people are, however, permitted to wear ornaments of gold in their ears and upon their fingers, and the women necklaces also; but the chain called *tsuway*, worn over the left shoulder, is the exclusive badge of nobility, and indicates, by the number of its chains, the rank of its possessor. The king has twenty-four separate chains, the highest rank of the subject twelve, next nine, and so on down to three—and their titles, in Palee monosyllables, correspond in number with their chains. The privilege of wearing these insignia is highly prized, as it confers many valuable immunities, corresponding with those enjoyed by the members of the orders of knighthood in Europe. The next privilege in point of distinction is that of having an umbrella carried over the head, when abroad, by an attendant in the rear, which, upon his return, is planted in front of the nobleman's house, to indicate that he is at home. The king has a white umbrella spangled with minute ornaments of gold, and the members of the royal family gilt ones; one, two, or three, according to their seniority, or the degree of favour they may enjoy from their sovereign. The governors of provinces and judges also assume gilt umbrellas when at a distance from the capital, whether they have received the power or not; but it is customary, upon deputing an officer to a situation in the provinces, to confer upon him at the same time the right to use all the insignia of state which his predecessor may have done. These usually consist of the following: a gold or silk umbrella—a betel-box of silver, or of silver inlaid with gold—a water-flagon, drinking-cup, and spitting-box, of the same metal—and a pair of embroidered slippers; these

are borne by his retinue, who accompany him upon all occasions, and, like the vassals of the old feudal lords, "are ready at all times to execute his lawless commands, in return for the plenty which his hall affords." The severest enactment is against the use of a gilt betel-box in the shape of the fabulous bird *hentha* (the *hemza* of the Hindus), which is the national emblem of Pegu, and was introduced into the regalia by Aloungpora, after the incorporation of that kingdom with Burmah. It is considered in the highest degree treasonable to possess such an article; and it may be recorded of the numerous rebels and pretenders to the throne of Pegu, who have from time to time appeared in arms against the state, that this has always been the first badge of royalty which they have assumed: these impostors have usually had them made of wood gilt, but the one used by the king is of solid gold, and is about sixteen inches in height; it stands upon the left side of the platform adjoining the throne, and within it are placed the leaves of the Paun vine, intended for his chewing.

The regulations regarding letters, and the idiom in which they must be written, are also strictly enforced. A royal order, called *amyndau*, issued from the Hloot-dau, or imperial court, is written with an iron style upon a talipot or palmyra leaf, *pointed at each end*, and sent open in the hand of the messenger: should occasion require that it be transmitted to a considerable distance from the capital, it is placed, with the left end downwards, in a hollow bamboo or ivory case, long enough to contain it without being folded; the case is covered with cloth or velvet, and sealed with the peacock-seal. Orders from subordinate courts, such as the Roondau at Rangoon, are also written upon pointed palm-leaves, with this difference, that, if sent to a distance, they must be *folded*, the diameter of the fold being a span, reckoning from the end of the thumb to the point of the fore-finger—a letter sent from a husband to his wife, or from one friend to another, must be written upon a palmyra leaf *unpointed* (or upon paper), and folded up, beginning at the left end: the diameter of the fold must not exceed the breadth of *four fingers*: to infringe this law is held to be an act of treason; hence those who raise the standard of rebellion take this method of exhibiting their contempt for the legal authorities. Wearing rubies above a certain weight is also prohibited, and the folly of such an absurd regulation is apparent in the scarcity of valuable gems, in the very country which produces them in the greatest abundance, as many of the large stones are broken into fragments by the miners as soon as they are discovered, and most of those not so broken are smuggled out of the kingdom by the foreign merchants. Great caution is, however, necessary in shipping contraband articles for exportation, as all vessels are liable to be searched before sailing, and should any suspicion be attached to the commander, a guard would be placed over it, and every article on board minutely examined. The number of contraband articles enumerated in the tariff is five, *viz.* mares, rubies, gold, silver, and paddy, or rice in the husk.

Ladies of the court and women of condition only are permitted to wear trains to their Htamyns—fashion, or a higher sense of modesty, in the common people, has, however, added to the breadth of *their* petticoats that which has been taken from the skirts; for, while the Htamyn of the peasant-girl folds in a becoming manner over her waist, that worn by the city belle is so scanty as barely to meet, and conceal her charms from the public gaze. These are, nevertheless, overlooked in the admiration of the people for the gold which is embroidered in her garments. Nor is it more attractive to the

eye than the sound which expresses it is significant to the understanding; it is in every man's mouth, and occurs in every sentence that he utters; it forms the initial of his name, and the penultimate of his wife's and daughter's names; it is found in every page of a book, and is frequently a part of the title of the book; it expresses the king's power, excellence, and strength; his words are "*shoey*," so are his person and his palace; in fact, every thing that has any reference to sublimity, magnificence, glory, majesty, &c. &c., cannot be adequately mentioned without the word *shoey*, or 'gold.' To use the substance, then, in common, when its name even is held in such esteem, is deemed by the sumptuary laws of Burmah an act of insufferable pride and arrogance; and the privilege of so using it is therefore confined to the members of the royal family, who expend vast sums in gilding temples, colleges, boats, umbrellas, and saddle-flaps. Thus the great spur to exertion amongst the people, *viz.* the desire of wealth, "the wish to have the power to expend or accumulate," is at once cut off—however industrious and enterprising a man may be, the acquisition of wealth can bring few enjoyments to him; he may hide his gold, but he cannot use it without the risk of being *denounced* as a rich man, and he will have the gratification, in all probability, of having the title of *thahtay* forced upon him—a distinction which in the end will cost him all his wealth.

RICHARDSON'S "LITERARY LEAVES."*

THE first edition of Captain Richardson's "*Literary Leaves*" was reviewed in this Journal, and the sentence pronounced upon the work was not a favourable one. The additions made to it are of the same quality; we cannot, therefore, without retracting our former opinion, vary the sentence. Captain Richardson, has, however, invoked, in favour of his work, the testimony of "authors of unquestionable genius and high celebrity," the weight of whose opinions (if sincerely given) would probably far outweigh ours; he has, consequently, the authority of names as well as the patronage of the public, wherewith to rebut inculpatory criticism.

We should be sorry to think that we had erred in our estimate of the merits of this book; but we honestly confess that a re-perusal of it has not materially altered our judgment. The merit of Captain Richardson's writings consists in their rarely sinking beneath a certain level, which, though perhaps above mediocrity, is far below excellence; their fault is, that they never rise above it, either in thought or expression. Although many of the prose papers are evidently the fruit of care and effort, there is nothing that strikes or surprises; the ideas appear to be the faint reflections of those of other writers, and the language is coldly correct, without pretension to energy or vigour. The poetical pieces are not deficient in smoothness or in diction; their defect is a more essential one; they are little more than a rhythmical arrangement of well-selected words.

* *Literary Leaves*, or Prose and Verse, chiefly written in India. By DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON. Second Edition, with considerable Additions. London, 1840. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

CHAPTER V.

"PEACE be with the soul of that charitable and courteous author, who, for the common benefit of his fellow-authors, introduced the ingenious way of miscellaneous writing!"—so says the great Lord Shaftesbury; and I heartily respond to the sentiment, that mode admitting of those easy transitions from "grave to gay, from lively to severe," which so much agree with my discursive humour. Having thus premised, let me proceed with my story, which now begins to assume a graver aspect.

Love, that passion productive of so many pains and pleasures to mortals, the most easily, perhaps, awakened, and the most difficult to control, begins full early with some of us (idiosyncratically susceptible) to manifest its disturbing effects: the little volcano of the heart (to speak figuratively) throws out its transient and flickering flames long anterior to a grand eruption. Lord Byron's history exhibits a great and touching example of this; his early but unrequited attachment to the beautiful Miss Chaworth served undoubtedly, in after-life, to tinge his character with that sombre cast which has imparted itself to the splendid creations of his immortal genius. Like him (if I may dare include myself in the same category); when but nine or ten summers had passed over my head, I too had my "lady love," who, albeit no Mary Chaworth, was nevertheless a very pretty little blue-eyed girl, the daughter of our village doctor. I think I now behold her, in the eye of my remembrance, with her white muslin frock, long pink sash, and necklace of coral beads, her flaxen curls flying wildly in the breeze, or sporting in all conceivable lines of beauty over her alabaster neck and forehead. Full joyous was I when an invitation came for Master Frank Gernon and his brother Tom to drink tea at Dr. Anodyne's. How motherly and kind was good Mrs. Anodyne! how truly liberal of her pound-cake and syllabub! Dear woman! spite of thy many failings, which all "lean to virtue's side," in the sweet relations of mother, wife, sister, friend, thou art a being to be almost worshipped. 'Tis you who hold man's destinies in your hands. Harden your minds without the limits of blue-stockings, as a counterpoise to the softness of your hearts; acquire independence of thought and moral courage, and you will yet convert the world into a paradise!

Pretty Louisa! my first love, long since perhaps the mother of a tribe of little rustics; or sleeping, perchance, soundly in your own rural church-yard! like a fairy vision, you sometimes visit me in my dreams, or, when quitting for a season the stern, hard realities which environ my manhood, I lose myself in the sweet remembrances of boyhood's days! Well, this was my first grand love affair; now for my next, to which I deem it a fitting preliminary. Griffins, look to your hearts, for you will have some tough assaults made upon that susceptible organ on the other side of the Cape, where (owing, I am told, to the high range of the thermometer) it becomes morbidly sensitive. Take care, too, you do not have to sing, with a rather lachrymose twist of the facial muscles, "Dark is my doom!" or, led on by your sensibilities within the toils of a premature matrimonial union, you have not to inscribe over your doricile, "*spes et fortuna valet!*"

The party at Mr. Hearty's, or some of them, rode out every evening in the carriage, and I generally, like a gallant griffin, took up a position by the steps, for the purpose of handing them in—that is, the female portion. The precise

amount of pressure which a young lady of sixteen (not stone, but years, be pleased to understand, for it makes a material difference) must impart to a young gentleman's hand, when he tenders his services on occasions of this nature, in order to be in love with him, is a very nice and curious question in "Amorics" (I take credit for the invention of that scientific term). In estimating it, however, so many things may affect the accuracy of a judgment, that it is perhaps undesirable to rely on deductions therefrom, either one way or the other, as a secure basis for ulterior proceedings. The youth, for example, who stands high in his own estimation, will probably, measuring it by the scale of self-love, find himself eventually in an egregious error, from which the haughty rebuff of offended dignity will painfully serve to arouse him. Whilst, on the other hand, he whose self-esteem is small (to speak phrenologically) may require something in intensity equivalent to the force of a thumb-screw, or the gripe of a sea-captain, to awaken fully his dormant sensibilities and powers of discernment—a degree of physical force hardly to be expected in a young lady of these degenerate days. Touching the case of the charming Olivia and myself, though there was certainly evidence of the *high-pressure* system, I might long have felt at a loss to decide on the real state of her feelings, had not my hand on these occasions been accepted with a tell-tale blush, and a sweet and encouraging smile, that spoke volumes. Let me not be accused of vanity, if I say, then, that the evidence of my having made an impression on the young and susceptible heart of Olivia Jenkins was too decided to be mistaken. I felt that I was a favourite, and I burned with all the ardour of a griffin to declare that the "*sentiment si doux*" was reciprocal. The wished-for occasion was not long in presenting itself.

One evening, Olivia and some of the party remained at home, the carriage being fully occupied without them. Off drove Mr. and Mrs. Hearty, and a whole posse of friends and visitors, to take their usual round by Chepauk and the Fort, kissing hands to Olivia and one or two others, who stood on the terrace to see them depart. They were no sooner gone than I proceeded to enjoy my accustomed saunter in the coco-nut grove, at the back of the house. There was a delicious tranquillity in the hour which produced a soothing effect on my feelings. The sun had just dipped his broad orb in the ocean, and his parting beams suffused with a ruddy warmth the truly Oriental scene around. Flocks of paroquets, screaming with delight, were wheeling homewards their rapid flight; the creak of the well-wheel, an Indian rural sound, came wafted from distant fields, and the ring-doves were uttering their plaintive cooings from amidst the shady bowers of the neighbouring garden.

The air, a chartered libertine, was still.

I walked and mused, gazing around on the scenes of inanimate nature, which always delight me, when suddenly one of the most charming of all her works, a beautiful girl, appeared before me. It was Olivia, who met me (undesignedly of course) at a turn of the avenue. She appeared absorbed in a book, which, on hearing my steps, she suddenly closed, and with a blush, which caused the eloquent blood to mount responsive in my cheeks, she exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Gernon, is this you? Your servant, Sir! (courtseying half-coquetishly); who would have expected to meet you here all alone, and so solemnly musing?" "Is there any thing more extraordinary in it, Miss Olivia," said I, "than to find you also alone, and enjoying your intellectual repast, 'under the shade of melancholy boughs.' The Chinese, I believe, think that human hearts are united from birth by unseen silken cords, which, contracting slowly but

surely, bring them together at last. What think you, Olivia?" I continued (we generally grow familiar on the eve of a declaration), "may not some such invisible means of attraction have brought us together at this moment?" Olivia looked down, her pretty little foot being busily engaged in investigating the character of a pebble, or something of the sort, that lay on the walk, and indistinctly replied that she had really never much considered such weighty and mysterious subjects, but that it might be even so. Encouraged by this reply, yet trembling at the thought of my own audacity (bullets whizzing round me since have not produced half the trepidation), I placed myself near her, and gently taking the little, soft, white hand which listlessly, but invitingly, hung by her side, I said (I was sorely puzzled what to say) "I—I—was delighted, dear Olivia, to find you a visitor here on my arrival the other day." "Were you, Mr. Gernon?" said the lively girl, turning upon me her soft blue eyes, in a manner which brought on a fresh attack of *delirium tremens*; "'delighted' is a strong term, but Mr. Gernon, I know, is rather fond of such, little heeding their full import." "Strong!" I replied, instantly falling into heroics; "it but feebly expresses the pleasure I felt on seeing you. Oh, dearest Olivia," I continued, all the barriers of reserve giving way at once before the high tide of my feelings, "it is in vain longer to dissemble" (here I gently passed my other unoccupied arm round her slender waist); "I love you with the fondest affection. Deign to say that I possess an interest in your heart." A slight and almost imperceptible increase of pressure from the little hand locked in mine, and a timid look from the generally lively but now subdued and abashed girl, was the silent but expressive answer I received. It was enough, for a griff at least. I drew her closer to my side—she slowly averted her head; mine followed its movement. The vertebral column had reached its rotatory limit—so there was a sort of surrender at discretion—and I imprinted a long and fervent kiss on the soft and downy cheek of Olivia. Oh, blissful climax of a thousand sweet emotions; too exquisite to endure, too precious for fate to accord more than once in an existence—the first innocent kiss of requited affection—how can I ever forget ye?

Let raptured fancy on that moment dwell,
When my fond vows in trembling accents fell;
When love acknowledged woke the trembling sigh,
Swelled my fond breast and filled the melting eye.

Yes, surely, "love is heaven, and heaven is love," as has been said and sung any time for the last three thousand years; and Mahomed shewed himself deeply read in the human heart when he made the chief delight of his paradise to consist in it; not, I suspect, as is generally imagined, the passion in its purely gross acceptation, but that elevating and refining sentiment which beautifully attunes all our noblest emotions; which, when it swells the heart, causes it to overflow, like a mantling fountain, to refresh and fertilize all around. No, I shall never forget the thrill of delight with which I committed that daring act of petty larceny. "Yes," I continued, "dearest Olivia, I have long loved you. I loved you from the first, and would fain indulge a faint hope" (this was hypocritical, for I was quite sure of it) "that I am not wholly indifferent to you." The deepest blush overspread Olivia's neck and face; she was summoning all her maidenly resolution for an avowal: "Dear Mr. Gernon," she said, believe me,—

"Stope him! stope him, Gernon," roared a hoarse voice at this moment; "cut the deevil off fra' the tree!" It was that confounded

Patagonian Scotch cadet, in 'full cry' after a squirrel, which, poor little creature, in an agony of fear, was making for a tree near to which we stood. "As you were!" never brought a recruit quicker into his prior position, than did this unseasonable interruption restore me to mine. Olivia hastily resumed her studies and her walk, whilst I, to prevent suspicion, and consequent banter, joined in the chevvy to intercept the squirrel, secretly anathematising Sandy McGrigor, whom I wished, with all my heart, in the bowels of Benlomond.

Reader, you may be curious to know whether Olivia Jenkins became in due time Mrs. Gernon. Ah, no! Ours was one of those juvenile passions destined to be nipt in the bud; one of those painted bubbles, swelled by the breath of young desire, which float for a brief space on the summer breeze, then burst and disappear; or a perennial plant, whose beautiful maturity passes rapidly to decay.

Our destinies pointed different ways. Too much calculation was fatal to her happiness; too little has been, perhaps, as detrimental to mine. Years on years rolled on, chequered by many strange vicissitudes, when, in other scenes and under widely different circumstances, we met again, the flush of youth had long departed from her cheeks—the once laughing eyes were brilliant no more—and

The widow's sombre cap concealed
Her once luxuriant hair.

"Do you remember," said I, adverting to old times, "our meeting in the coco-nut grove at Madras?" "Ah!" she replied, with a sigh, "I do, indeed; but say no more of it; a recurrence to the sun-shiny days of my youth always makes me sad: let us speak of something else—the recent, the present, the future."

* * * * *
There was one little thing dey do call de mosquito,
He bitee de blackmans, he no let him sleep-o.

Sing ting ring, ting ting ring ting, ting ring ting taro.

So then runs the negro's song; and unless all is illusion and delusion, as the Berkleyans hold, the "whitemans," as I can vouch from actual experience, are equally entitled to have their misfortunes as pathetically recorded. I believe, however, it would be as difficult to say any thing entirely original about musquitoes, as to discover a new pleasure, or the long-sought desideratum of perpetual motion; nevertheless, my subject being India, it would not be *en regle* to pass them over altogether in silence; suffice it, therefore, to say, the first two nights of my stay at Mr. Hearty's, I was by a cruel oversight put into a bed without the usual protecting appendage—a set of gauze curtains. The door of my apartment, which was on the ground-floor, opened on the garden, and a well, a pool, and a dense mass of foliage, formed a splendid musquitopreserve, within a few yards of it. A couple of oil-lights, in wall-shades, burnt in the room; the doors were open, the night close and oppressive. It was truly "the genial hour for burning," though not exactly in Moore's sense of the passage; and then, such a concerto!—"Quack! quack! quack!" said the *mezzo-soprano* voices of the little frogs—"croak! croak! croak!" responded in deep bass the huge Lablaches of the pool—"click! click!" went the lizards—"ghur! ghur!" the musk-rat, as he ricketed round the room, emitting his offensive odour, whilst

Countless fire-files, gems of light,
Bright jewels of the tropic night,

spangled the trees in all directions. The idea of Aladdin's garden, to which his *soi-disant* uncle introduced him, was presenting itself to my mind, when the nip of a musquito recalled me from the fanciful to the consideration of painful realities. The sultry heat of an Indian night in the rains is sometimes terrific: not a breath moving; but, to make up for it, a universal stir of reptile and insect life, with a croak, hum, hiss, and buzz, perfectly astounding. What a prize for the musquitoes was I—a fine, fresh, ruddy griffin, full of wholesome blood; the result of sea-breezes and healthy chylication! and, in good sooth, they did fall foul of me with the appetites of gluttons. Sleep! bless your dear, simple heart, the thing was about as possible as for St. Lawrence to have reposed on his gridiron. I tingled from top to toe with an excellent tingling. In vain I scratched—in vain I tossed—in vain I rolled myself up like a corpse in a winding-sheet. Nought would do; so out I jumped, half-phrenzied, and dipping my hand in the oil-glasses of the lamps, I rubbed their unctuous contents over my body, to deaden the intolerable itching—an effect which in some degree it produced. Thus I spent the long hours of the sultry night; towards morning, the musquitoes being gorged, tortured into insensibility, and nature fairly worn out, I procured a little rest.

At breakfast, I made my appearance on two consecutive mornings a ludicrous figure, the object at once of pity and amusement: eyes bunged up, lips swelled, cheeks puffed out, and so forth, which, to a young man of decent exterior, and who, in those days, rather valued himself on his appearance, was exceedingly annoying. Mrs. Hearty, though with a look in which the comic and the tragic struggled for the mastery, now took compassion on me, expressed great regret for the oversight, and furnished my bed with a set of musquito-curtains. "Whine away, you rascals," said I then to the musquitoes, exultingly; "blow your penny trumpets, you vagabonds! you have had your last meal on me, rest assured." What glorious sleep I had after that!

One day, during my stay at Madras, Sandy McGrigor and I went to see a grand idolatrous ceremony of the natives, of which I shall give a brief description. It was the same, or something like it, which is called the Churruck Poojah in Bengal. When we arrived at the scene of the entertainment, or by whatever other term it may be proper to designate it, we found a vast concourse of natives assembled—a perfect sea of turbans, mingled with horsemen and elephants, rhuts, or native carriages, and camels; the gaudy colours of the dresses of the men and caparisons of the animals, &c. contrasting pleasingly with the bright green of the surrounding mango-groves. Towering above the congregated masses, I observed several figures, mounted on stilts, their garments reaching to the ground, and appearing like the Titans of old, revisiting mother earth, and stalking proudly amongst her degenerate sons. Mendicants and fakeers in great numbers, some in a state of nudity, and smeared with dust and ashes, mingled with the crowd, many exhibiting real self-inflicted tortures, to excite pity and admiration; others, the most admirable imitations of them. One of this last class particularly took my attention, and even now I think I have his figure vividly before me, it having been one of those exactly calculated, like some frightful dream, to make a deep and lasting impression. He perfectly startled us, as, turning round in the crowd, our eyes fell upon him; his countenance turned most piteously towards us. He was a thin and emaciated figure, his form covered with a sort of powder, which gave it a death-like hue. A small cloth, wound round his loins, constituted his only attire, whilst, frightful to behold, a sharp and glittering sword, buried

up to the hilt, was passed apparently through the very centre of his body, a foot or more of it protruding from his back. A stream of clotted blood oozed from the place where the deadly weapon had entered, and was firmly wedged, whilst an expression of extreme faintness, pinched anxiety, and intense anguish, sat upon his countenance. So admirably feigned was the whole thing, that I really thought the unfortunate wretch had done the deed with a view of offering himself up a sacrifice to one of his bloody Molochs, and was on the point of expiring. Sandy thought the same, and exclaimed, "De'el tak it, Gernon, look at that puir wretch with a sword in his wame! Did you ever see the like o' that? He's deeing as sure as I'm a living mon." I need hardly say, however, that the whole affair was a deception, though admirably got up; indeed, I never saw better acting than that exhibited by the fakcer, in whom, thus partially developed, dwelt not improbably the latent powers of a Garrick or a Kean.

In the centre of a large open space, reserved for the principal actors in the ceremony, a lofty mast or pole was erected; attached to which, and moving on a pivot, was a transverse beam or lever, which could be elevated or depressed at pleasure. To one end, which bowed and tapered considerably, was attached a square wicker frame, or canopy, of small dimensions, from which long wreaths of flowers were suspended. The persons to be swung (for that constitutes the peculiar feature of this singular ceremony) now came forth, with large steel hooks stuck through the muscular parts of their shoulders, and one of them, by short connecting cords, was soon attached to the end of the beam. At a signal he was raised aloft, and with loud shouts a body of men, in the manner of sailors at a windlass, whirled him about. As the velocity increased, the body of the swinger assumed a horizontal position, giving him the exact appearance of a person in the act of flying. As he swung round, he exhibited no signs of pain or alarm, but coolly, from time to time, tore off a wreath from above his head, divided the flowers, and scattered them amongst the surrounding throng, who eagerly scrambled for their possession—some sanctified virtue being doubtless attached to them. The penitent—for I believe this is deemed a propitiation for misdeeds—being let down somewhat faint, another took his place, and so on with several others. In some I observed that a fillet of cloth passed round the chest, and hooks assisted in supporting the weight of the body; but in others it was sustained solely by the muscles, which, from the force exerted by the velocity of the swing and of the weight, one would have thought must have been torn out—indeed, this does sometimes happen.

Having had enough of this exhibition, Sandy and I returned to Mr. Hearty's, moralizing *en route* on the evil results of idolatry, and wishing the poor Hindus the blessings of European civilization. We were thus moralizing when we came suddenly on a European soldier, amidst a wondering crowd of natives, with his stock and jacket in his hand, and reeling gloriously from side to side, under a heavy cargo of toddy. A little farther on, another lay full sprawl on his face in the dust, a broiling sun beating on his head. "Sandy," said I, "it strikes me that we have a few beams in our own eyes, which it would be just as well to extract, before we set about reforming the Hindus," who, I have since discovered, whether from apathy or principle, have nearly or quite as much morality as ourselves.

After a fortnight's stay at Madras, and a vain search for Ramee Sawmey Dabash, who having some linen of mine to get washed, and a small balance of money to account for, thought it "too much trouble" to make his appearance, I bid adieu to my hospitable friends, re-embarked on board the *Rottenbeam*

Castle, and set sail for Bengal. Our society, officers and passengers, met again with renewed pleasure, temporary separation being a great enlivener of the kindly feelings, which, like every thing else, require tact and management to keep them in a state of vigour. Each, during his sojourn on shore, appeared to have renovated his stock of ideas, and to have picked up something congenial to his peculiar humour. The colonel had met with several old friends, and matters to be told, "wondrous and strange," and quite out of the common, followed as a natural consequence. Grinnerson had had some "rare larks and sprees" ashore, and been "coming the old soldier" over some young hands at the Navy Tavern. Miss Dobikins criticized rather severely (as her Bath experiences gave her every right to do) the *tournure* of the Madras belles, whom she had seen at balls and *conversazione*. Capt. Marpeet, who had been at sundry drills and reviews, favoured us with elaborate discussions on the military performances of the *Mulls*, which he considered very inferior to those of the *Qui l'yes*, by whom, to borrow his own nervous and expressive phraseology, "they were beaten by chinks." Even the usually taciturn Grundy became eloquent, when he spoke of the luxuries of the tents, and his sufferings from the musquitoes; and as for myself, being of an artistical turn, I enlarged principally on the interesting character of Oriental scenery, but omitting, of course, some of the peculiar attractions of the "coco-nut grove."

"THE PARLOUR-TABLE BOOK."*

THIS is an elegant volume of short selections, on a great variety of subjects, made with much taste and judgment, from the best English writers of past and present times, diversified by an admixture of some original pieces from the compiler's own pen. It is one of those books which never weary in the reading; it may be taken up and laid down without inconvenience: it is full of variety, and, unlike some works of this nature, every page of it is calculated to leave a valuable impression. Mr. Willmott is imbued with the genuine spirit of the real poet, and has a high esteem for his art, which he thinks deteriorated by "the stream of corrupting fiction;" he consoles us, however, with the reflection that, should this stream sweep with a mightier and more destructive current, we can still "retire into the greener gardens of our elder writers."

Most of the original poems in this collection, and some of the original prose pieces, have been transferred from this Journal, where they first appeared.

* The Parlour-Table Book. Written and selected by the Author of "Lives of the English Sacred Poets." London, 1841. Rickerby.

THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HULL, C.B.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS officer entered the Hon. East-India Company's service, and proceeded to India, in 1798. He was, very shortly after his arrival, actively employed with his corps in the war with Tippoo Sultan; he served as a subaltern in the battle of Seedaseer, on the 6th of March 1799, and on that occasion was specially thanked by Colonel Hartley (who commanded in the field) for his conduct after the captain of his company (Thompson) had fallen in that action; he was also present and actively engaged with the Bombay army in the siege and reduction of Seringapatam that followed. After the conclusion of the war with Tippoo, his corps formed a part of the force (1801) under the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, then employed to suppress the rebellion raised by Doondiah Wang; during this service he received a severe contusion, when leading a storm of the fort of Sershingy; and for his conduct on that occasion was publicly thanked by his commanding officer, Brigadier General Capper. After the service was over, his corps was employed with the force under Colonel Stephenson, sent to reduce to obedience the disaffected in the province of Wynaad; and he was selected to fill the situation of major of brigade by Colonel Spry, of H.M. 77th regt., then commanding a brigade. He remained in this confidential situation until all the objects of the service had been attained; after this, he was actively employed in the jungle warfare in Malabar and Wynaad, and subsequently accompanied his regiment to Guzerat. Soon after its arrival there, he was employed with it in the field during the Mahratta war of 1804-5. His corps (the 1st bat. 4th regt. N.I.) was afterwards sent into the Deckan, to form a part of the subsidiary force under Colonel Wallace, and he was employed in the pursuit and capture of the predatory chief Bhungush Khan; and on that occasion was again thanked for his conduct and services. He continued in command of his regiment on field service in the Deckan until 1811, when it proceeded again to Guzerat, and he was detached shortly after by Colonel Lloyd, H.M. 17th Dragoons, then in command of the troops in the Kairah Division, with a force to reduce the fort of Burwalla, seized by a rebel chief, and which was effected after a battery had been opened.

Extract of a letter from F. Warden, Esq., chief secretary to Government, addressed to T. M. Keate, Esq., judge and magistrate at Kairah:—

Bombay, 15th April, 1812.

Sir: In acknowledging the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd of this month, I am directed to inform you, that the Hon. the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in receiving the confirmation of the surrender of the fort of Burwalla without recourse to more positive hostility, and without any effusion of blood.

The military part of the proceedings promised, in the energy and ability of Capt. Hull, of the 1st of the 4th N.I., to have compelled that consideration and respect for the Hon. Company's authority which more mature reflection in the Thacoor has at last happily yielded to a sense of reason and propriety.

Extract of a letter from T. M. Keate, Esq., judge and magistrate, addressed to Captain Hull:—

Kairah, 2nd April, 1812.

Sir: If I was in a situation in which an official acknowledgment of your services would be allowable on my part, and gratifying or beneficial to you, it would afford me sincere pleasure to give the utmost publicity to my sense of the ability and decision, united with moderation and judgment, with which you have conducted the

operations of your detachment against such a place as Burwalla, and the management for taking and securing possession.

From this period until 1813, he continued to command the 1st bat. 4th regt., having then uninterruptedly served in it for thirteen successive years, in nearly every field service during that period.*

Extract from General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (Lieut. General the Hon. John Abercromby):—

Head-Quarters, Kairah (in Guzerat), 27th Nov. 1812.

The inspection of the 1st bat. 4th regt. N.I. this morning, afforded the Commander-in-Chief a most satisfactory and gratifying proof of the high state of discipline which native troops may attain, when zeal, assiduity, and ability are properly applied.

The steadiness and soldierlike appearance of the men under arms, the state of their appointments, and the accuracy with which all their movements were performed, do Captain Hull the greatest honour, and justly place the corps very high in the estimation of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. General Abercromby feels a sincere and particular pleasure in offering his best thanks to Captain Hull, and the officers under his command, for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duty to the service.

The following address was made to this officer on his quitting the command of his corps:—

Kairah, 1st February, 1813.

Dear Sir: The manner in which you have fulfilled the duties of commanding officer to this battalion, ever since the command devolved on you, has been so highly gratifying to us all, that we cannot allow you to quit us, pursuant to your recent most respectable appointment on the staff, without begging you to accept our most grateful

* Extract from the *East-India Military Calendar*, published 1824:—"The following statement, extracted from the *Bombay Courier*, is not only deserving of notice as forming part of the personal history of Lieut. Col. Hull, but as a record of the attachment and fidelity of the sepoy to British officers:—

"Information having been received at the station of Kairah, in Guzerat, that some royal tigers had committed great devastation near a village about fifteen miles distant, a party was formed from the cantonment for their destruction. Having found their haunts, two of these animals were discovered in a wood on the banks of a river. Several shots were fired at them, without effect; they both fled across the bed of a river, pursued by the party. After a long search on the opposite side, one of the tigers was reported to have taken refuge in a deep ravine, towards which Capt. Hull advanced with some sepoy. On his reaching the edge of it, the animal sprang up at him with a loud roar, and struck him slightly on the leg; he fired immediately, and the sepoy, rushing forward, did the same, and charged, when the animal fell back into the ravine, and the ground giving way, Capt. Hull rolled with him, and they both lay together. Luckily, the animal was shot dead, and Capt. H. escaped without being hurt; but, unfortunately, two of the sepoy were severely wounded in this desperate contest.

"We are happy to learn that these brave sepoy, who so generously pressed forward to save their officer from destruction, are recovering from their wounds. One of them has suffered an amputation of his fractured leg. A most liberal subscription was made by the party; in addition to which, their officer made them a present, and secured their promotion by his recommendation, which, in a soldier's estimation, is more valuable, and must tend to excite among their comrades an emulation of their heroic conduct.

"It is worthy of remark, that Capt. Hull had served with this battalion for a period of thirteen years, and had been in command for some time. A few days before the occurrence took place, information was received that he was appointed by Government to the situation of deputy quarter-master-general of the army, and he was directed to proceed to the presidency to assume his new appointment. The most powerful incentives, therefore, which grateful attachment could supply, must have operated in the minds of the sepoy, to such a noble act of self-devotion, for the preservation of one who was no longer to exercise the power or the influence of a commanding officer."

"To this statement the editor of the *East-India Military Calendar* has to add, that the sepoy who most distinguished himself on this occasion, was a native of the Upper Provinces in Bengal, and of the Singh caste, a great number of which had recently been enlisted into the battalion; they are in general very fine men, and remarkable for their bravery. This sepoy thrust his bayonet into the mouth of the animal, and after he was severely wounded, called out that he did not care for it, since his officer had escaped unhurt. He is now a subadar in the 1st battalion 4th regiment N.I. The other sepoy, a Mah-ratta, who lost his leg, also behaved very well; he was subsequently promoted to the rank of havildar, and was pensioned by Government on his full pay."

acknowledgments for your uniformly kind conduct, together with our sincere wishes for your future health and prosperity.

(Signed by the thirteen officers of the battalion then present.)

After this, he was selected for and appointed deputy quarter-master-general of the Bombay army, but a field force having shortly afterwards been formed under Major General Sir George Holmes, to protect the province of Guzerat, he volunteered his services to accompany it, and was actively engaged with it, as deputy quarter-master-general and captain of guides, so long as the force in question remained in the field. Upon his return to the Bombay presidency, he officiated for some time as quarter-master-general of the army. In 1816, his services were called for to preside over the department of commissary general to the fourth division of the army of the Deckan, commanded by Major General Sir Lionel Smith, and was employed with that division during the whole of the war against the Pindarries, and also the war with his Highness Bajee Row, the late paishwa of the Deckan. The following orders by Generals Sir Thomas Hislop and Sir Lionel Smith bear ample testimony to his valuable and meritorious services in that department, and on his departure for England in 1822, an order was issued by Government (the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone governor), expressive of his general merits and services :—

Extract from General Orders by his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Deckan.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Byzapore, March 15, 1818.

The Commander-in-Chief has also much pleasure in offering his best acknowledgments to Major Hull, deputy commissary-general, whose excellent arrangements, foresight, and assiduity, as represented by Brigadier Gen. Smith, C.B., overcame many obstacles to the supply of the division, during its recent operations.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Poonah Division of the Army, Camp at Seroor, Monday, 30th September, 1822 :—

Extract from Division Orders, by Major Gen. Lionel Smith, C.B.

Lieut. Col. Hull, deputy commissary-general, will to-morrow deliver over charge of his department, in consequence of taking his furlough to Europe.

The commanding officer of the division records his acknowledgments of the strict attention which this officer has paid to his duties during the six years he has held this appointment, including a considerable period of active warfare, by which the commissariat of the division has been maintained in a style of admirable efficiency.

The commanding officer of the division has frequently represented the merits of Lieut. Col. Hull to his superiors, particularly for his system of vigilant superintendence and personal control. Thus giving check to the baneful influence of native agency, the public interests were always protected, and the public resources faithfully applied.

Major Gen. Smith considers Lieut. Col. Hull entitled to the highest confidence and respect, for the honourable principles and military precision with which he has conducted his important duties.

It affords the major-general pleasure to publish his grateful recollection of this officer's services, and his sentiments of sincere applause will be submitted for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) P. LODWICK, Assist. Adj. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Friday, 18th October, 1822 :—

Extract from General Orders by the Hon. the Governor-in-Council.

Bombay Castle, 17th Oct. 1822.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe, for three years, on his private affairs, to Lieut. Col. Hull, of the 4th regiment N.I.,

agreeably to the regulations. The Governor in Council avails himself of this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the merits and services of Lieut. Col. Hull, during twenty-four years of active regimental and staff service, and will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors the estimation in which Col. Hull's services have, on every occasion, been held.

By order of the Governor in Council.

(Signed) JAMES FARISH, Sec. to Gov.

An additional proof of the affection and attachment of the native officers of his old corps to Major General Hull was the transmission to him, in the year 1830 (seven years after his return to England), of an address expressive of their feelings towards him, and the following is an extract of his reply to these faithful and attached soldiers :—

I assure you, my brave and faithful Yencojee,* that it delighted my heart to find by your letter that you and the native officers of my old corps (the *Choutee Pultun*) still remembered me. I can declare most truly, that the thirteen years which I served in that battalion, and commanded for nearly half that period, was some of the happiest time of my service in India, and that as long as God is pleased to continue me in this world, I shall gratefully remember the many proofs of courage, attachment, and discipline which I witnessed and received from the *Choutee Pultun*. I request to be particularly remembered to Shaik Hoossan, subadar, who was with me in the 1st Grenadier company, and who unfortunately lost his leg in the battle of Kirkee, also to Beni Sing, subadar, and the Mahratta subadar, who are pensioned, and both of whom suffered in our fight with the royal tiger in Guzerat, on which occasion they behaved so nobly! tell them.

This officer possessed the soundest judgment, was always most kind and considerate to those under his command, and distinguished by an ardent desire to uphold the interest and welfare of the native army and the service to which he belonged.

A sense of the value of his public services attracted the notice of his sovereign in 1838, who was pleased to confer upon him the distinction of a Companion of the Bath, and by a subsequent brevet of that year he was advanced to the rank of major-general.

The effects of long service in India on his constitution had been for some time very apparent, and the result was, the premature termination of the life of this highly esteemed and respected officer, at his house, in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, on Monday, the 9th of November, 1840.

The late Major General Hull's commissions are of the following dates :—

Ensign	September 22nd, 1798.
Lieutenant	December 28th, 1798.
Captain	December 16th, 1805.
Major	November 1st, 1817.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	April 14th, 1821.
Colonel.....	June 5th, 1829.
Major-General.....	June 28th, 1838.

* Yencojee Powar, then subadar major 7th regiment N.I. (formerly 1st battalion 4th regiment.)

ON THE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF THE TELUGUS.

BY CHARLES F. BROWN, ESQ., MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.

(Continued from vol. xxii., p. 207.)

THE Telugu poems may be divided into two classes; popular and classical. The popular works (*sāmānya cāvayamulu*) are principally written in (*dwipada*) uniform couplets; and are much in the familiar style of Ovid, Gay's Fables, or Scott's *Marmion*. The classical (*mūhā cāvyaṃ*) are usually in (*padyamulu*) stanzas; and may be compared to the odes of Horace or Gray. On the principles adopted in Western criticism, the taste displayed in the former class is often worthy of approbation. Even in these, bombast, immorality, bad taste, and childish conceits frequently occur. But these rhetorical flourishes are far more prominent in those poems which are written in stanzas; doubtless each of these admired works contains a *kernel* of really pleasing poetry, but this is preceded by many a page of ill-judged rhetoric, wherein the poet is evidently a mere grammarian, "a word-catcher (as Pope says) who lives in syllables." He rejoices in synonymes, and the dictionary is never out of his thoughts. In many stanzas (particularly in the metre called *sisa*) the same thought is thrice reiterated with a mere change of phrase. Thus: "The fair maid decked with these jewels entered the presence of the king. The bright damsel arrayed with these gems passed into the court of the prince. Such were the adornments of the beauteous nymph when approaching the royal threshold." Such passages possess an undeniable value as regards the foreigner, who will find these stanzas a most convenient substitute for the *Amara Cosha* and similar vocabularies of synonymes; but the taste they display is paltry enough.

The absence of these and other pedantries renders the poems written in couplets much more agreeable to a foreigner; who will value them for that simplicity which is a fault in the estimation of learned bramins. Besides, most, perhaps all, the *dwipada* poems are the composition of sudras; whereas the *padya* poems are in general the work of the sacred tribe; yet the great boast of the nation, the one Bhat'tu Mūrti, or "inspired bard," who wrote the *Vasu Charitra*, was himself a sūdra.

With a few exceptions, all the poems are founded on a popular story borrowed from the *Purānas*, which the poet alters at his own pleasure till it deviates as widely from the original as Byron's *Don Juan*, or Milton's *Agonistes*, deviate from the original groundwork.

Most of the popular fables have been framed in verse, both in couplets and in stanzas; but no poet, that I recollect, has written in both styles; unless in the *sangitas*, which will presently be mentioned. The *dwipada* version usually appears to be the oldest, for the style is comparatively simple, and we may often detect expressions, borrowed thence, in the *padya* version. The two versions of the *Rāmāyaṇa* appear to be independent of one another; but in other works (as the *Basava Purāṇa*, or the *Prabhu Linga Līla*), the *padya* version evidently is a superstructure, and introduces conceits and extravagancies, which deviate from the original more widely than Dryden's and Pope's imitations of Chaucer vary from the original. On the other hand, there is no *dwipada* version of the *Mahabhārata*, though the tale of Nala and several other legends imitated from it are composed in couplets.

One class of the poems written in *padyams* consists of the *Satacamas*, or anthologies; which are similar to the *centuries* or *garlands* which some old-fashioned English poets composed: being a series of songs, or separate

epigrams, bearing a general resemblance in subject, metre, and chorus.* Some of these are of acknowledged poetical merit, as the *Bhāscara Satacam*, the *Ecāmra Linga S.*, the *Cālahasti S.*, the *Dāsarathi S.*—others are of a lower class, such as the *Sumati S.*, the *Caluwai S.*, the *Cōdanda Rama S.*, the *Cāntā Lalāma S.*, and others again, as the *Vemana Satacam*, the *Siddha Rāma S.*, the *Sampagamanna S.*, are acknowledged to be in the mere colloquial dialect, and are composed with no scrupulous regard to the rigorous laws of rhyme and elision. Though deficient in elegance of phrase, these rustic songs are not devoid of poetical merit, and are attractive to a foreigner on the ground of exhibiting a familiar style, and a great variety of useful expressions. These centuries are again divided as appertaining to (*nīti*, *yōga*, and *śringāram*) morals, mysticism, and love.

In one description of poems alone, the “couplets” are mingled with “stanzas.” This class is called (*sangitamul*) ‘musical composition,’ such as the *Sītā Cālyanam*, the *Lanca Vijayam*, the *Garadāchalam*, &c. wherein the variety of tunes or modulations (*padamulu*) introduced is entirely different from the classes hitherto noticed. Under this head are comprised the various comedies (*natacamulu* and *bhāgavatamulu*) which are performed by the public (*bogamvandlu*) dancers and actresses. Finally, there are other ballads (*caithalu*) of great length, framed in a peculiar chant, on principles different from all other sorts of poetry. Some of these, as the *Bobbili Catha* (or *Ranga Rao Charitra*), the *Nāgamma Catha*, and the like, are chiefly preserved by oral recitation, without having been until now committed to writing. These are every where popular; though despised, as illiterate, by professed scholars. The name *Yasa-gānam*, or ‘melodies,’ is appropriated to the *Sangitamulu* first mentioned, and discriminates them from the *Cathas*, which run in one uniform metre, with a chorus constantly reiterated.

A superstitious monotony, far from pleasing, and imitated from the *Purānas*, occurs in the commencement of every (*padya-cūvyam*) poem. The Jangama books alone deviate from this routine, and are for this particular reason much disliked by bramins.† The preface first extols Vishnu or Siva under some attributes that designate the poet’s creed. Then the author extols the patron and himself in no measured terms, specifying the respective genealogies; yet he rarely mentions the date when the poem was composed. Then follows a request, made by his patron, that he will undertake this tale. Thus far is called th *Avatārica*, or preface. He now commences by describing the Naimisha forest (the Academus of India), with the hermits (*muni*), or philosophers, who there vegetate. These commence an inquiry regarding the hero; and resort to some mighty teacher (*yogi*), usually Suca (the parrot), or Nārada (Mercury), who consents to gratify their curiosity. He begins with the birth of the hero, and this terminates the first (*āsvāsam*) canto, which is denominated the *Calārambham*, or introduction. The story commences from the second book; and each canto opens and closes (*āsvāsa garbham*) with high-flown panegyrics on the munificent patron.

The following list comprises all the most popular poems, with the names of the authors. The more celebrated compositions are marked in capital letters. The (τ) is used to denote that the text has, in the last few years, been completed and corrected by the aid of various manuscripts. In this operation fifteen copies were compared for the *Dwipada Rāmāyan*, twelve for the *Maha-*

* Many of these *Satacams* have been printed at Madras; a second edition of *Vemana*, much extended, has lately been finished, to which an English translation, separately printed, is subjoined.

† The Jangamas refuse even to write *Sri Rama* at the commencement of books and letters. Indeed they discountenance every one of the braminal superstitions.

bhārat, eleven for the *Bhāgavat*, and smaller numbers for poems less corrupted by time. Such as are marked (c) have, besides a corrected text, a commentary written in familiar Telugu, which explains every word. The learned men whom I employed to frame these commentaries were required to give a literal rendering; but the art of criticism is yet in its infancy among the Hindus, and much remains to be effected, both in abridging and amplifying these scholia.

The first poet to be mentioned is Bhattumurti, in whom his countrymen delight as greatly as the English admire Milton. His most celebrated poem is the *Vasu Charitra*, which is now issuing from the press with an ample commentary. The poet's name was Rāma Rāzu; the name Bhattu Mūrti, or 'Mirror of Minstrelsy,' being an epithet which has now become his sole appellation. He had originally designated the *Vasu Charitra*, after his own name, as the *Rāma Rāzu Bhūshanam*. Two other works of his, the *Narasa Bhūpāliyam* and the *Harischandra Naḷ'op'akhy'anam* are also highly celebrated. In the latter he has imitated the *Naishadham*, by framing an entire poem with two meanings; for in one interpretation of the words they apply to the monarch Harischandra, in the other to the spouse of Damayanti.

The *Narasa Bhūpāliyam* is thus named after the nominal author Narasa Rayalu, the poet's royal patron, who died in A.D. 1430. In like manner, Calidasa is stated to be the author of the *Magha*; but the writer, whoever he was, has distinctly attributed it to his patron, "the merchant Magha." This mode of adulation is followed by Hindus at the present day, for they often propose to publish in the name of an Englishman books written by themselves. It must, however, be allowed, that no deception is seriously intended, and the adoptive author never really gets credit for the work.

The style exhibited in Bhattu Murti and his followers will never meet with much applause among European critics. The rapture it excites among his countrymen will be rightly valued when we recollect the state of Hindu taste. The ingenious Thomas Hood has, in many of his facetiæ, manifested a power of punning which would have gained him a very exalted seat on the Indian Parnassus; for the most admired poets revel in learned quirks, the (*slesha*) double and triple meanings of words, both Sanscrit and Telugu; in (*chhlekam*) jingle of sound; in a rhapsodical sublimity (*utprēxa*), which answers pretty closely to what the French poets call *charades*, performing innumerable feats of perverted ingenuity, which, as Dr. Johnson says, "are so difficult that we are inclined to wish they had been impossible." To learn the most admired verses of these poems by memory is a task imposed on many a Hindu school-boy; but to teach him the meaning is never even attempted. It will not be easy to persuade the Hindus that a mere exercise of memory is not meritorious. The English reader cannot expect to derive much gratification from a poem which is avowed to be so obscure, that even the most learned pandit is in many places obliged to confess his inability to understand many pages unless by the aid of previous study.

Some assert that this poet likewise wrote the *Pāñchālī Parinayam*, or 'Nuptials of Draupadi;' but I have not met with any poem bearing that name. It only remains to remark, that the title Bhattu Mūrti was bestowed upon him by his royal patron Krishna Rayalu, who was the son of a handmaid of Narasa Rayalu, and succeeded to his throne.

In noticing the faults of style in the Telugu higher poems, it is but just to say, that they are free from that sort of bad wit which is called *bandha cavitvam*, or verses written in whimsical figures. Among the *dwipada* poems this conceit is unknown; but few of the modern *padya* poems are free from

it. The learned commentator on the *Dasāvātāra Charitra* has in such passages left the verses unexplained, and states that he did not pretend to unravel intricacies which all the greater poets had despised. I mention this conceit only with a view to warn the reader that such verses are unworthy of study; for he is often advised by bramins to turn his attention to a variety of intricate refinements which further experience will prove to be worthless.

Allasāni Peddana, author of the *Manu Charitra*, or *Swārōchisha Manu Charitra* (c), also wrote the *Vishnu Chittiyam* or *Amukta Mālyada* (on which we have a good commentary about a century old), and the *Rasa Manjiri*, which last is not now known to be extant. The Telugu version now read of the *Rasamanjiri* purports to be written by one Ananta. Perhaps this is a name assumed by the author. Peddana was a bramin, and received from his royal patron, Krishna Rayalu, the title of Andhra Cavita Pitāmaha, or 'Sire of Telugu Poesy,' which tradition says, was denied to Bhattu Mūrti, on the ground of his being a sūdra. In the preface to the *Vishnu Chittiyam* the poet mentions other works which he had composed. These have not come to light, nor do I even find them quoted in Appa Cavi.

Muccu Timmana (the Ovid of the language), author of the *Parujāt A'pahan'am* (τ) and the *Vāni Vilāsam*. This is a modern author, who wrote less than a century ago. He wrote the *Rasica Jana Manobhirama*, and many other poems.

Tennala Rāma Lingam, author of the *Pandu Ranga Vijayam*. The style of this poet is remarkably intricate, as is noticed in the following popular epigram on the four poets now named :—

“ *Allasāni Peddan allica jigibigi*
Muccu Timman Arya muddu palcu
Pāndu Ranga vibhuni pada gumbhanumbu nu
Cācamāna Rāya nīkē tagura.”

“ The rhetorical powers of Peddana, the sweet notes of Timmana, the abstruse eloquence of Rāma Linga, all unite in thy lays, O (Bhattu Mūrti) bard of Cācamāna !”

The secondary meaning which some pretend to find in this epigram is not worth notice.*

This Rāma Lingam is usually mentioned as a humorist and a profligate. I have not met with any complete copy of his poem, and I observe that the volume now extant is often attributed to another writer.

Srī Nātha, translator of the *Nuśhadham*, the *Kasi Khandam* (τ), and *Bhīma Khandam*, from the *Scānda Purān*. It is also said that he wrote the *Marud-
 raja Charitra*, the *Hara Vilāsam*, and the *Sālivāhana Sapta Sati*; but I have not met with these books. Srinatha is also said to have written a series of songs called the *Vidhi Natacam*, of which only about thirty have been preserved by oral tradition. Some of these have considerable beauty; but others, written perhaps by his imitators, are far inferior.

Pingala Su'rapa Raz, author of the *R'aghava P'andavyam* (c), the *Cala Pūrnodayam*, the *Prabhāvatī Pradyumnam*, and the *Linga Purānam*. This last is not now extant.

* Style is fancifully classed as that of the *grape*, *plantain*, and *coco-nut*. Of these the first, *drāza pācam*, is exemplified in the Telugu *Ramayan*; being quite easy. The second, *cadālā pācam*, wherein part of the fruit alone is eatable, is assigned to a more refined dialect; and the third, *nārikēla pācam*, designates the degree of rhetorical obscurity which we find in the third poet here named. These phrases are frequently used in the conversation of learned men, and I notice them here because they are unmentioned in any work hitherto printed.

Chēmacūra Vengal Raz, author of the *Sāranga Dhara Charitra*, in *padya* metre (τ), and the *Subhadra Parinayam*, also called *Vijaya Vilāsam* (c).

Canuparti Abbaya, author of the *Aniruddha Charitra* (c), also called *Usha Parinayam*, and the *Purūravas Charitra* (τ); which is also called *Cavi Raja Mano Ranjanam*.

Erra Pregada, who translated part of the (*Aranya Parvam*) third book of the *Mahabhārat* (τ); he likewise wrote the *Hari Vamsam* in Telugu.

Potu Razu, the translator of the *Bhāgavat* (τ), which has already been described. The poet had two auxiliaries; Gangaya, who executed the fifth book, while the sixth was written by Singanna. Poturaz likewise wrote the *Narayana Satacam*, and having honoured Vishnu as the deity, in the *Bhagavat*, he wrote likewise the *Vīra Bhadra Vijayam* in honour of Siva.

Dharanī Dēvula Nagaia, author of the *Das Avatara Charitra* (c), a very popular poem; being a highly-coloured description, in ten books, of the adventures of Vishnu or Krishna.

We may here observe that the great popularity of the *Bhagavat*, or *Life of Krishna*, arises from its combining all the reveries of mysticism with broad licentiousness. The poetry of the Telugu version by Pōtu Rāz and his coadjutors being disapproved* as tame, some modern Telugu poets have undertaken to model the amorous descriptions anew—neglecting the theological discussions. Hence arose the *Dasavatāra Charitra*, or novel of the ten appearances; and the *Yaya-gānam Bhāgavatam*, that is, the tale of Krishna arranged in musical melodies. In these books (as in the *Rādha Mādhava Samvādam* and the *Dēvi Bhāgavat*) the principal heroine is Rādha, a nymph wholly unmentioned in the original *Bhāgavat*, and who owes her origin to the poetical imagination of Jaya Dēva, the Theocritus of India, author of the charming *Gīta Gōvinda*. The well-known poem called *Ahalya Sancarandana Vilāsam*, or the intrigues of Indra (Jupiter and Alcmena), is the seventh book of the *Dasavatara Charitra*. There is also a separate poem, bearing the same name, in five books; but this is a mere cento of verses borrowed from various poets. The author's name is Mulugu Papaya.

It may be worth while to remark, that though the Telugus possess no stated version of the four most celebrated Sanscrit poems (the *Māgha*, the *Cumāra Sambhavam*, the *Mēgha Dūta*, and the *Gīta Gōvinda*), their bards have extracted and adapted all the most attractive scenes. I am aware that the *Raghu Vamsam* has been translated, as also the *Sacuntala*; but these are the work of ordinary Telugu composers, vastly inferior to the celebrated originals.

Narasimha, author of the *Cavi Carna Ras'ayanam*, or adventures of Māndhātā (c); a poem which has received very high applause.

Sēsham Vencatapati, author of the *Tara Sasanca Vijayam* (c), or “*Stella and the Genius*,” a romance. This is an exceedingly popular work.

Vencata Nātha (a cshatriya), author of the Telugu translation of the *Pancha Tantram* (c). This was originally a “moral” work; but as treated by the Telugu author, it properly belongs to the romantic class.

To these may be added a long list of popular novels and “histories” (*Charitra*), such as the *Surābhand Eswarem* (c), the *Rādha Mādhava Samvādam* (c), and the *Ila Deviyam* (c), also called *Rādhica Santwanam*; this is written by a

* It is hard to reconcile the extraordinary popularity of the Telugu version of the *Bhagavat*, with its condemnation by strict grammarians. They frequently tell us that Appa Cavi entirely disapproved it, as is shewn by his never naming it. But he names many other volumes with condemnation, and a more reasonable cause may be, that it was written after his days. The style is very florid, and undeniably beautiful, though much amplified; for instance, in describing Krishna's sports with the nymphs, there are many hundred lines which the poet has added to his Sanscrit original.

poetess, who has very elegantly remodelled the *Rádha Mádhava Samvadam* into a new form, wherein she has polished and perfected the style wherever it was rustic. The *Cuchel-ōpakhyān* (τ), in three cantos, is likewise a very popular work.

But whatever popularity has been attained by these poets, philologists with one voice declare Ticcanna to be the unrivalled model of style in the Telugu language. His first work seems to have been the seventh book, or supplement (*uttara canda*) of the *Ramayan*, which bears the name of Bhascara. Ayyala Bhatta and Mallic Arjana were Bhascara's coadjutors: the former completed the sixth book, and the latter wrote the fourth and fifth. After the seventh was completed by Ticcanna, he gained the epithet *Sōmayagi*, or *Ausper*, for he bears this name in the *Mahabhārat*. Yet regarding so popular an author, we have no biographical accounts; and it is only surmised that he lived before the era of Krishna Rayal.

I have mentioned the remote age usually assigned to Nannaia Bhatta, but perhaps we may safely place him in the century preceding that which we have conjecturally assigned to Ticcanna.

Second to Ticcanna, in critical estimation, stands Allasāni Peddana, who has already been spoken of; and next to him, as regards beauty of style, stands Ayyal Raz Rama Bhadraya, author of the *Ramabhyudaya*.

All the poets now named appear to have written before A.D. 1700, excepting Muccu Timmana and the author of the *Das avatāra charitra*. The last century produced but few other poems of any note: one is the *Balarāma Vijayam* (also called by the pedantic name *Prabandha Rāja Sirō Bhūshanam*), and another is the *Bakulāsya charitra*. These are little more than imitations of the *Tāra Cūtha*, *Das Avatāra charitra*, and other well-known tales: but the modern poets, conscious of their inferiority to the older bards, attempt to outstrip them in grossness of immorality. The *Satyabhama Santwanam*, a very favourite modern work, is conspicuous for its bad taste in this respect. These poets certainly do not go to that unutterable excess of filthy whimsies which we too often meet in the *Mahabhārat*, but their superior elegance and brilliant adornment, perhaps, only render them the more pernicious.

The Jangama or Saivite literature is as remarkable for innocence as that of the bramins is for vice. But the Saiva poems will furnish ample subject for another essay. The *Lila*, and the tale of Sarangadhara, from which selections will now be offered, belong to this class.

Among modern poems, high applause is given to the *Bhanumati Parinayam*,* which is a pretty close imitation of the *Vasu Charitra*. The Telugu versions, likewise, of the *Bilbanam*, and the *Krishna Carnamritala*, are, as well as the *Cama Cala Nidhi*, very popular poems of the eighteenth century. Among modern writers, the highest place, however, is conceded to Muccu Timmana, who (particularly in his *Nila Parinayam*) has used a vast variety of obsolete phrases, which excite an irrational admiration. The same taste is displayed in the *Satyabhama Santwanam*.

This dialect is called Aṣṣa Telugu (or pure Telugu), a name justly due to many thousand lines throughout the *Puranas* and poems. As here applied, however, it denotes an Euphuistical dialect (to borrow a phrase from Scott's *Monastery*), which certainly never was spoken, and goes upon the principle of excluding, if possible, every Sanscrit word. Many of the phrases used in

* Distinct from the *Bhanumad Vijayam*, a Saivite poem, which will be elsewhere noticed.

Açça Telugu are supposed to be Canarese words; but the same opinion is held regarding many of the obsolete expressions we meet in the Telugu *Ma-habbárat*. The truth, perhaps, is, that these words were originally used in one language, and in the lapse of time transferred to the other. In like manner, Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakspeare use several words which at the present day are not English, but Scotch or German.

The *Hamsa Vimsati* (x) calls for notice, as exhibiting a variety of singular Telugu expressions. This poem is the work of Ayyal Raz Narayanappa, whose father translated the *Ramabhyudaya*. It is in five books, containing twenty tales; which, for morality, are parallel to Boccaccio or the Tales of a Parrot. But the aim of the work is to embody the various words used in every dialect of Telugu; one tale is regarding a weaver, the next describes a potter, the third a forester, and so forth; and the poet has ingeniously introduced every expression which each particular line of life may illustrate. In fact, it is on the plan pursued by Corderius in his Latin Dialogues, or by Buonaroti in his Italian comedies.

The *Suca Saptati* (x), or Tales of a Parrot (a separate poem, in three books), seems intended as a supplement to the *Hamsa Vimsati*, or Tales related by a Phoenix. In a poetical point of view, the *Suca Saptati* is superior to its predecessor; and, for the sake of variety in amusement, it introduces much of the rough primitive dialects and strange pronunciations found in various parts of the Telugu country. Many of the minor poets have recorded such varieties of dialect, but no where do we find them so fully displayed as in the two works now mentioned.*

(To be continued.)

* From the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, for October 1839.

LINES FROM THE NIGARISTAN.

ترک دنیا و آخرت کردن
هست رد کردن عطای خدا
مرد مقبل کسی بود که کند
هر دو را ضبط از برای خدا

ANALECTA SINENSIA.

NO. V.—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

It is said that, during the rule of the dynasty called Tang, there was an itinerant trader, named Leu yun king, naturally addicted to playing on the flute, and fond of wandering on the still and moonlight nights. The sound of his instrument was capable of "breaking the cloud and piercing the rock," and he always carried it about with him on his excursions. Whether intentionally or not, he went one night in the middle of spring in a boat to the Keun hills; the sky and water were of one colour, and the starry pole glowing with its host of light. Leu yun king, who had taken a few cups of wine, began playing tunes on the flute. Suddenly, an old man, whose beard and brows were intensely white, and who was of a spirit-like form, came on the water, paddling a small boat, which he brought alongside of Leu yun king. He took out of his sleeve* three flutes—one about as large as a man can span with both hands, the second of the ordinary size used for playing, the third and last as small as a reed-pencil. The trader, drawing in his breath, asked "What is the use of this large flute? will you have the goodness to play a tune to shew me?" "These three flutes," replied the old gentleman, "differ from one another: the first, which is the large one, is employed for the music played in heaven—no mortal can blow it; the second is used for the music of the spirits of the abyss of the waters—they play it; the third and small flute is what I usually play to my friends. I can let you hear a note, but I do not know whether you can bear a tune." He then took the flute and began to play. At the third note, the breeze agitated the waves with violence; fish and dragons began to leap and dance. At the fifth and sixth note, the birds and beasts of the Keun hills roared and shrieked, the moon grew dim, and dark clouds arose. At the seventh and eighth note, the waters rebounded from heaven to earth; dragons ascended, fish and things of unusual colour and monstrous shape rushed like the wind and waves to the side of the boat, which darted about as if it had wings. The itinerant trader, struck with horror, exclaimed, "Don't blow, don't blow!" A gust of dark wind passed over the place, and all immediately became invisible—both the old man and his little boat. While he was in wonderment, all became as before; the heavens clear and the moon bright. After this, Leu yun king, when he went abroad, did not dare to play on the flute. So it was

Lung yŭh† charmed the phoenix,
But Leu yun king invoked the demon.

The preceding tale, in its effects, strongly resembles the popular one of *Der Freischütz*. The magical effects of the flute are not uncommon among European legends, although its effects are different. The story of the Piper of Nuremberg, for example, is very popular. Another tale in the *Se hoo shih wei* follows this, where a student allures a female fairy by the sound of his flute, and obtains possession of several magical secrets, on condition of secrecy, which he violates. The same story is told in the *Tsing ke*, or History of the Feelings, in illustration of the injunction not to divulge a secret. This latter tale is not so interesting in its effects as the previous. Lung yŭh, to whom there is an allusion in the tale, was also another famous flute-player. In the

* The Chinese habitually use their sleeves as pockets.

† Lung yŭh, a lady who played on the flute, and assembled the birds known by the name of *fung*, or *hwang*, called by the Jesuits "phoenix." She one day fled after them. Cf. *Pih mei sin yung*. Pl. 9. 8.

work above quoted, in the note, she is represented playing on this instrument, while a phoenix, soaring in the air, listens to her strains.

THE DISOBEDIENT SON.

It is said that there was in Tang shih, at Kang chow, a highly disobedient son, called Tseo paou urh; as a child, very cruel and vicious, and excessively ill-behaved to his mother; in fact, a little devil. When he grew up, he had a son of his own, about three years old, of whom he was very fond. One day, by accident, his wife struck the child with her foot, and broke its head. In great alarm, she went to his mother, and said to her in tears, "Your son, when he returns, will certainly kill me. I shall go and throw myself into the water; it is better than dying by his hand." "There is no need," answered the old woman, "of throwing yourself into the water; say I kicked and hurt it; my old life is of no value, and I can go to my younger daughter and wait till his anger has passed off." Tseo paou urh returned home in the evening, and perceiving his child's head wounded, seized hold of his wife, and would have killed her; but she said, "It is all your mother's doing—it is not my fault." He then slipped a knife into his girdle, and going to a by-road, hid it under a stone, set off to his younger sister's house, and with false and deceitful words comforted his mother. Not knowing his intention, she went along with him, and when they came to the place where the knife was hidden, Paou urh, wishing to kill his mother, looked for the knife under the stone, which he did not find, but saw instead a large snake, which angrily hissed and darted at him. While he was in the greatest trepidation, he imperceptibly sunk into the earth by both his feet, and in the space of a summer shower, up to his knees, while streams of blood poured out of the orifices of his body. He accused himself, saying, "Let me live no longer, since I have been so ungrateful as to wish to kill my mother!" His mother hastened to help him up, but finding herself unable, hurried home and called together her relatives, who brought implements and endeavoured to dig him out; but they no sooner got him up one cubit, than he sunk down two, and they could do nothing but weep and lament the infliction from heaven. Three days after, he died. Several thousand persons came daily to see him, and could not but rejoice at it. This event happened in the sixth month of the cyclary year *hea shin* of the Yuen (Mongol) dynasty.*

THE ELFIN FOX.

THE following account is so extraordinary of the fox, that we recommend it to the especial notice of northern antiquaries and legend-seekers. It immediately precedes the tale already translated for the *Asiatic Journal*, and strongly reminds us of the hags and witches of ancient Thrace and modern Europe. It commences a chapter with a stanza:—

The artful foxes are wonderfully changed in the ancient sepulchres;
As elves, they are recognised by moonlight in the forest!
Their cunning entraps mankind by provoking their passions.
With airs of blandishment, they smile upon those they meet:
But the poison of the bird lurks in the radiance of their countenance,
And as a two-edged sword darts destruction from their eyebrows;
Yet when it is seen that profligacy is short-lived,
The results of the past become the instructors of the future.

* See *hoo shih wei*, c. 39.

"The author of this poetry is unknown. The old sepulchral fox means the fox of the ancient tombs changed into a lovely woman, which deluded men; an inexpressible calamity! How could foxes be changed into the human form? This refers to women of bad lives, who in ancient times changed their appellation to *tsze tsze* (violets), and were turned into foxes. They also styled themselves *go tsze*, and in the hills by moonlight imbibed the ethereal essence of heaven and earth. They struck fire out of themselves by night, and performed various goblin and fiend-like rites. They dug up the skulls of the dead, placed them upon their foreheads, looked up to the North Pole, and performed the rite of salutation. Should the skulls not fall off, they were changed into lovely women, and making use of grass or leaves for clothing, sung or wept at the road-side, and their extremely fascinating appearance seduced men, on which account it is said to the present day, that the blandishment of the fox makes the wayfarer forget his road. They still retained upon their person the scent of the fox, although men, during their delusion, only perceived a fragrant odour; yet when discovered, they sent forth an intolerable exhalation.

"There formerly was a person who went into the old sepulchres of the Shin (or deeply retired) hills. Suddenly, he perceived a troop of beautiful damsels, redolent with perfumes. They advanced some steps towards him, took him by the hands, and invited him to come and live with them. The person, perceiving that they were not human, began to recite the Diamond Classic. Scarcely had a sentence come out of his mouth (*kin kwang*), than they leaped aside, and were changed into foxes. A foetid smell invaded his nostrils. He immediately sought his road to return, and escaped the calamity.

"The fox has also in its mouth a lovely pearl, and when it would delude any one, it spits it out of its mouth, and renders the person quite unconscious of what is passing round him. This very commonly happens in the north, although but rarely in the south, on which account it is said, 'that the north has many foxes, but the south many devils.' After the lapse of a hundred years, the fox is changed into the human form, living with mankind for a thousand years. An old fox can tell what will happen for more than a thousand years, and on account of its heaven-endued penetration is called the *tung teén kwa*, or 'the divining fox.'

"In days of yore, there was in the state of Woo a person named Kow chen hunting with a party over the Shin hills. Suddenly, they heard some one exclaim 'Tut! tut! this year has but bad luck!' Kow chen and his companions looked around, but could perceive no one. They then exclaimed in amazement, 'Who talks thus in the Shin hills?' They afterwards examined the place, and perceived an old man seated in the ancient sepulchres. He had before him a volume, red pencils, and palette. He glanced at the book, put a mark here and there, like a person reckoning, and continued sighing out, 'This year fortune is very bad; very few immoral women!' While he was thus lamenting, one of the hunter's dogs, sniffing the scent of a fox, gave cry, burst into the tomb, and killed him with a gripe. The fellow then appeared nothing but an old fox. The hunters entered the tomb, and looked at the books, which contained the names of immoral women. The red pencils had been drawn through the names of those who had already misconducted themselves, yet there remained some hundreds who had not done so. While they were turning over the leaves, they came to the name of Kow chen's wife, and of some of the other's wives and children. In a great passion, they tore up the fox, sunk its body, and burnt the book, in order to avert the calamity. 'Who,' you will exclaim, 'cannot but hate this animal?'"

The adventure of Heu ching has already appeared in the *Asiatic Journal*, and there is another tale of the love of one of the elfin foxes, changed into the female sex, towards a student named Lo pa sang. It ends by their union, and her dying in giving birth to a child, which, however, retains the human form. In this last tale, the Chinese author indulges in a freedom of description which renders it unfit for the European reader. Tales of similar tenor, although written in a style less colloquial, appear in the *Tsing ke*, or History of the Feelings, and in the *Kin koo e kwan*, or Wonders of the Past and Present, which has been recently translated into French by M. Theodore Pavie. The tale of the *Kin koo*, which M. Pavie regards as a story of the sect of Taou tsze, is as follows.

A certain Wang chin, owing to national calamities, finds it necessary to leave his home. In order to protect himself more efficiently on his route, he assumes the garb of a military man, and equipped cross-bow in hand, sallies forth, attended by one Wang fuh, his attendant. In going through a forest, he beholds, to his astonishment, a couple of foxes under a tree, apparently holding a discussion over some difficult passage in a book. Wang chin shoots at one with his cross-bow, and strikes his right eye, and while his companion endeavours to make off with the volume, discharges another shot at its head, and galloping up obtains possession of the volume, which he finds written in an unknown character. He goes, after this, to an inn, and he has not long been there before a person obtains admission, who calls himself the governor of the town, and, after entering into conversation with Wang chin, informs him that he has recently lost his eye in the chase of two foxes; the other mentions the book he has acquired, and is about to produce it, when the child of the host enters, who exclaims that it is a fox. Wang chin draws his sword, and the false governor makes a hasty exit, changing again into a fox. When the night comes on, although the house is locked up, Wang chin and the guests hear a voice at his chamber-door, supplicating him to restore their volume, announcing that if he did so, all should be as before; if not, that great calamities would happen to him. He continues inexorable, and journeys to his native city, where he has not been long before his servant Wang fuh appears, in a monocular state, with a letter from his mother, announcing that she is at the point of death; upon which he sells his property, buys a tent for her, and hastens to where she is lying ill. In the meantime, the monocular Wang fuh had delivered a letter to his mother, informing her that her son had been promoted, through the interest of a friend, to a high civil appointment; she hires a mandarin boat to join; they meet on the road; the supposed dying mother in pomp, and the official son in mourning. An *eclaircissement* takes place, the true Wang fuh appears, the letter when referred to is a mere blank, and the whole a *ruse* of the foxes. Humiliated by the exposure, he returns to his mother's city, and hires a house for his female establishment; but he has not been long here before the younger brother, Wang tsae, joins him, inquires into his misfortunes, tells him mildly of his cruelty and injustice to the elfin foxes, and finally asks to see the book. He no sooner has it in his clutches, than he rushes out of the house with it. Wang chin then finds he has been deluded by his elfin enemies, dashes out likewise in pursuit, followed by his household, when they are misled by the direction; they behold an old Taou tsze on a house, who puts them on a wrong scent, and when they return, changes himself into a fox, and leaps away before the hue and cry. He returns home, falls into a high fever and delirium. The true Wang tsae now appears, misled by a magical letter, but he no sooner sets foot in his brother's house, than the whole household beat him

out as an impostor. He, however, finally identifies himself, and the tale here ends.

The tale of Heu ching, which has already been translated, is likewise of the sect of the Taou tsze, or immortals; and in all these tales there is something which transports us to the northern tribes, from whom they probably have originated.

The moral of the last tale is, without doubt, intended to be—submission to the will of heaven, and not to interfere with these supernatural beings concerned in the administration of the universe. Throughout, Wang chin is represented as a perverse and obstinate being, little better than a thief, and he obtains the appellation of “kidnapper.” The moral of the tale preceding the myth of the foxes is against filial ingratitude, in China, the most heinous of offences; and the first tale, of the Magic Flute, is one of those extraordinary traditions which form a stock part of Chinese literature of a certain cast.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Thesis on the Nature and History of Plague, as observed in the North-Western Provinces of India, for which a Gold Medal was awarded by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh. To which are added, Remarks on the Present State of the Quarantine Laws. By FREDERICK FORBES, A.M., M.D., of the Bombay Army. Edinburgh, 1840. MacLachlan and Co. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THIS is an extremely able treatise upon the pestilence which depopulated Pali, and ravaged Marwar and other parts of Rajpootana, in 1836. Dr. Forbes, after noticing the physical characters of the country which is the seat of this disease, investigates its history and nature, particularizing the symptoms and appearances reported by various medical observers, in different localities, comparing them with the results of his own observations on his visit to Pali, in the spring of 1838, when he saw forty-eight cases in six days. Whether the disease is indigenous or imported; whether it be propagated or not by contagion; whether it be the true *pestis* and identical with the plague of the Levant (one of its names in India, where it has been long known, is the “Bubonic disease”), are questions examined with lucidness and impartiality. Dr. Forbes concludes that it is the real plague, and that there are strong reasons for believing it propagable by contagion.

In his Remarks on the Quarantine Laws, still adhering to the doctrine of the communicability of the plague by general intercourse or association, Dr. Forbes condemns our present sanatory system: “Allowing,” he says, “the principles on which the quarantine regulations are founded to be true, it can be shown that the manner in which they are carried into effect is not only inconsistent with those principles, and contrary to humanity and common sense, but productive of the greatest hardship and injustice.”

Narrative of a Three Months' March in India, and a Residence in the Dooab. By the Wife of an Officer of the 16th Foot. London, 1841. Hastings.

THIS little volume, put forth with no pretensions, affords correct and amusing pictures of Anglo-Indian and native society in some parts of the Bengal provinces. The author (Mrs. Ashmore, the lady of Lieut. Ashmore) confesses that the work is designed principally “to entertain the young and inexperienced wanderer.”

Poor Jack. By CAPTAIN MARRYAT, C.B. With Illustrations by CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A. London, 1840. Longman and Co.

OF all Captain Marryat's very successful novels, that of *Poor Jack* takes the strongest hold of our sympathy. In others he may have discovered more vigour of

delineation, more humour, and even more pathos; but in the interesting history of the poor sailor boy, related by himself, there is a quiet tone of truth, which makes us forget that we are reading a fiction, and rivets our attention to the narrative. Some of the characters which are introduced are very skillfully drawn, evidently from original sketches repositied in the author's memory. There is no caricature or extravagance; no burlesque efforts to excite mirth; the humour is easy and natural. If, as it is more than probable, of the multitudes of modern novels, Captain Marryat's productions will be amongst the few which will descend to posterity, he will owe this distinction principally to the chasteness of his taste, and to his care to "hold the mirror up to Nature."

The decorations of the volume, internal and external, are not to be overlooked. The cuts (for they are all wood engravings) are admirably executed from designs by one of our first artists.

The Baronetage of the British Empire for M.DCCC.XLI. London. Mottimer.

The Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland. London, 1841. Churton.

THESE two works are very acceptable additions to our library of reference; their utility is not confined to the families of titled persons.

The first is by Mr. Broun, the hon. secretary of the Committee of the Baronetage for sustaining the rights and privileges of the order, and is to be published annually. It contains a list of the baronets of the British empire, with some valuable notes and additions, and a re-print (under the sanction of the Committee) of a treatise on the baronetage published in 1757 by Mr. Graham Walker.

The other work is the first attempt "to muster the knightage roll of England," with short biographical notices of the knights, including the "Knights Bachelors."

Lord John Russell, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and the Niger Expedition; or Observations on the Formation of Permanent Settlements on the Niger in Western Africa: with Copies of Correspondence with Viscount Goderich in 1832, and Lord John Russell in 1840. By PAUL READ. London, 1840. Ridgway.

MR. READ claims to be the original proposer to Government of the project meditated in the Niger expedition, or rather of the rational and practical part of the project, for he looks upon Sir Fowell Buxton's scheme as vague, if not visionary. It appears that he laid before the Government in 1832, and again in August 1840, a plan for establishing trading stations in the mouths of the Niger, to be gradually extended up the river, with forts, troops, and steamers, exacting a trifling duty on vessels to defray the expenditure.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Robert Thom has published at Macao a translation into Chinese of *Æsop's Fables*. This difficult task has been thus performed:—Mr. Thom delivered the fables orally, in mandarin Chinese, to his native teacher, Mun-Mooy-Sëen-shang, who wrote them in an easy style in the Canton *patois*. These were published in numbers in Canton in 1837-38, and were extremely well received by the Chinese. He has now published the fables in three columns on each page; the centre being occupied by Mun-Mooy's Chinese, the right-hand column by the pronunciation of the characters in the mandarin and Canton dialects, and the left-hand column with a free and literal translation in English: the free translation and the Canton dialect are printed in italics.

"A Treatise on the Negroland of the Arabs," by W. D. Cooley, is in the press, in which the accounts of that country by the best Arab writers from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries are carefully examined, the systems of D'Anville and Rennell disproved, and a new light thrown on the geography and early history of Central Africa.

A work entitled "The East-India Year Book," published under the superintendence of the British India Society, is in the press.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXXVIII.

THE February Mail brings advices of the following dates :—Calcutta, December 22nd; Madras, December 23rd; Bombay, January 1st; and China, November 3rd.

The intelligence from India is still extremely favourable, and portends a speedy termination of actual warfare, at least until fresh foes appear in the field.

The surrender of Dost Mahomed Khan was preceded by a conflict between his forces and those of Sir Robert Sale in the Kohistan, in which the triumph of the latter was somewhat tarnished by the dastardly or treacherous conduct of the 2nd regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry. It appears that Major General Sale, having received intelligence that the Khan, with a number of armed followers, had taken possession of some forts, whence he meditated proceeding to join his son, Afzul Khan, resolved to frustrate the project by attacking him. On approaching Purwan, the fortified places were evacuated by the enemy, who fled to the hills; upon which Dr. Lord urged Col. Salter, in immediate command of the attacking force, to endeavour to cut off the fugitives, and a force was ordered to advance, the 2nd Cavalry being of the number. The body of the enemy's horse (about 200) having descended the hill, the regiment was led on by its officers in the most gallant manner, but instead of being supported they were deserted, and Dr. Lord and several of the officers fell victims to their cowardice and their own spirit. By the other parts of the force, however, the enemy were beaten from all their positions, and the result was their dispersion and the surrender of Dost Mahomed Khan, who, with his family, is now a prisoner in the British territories.

We have given very full particulars of this very decisive action, which inflicted the finishing blow upon the hopes of the late Ameer of Cabul, who, considering himself fairly defeated at Purwan Durra, considered that he had now no resource but to throw himself upon British protection. Various reasons are assigned for the misconduct of the native Cavalry; some attributing it to religious motives, others to resentment for the execution of a trooper by Lord Keane; but the more probable cause is a panic, created by the unexpected resolution displayed by the enemy, the party being led by the Khan in person, who was attended by a sky-blue banner, and who (according to a private account) was seen to take the loongee, or small white turban, from his head, calling to his men, "In the name of God and the Prophet, fight! Drive the Feringhee Kaffirs out of the country."

Several of the Indian papers think that "there is something peculiarly noble in the closing scene of the Dost's career;" and upon this assumption is founded a claim in his behalf to distinguished treatment. Our opinion is different. His whole conduct appears to us to have been the reverse of that which is calculated to awaken admiration. There has been an absence

of all those great qualities which have been attributed to him, whilst his conduct in the field has evinced something like backwardness and timidity. A more determined resistance on his part, whilst it would have greatly aggravated our difficulties, would have won from us more sympathy, and given him a juster title to the treatment claimed for him.

In Scinde, likewise, the British arms have been signally triumphant. Nusseer Khan, with his army of Brahoos Beloochees, has been completely defeated by Col. Marshall, who has punished him for his treatment of poor Lieut. Loveday. It appears that the Brahoos were about 3,000 in number, half of them their best warriors; the position they had taken was strong, and their resistance determined; "but the sepoy fought nobly, exposing themselves in the most fearless way, and cheering each other on with the watchword of Lieut. Loveday's fate."

The result was, their total defeat, the flight of Nusseer Khan with a few followers, and the surrender of many of the enemy, including some of their most influential chiefs. "It would be injustice," says one of the accounts, "to pass over this affair without remarking strongly on the energy and real bravery displayed throughout the action by our sepoy. The enemy made a strong defence, but were driven from posts where they evidently considered we should not dare to follow them by the firmest and most undaunted courage, and numbers alone prevented the total annihilation of the whole of the Khan's force." Since this defeat, Nusseer Khan has surrendered, after another vain attempt to grapple with the British force.

Khelat, as we stated last month, has been recaptured by General Nott, who found it deserted, and it would appear that his hurry to occupy this empty place had caused him to neglect or overlook an operation that would have placed the Brahoos tribes at his mercy, since they were shut up in the Bolan Pass.

These events appear to have diffused not only satisfaction amongst the partizans of Shah Shooja, but calmness amongst the Affghan tribes generally, whose chiefs, impressed, probably, with a sense of the power of the Shah's allies, evince a strong desire for an accommodation.

A letter states that the portfolio and private papers of Dost Mahomed Khan have fallen into our hands. "These are peculiarly valuable documents," says the writer, "making us acquainted, as they must do, with all the combinations which enabled the Dost to remain so long in the field, and to keep up the hope of regaining the throne of Cabul. We shall now know who really have been the conspirators against us,—the nature of their motives, and the amount of their means of annoying us."

The state of affairs in the Punjab seems enigmatical. According to the *Agra Ukbar*, the deaths of the two late sovereigns of that state (the coincidence of which was certainly suspicious) were brought about by violent means. Deean Singh, the late prime minister, is the reputed author of these tragedies, in conjunction with the widow of Now Nehal Singh. "By them was effected the murder of Kurruck Singh by the old-fashioned means of poison, and of his son Now Nehal by the somewhat ingenious

expedient of a beam adjusted so as to fall upon him at a given sign. The next act was to open with Shere Singh, as Rajah, and Deean Singh, as 'Mayor of the Palace,' the Shere being more manageable than the two who were put out of the way, and having little of the lion in him beyond the name. Whether he was to be 'removed' when an heir had been prepared, through which to lead to a regency by Deean Singh and his coadjutress, has not transpired; but there are grounds for supposing it was a part of the original plot; which may still be worked out, for all that the interference of the British Government is likely to do to defeat it." These appear rather probable surmises than facts; but the critical condition of this state seems to have occupied the serious consideration of the Indian Government. The succession to Now Nehal Singh is unsettled, for it appears that although Shere Singh was supposed to have succeeded his nephew, the widow of Now Nehal Singh has placed herself upon the throne as the guardian of an infant yet unborn. The last accounts state that the supreme government was making preparations for some proceeding in the direction of the Punjab, where its interference will doubtless be soon called for.

In the other states with whom our relations are equivocal, there is nothing to notice this month. Nepaul is scarcely mentioned in the papers of either Presidency; and Burmah, notwithstanding the late rumours of internal disorders there, seems to be tranquil.

The important political and military events which have recently occurred beyond the Indus, have so absorbed attention, as to leave little room for the mention of domestic incidents at the Presidencies of British India: the papers are filled with communications from the different armies. We may notice one incident, namely, the publication of the Cooly Report at Calcutta, in which a difference of opinion is indicated amongst the committee; part condemning, and part approving of, the emigration of these men. Singular enough, at the very time when the Report appeared, which (agreed to by the majority of the committee) painted in appalling colours the miseries endured by the Coolies, some of them, returned from the Mauritius, bore voluntary testimony to the excellence of their treatment there, and produced the fruits of their labour, in considerable sums which they had brought back to their native country.

The advices from China are most unsatisfactory. Our affairs there have not advanced, if they have not retrograded. It seems to be the general opinion on the spot that Admiral Elliot has been overreached by the Chinese diplomatists, who have removed him and his fleet from a disagreeable proximity to Peking, to Canton, where the negotiations can be spun out *ad libitum*. Not knowing the nature of his instructions, it is impossible to determine whether the step he took was prudent or not; but any man of common understanding would conclude that, if the matter was proposed to be settled by negotiation, that negotiation either should have been immediately commenced, or some preliminary points agreed to as the basis of it. This does not appear to have been done, and the Canton papers are loud in their remonstrances against the course which has been adopted. Meantime,

the troops at Chusan seem to be wasting away, either through the climate or want of proper provisions, (only 2035 men being fit for duty out of 3650), and there is some talk of removing them to Manilla for the recovery of their health. A demonstration has been held out of disgrace inflicted upon the Viceroy and Commissioner Lin; but this may be merely a *ruse* to blind more effectually the eyes of the English negotiators.

One of the strongest proofs that the Chinese authorities are not sincere and honest in their desire to accommodate the differences may be deduced from their retention of the British subjects who have fallen into their hands, in spite of the most urgent applications for their release. Amongst these individuals is a female, Mrs. Noble, and it would appear that Mr. Stanton is not merely under restraint, but in actual confinement.

The accounts by the next mail may show that we have mis-apprehended the intentions of the Chinese Government, but its characteristic duplicity, a quality which it possesses in common with all Eastern governments, and which is a part of their policy, disposes us to think, that it will hereafter be necessary to recommence hostilities under greater disadvantage than at first, before the Chinese local authorities had recovered from the terror which our armament inspired, or had time to put the coast in a state of defence.

LINES FROM THE MATLA'UL ANWĀR OF AMĪR KHOSRŪ.

کیست کریم آنکه بمسکین دهد
 نرپی شهرت زیبی دین دهد
 هرچه توانگر بتوانگر فگند
 دانکه گهر باز بدریا فگند
 آنکه دهد پُر پُر و کم بکم
 زاهلِ نفاق است نه زاهلِ کرم
 گرتوئی از راهِ کرم زر فشان
 پُر بگدا کم بتوانگر فشان
 خاک بر آبروی که زکشتِ خراب
 رفت بدریا و فرو ریخت آب

RAMBLES IN CEYLON.

BY LIEUTENANT DE BUTTS.

CHAPTER IV.

THE basin in which Kandy, or Mahaneura (the great city), stands, is of an oval form, about four miles in length by two in breadth, the town being at the further and wider extremity. Its entire length is intersected by a mountain stream, which, after feeding the artificial lake of Kandy, divides the valley into two nearly equal parts, and pours itself into the Mahavilaganga. Like the happy valley of Rasselas, it is bounded on every side by lofty and apparently inaccessible heights. It has, however, three communications with the external world. The roads to Colombo, Trincomalee, and Badulla, a military post of some importance, radiate from this common centre. That leading to Newera Ellia branches off from the Colombo road in the vicinity of Paradinia. Without the cordon of mountains, which encircle and isolate the valley, flows the deep and rapid Mahavilaganga, and, as if to make security doubly sure, that river, after passing the bridge at Paradinia, forms a deep loop, near the extremity of which the town of Kandy is situated.

Whether the Kandian monarch, in selecting the site of his capital, was influenced by the apparent strength of these localities, I know not. Certain it is, that he would have shown the better part of valour had he chosen some spot more remote from the stronghold of his European enemies, who, being within seven days' march of "the great city," occasionally made known their proximity by unceremonious visits. Whenever hostilities broke out between the Kandians and the Dutch, the sacking of the city of the former usually opened the ball. The repetition of these hostile visits must at length have become disagreeable to both parties, as the Kandians, according to the approved mode of warfare amongst all mountaineers, past, present, and to come, never remained to do the honours to their uninvited guests, but betook themselves to the inaccessible fastnesses in the recesses of their impervious forests. In these cases, famine and disease did the work of the sword. After a few weeks' occupation of the deserted town, the Dutch, thinned in numbers, and weakened by the privations inseparable from warfare in such a difficult and inhospitable country, retired from the scene of their barren triumph.

The beauty and fertility of the surrounding country probably compensated for the annoyance of such disagreeable neighbours. Its salubrity, which is partly owing to the vicinity of the lake, is quite unrivalled in this land of rank vegetation, and its concomitant—malaria. Kandy has, in truth, altered the unfavourable impression that formerly obtained regarding the insalubrious climate of the interior provinces of Ceylon. The extreme mortality of European troops stationed within these provinces was at one period truly appalling. In some instances, British detachments, consisting of one or two companies, entirely melted away. The 51st and 65th regiments are mentioned as having been nearly annihilated by the pestilential climate to which they were exposed in the short and disastrous campaign of 1803. The causes which operated such baneful results are probably in some measure diminished, but can scarcely be considered as no longer in existence. The unhealthy localities, which formerly proved "the white man's grave," are now unoccupied by European troops, who are for the most part concentrated in the cantonments of Kandy, and in the healthful plains of Newera Ellia.

The principal *mons* at Kandy are the temples consecrated to Boodhoo and the minor gods. His late majesty's palace is still in existence, but, having been improved and modernized by Europeans, presents an appearance totally different from that which, in the palmy days of royalty, was wont to dazzle the eyes of the natives. An octagonal building, flanking the *palais royal*, and a deep moat in its front, convey the idea of a castellated place of strength. The other extremity is terminated by a range of apartments, wherein the secluded ladies of the royal harem concealed their charms from all save their liege lord and sovereign. In front of the harem, the sun and all the stars of the firmament are carved in stone, and produce an extremely striking and Oriental effect. You enter the edifice through a massive and rather grand archway. After ascending two or three flights of stone steps, and passing through sundry antichambers, you reach the place where once stood the hall of audience.

Some mischievous utilitarians have metamorphosed this hall, which was no doubt a very grand affair in its day, into a nondescript building, which performs double duty, as a criminal court and as a chapel. The judges' desk, in the opinion of the profane, makes an admirable pulpit; but this introduction of the money-changers into the temples is justly considered by the clerical establishment of Ceylon as a grievous and crying evil.

Truth compels me to admit, that the romantic feeling, with which the antiquary wanders over this sometime palace, is greatly abated by the presence of many similar anomalies. The Pateripooa, as the octagonal building above-mentioned was formerly denominated, is now degraded into a military prison, and the *boudoir* of "the bride of the sun and sister of the moon," into a powder-magazine. Under these unfavourable circumstances, a matter-of-fact person would, perhaps, view the *quondam* abode of royalty with indifference; but those who are gifted with a small share of imagination are rarely disappointed.

Temples are profusely scattered over the island, but in the good town of Kandy do they chiefly abound. The priests of Ceylon, like those of Melrose, are said to have

made good kail

On Fridays, when they fasted.

Their voice was omnipotent in the Kandian cabinet; peace or war was decided by the *fiat* of these secular and ecclesiastical masters and pastors. None of their countrymen more cordially detest the British rule, which has inflicted a "heavy blow and great discouragement" on these meddling prelates. They still hover near the scene of their former glories, where the sacred edifices of the Delada Malegawa, the Malwatté, and Asginie Wihêmes, afford them shelter. Of these, the first is the most celebrated. It contains the tooth of Boodhoo, the tetleat deity of the island. A tradition somewhat similar to that which, in the thirteenth century, obtained amongst the Scotch, concerning the stone at Scone, belongs to this sacred relic. It is regarded by the Kandians as the palladium of their liberties, and until the English succeeded in capturing it, their dominion over the country was insecure. Resistance to the fortunate possessors of this inestimable tooth is, in the opinion of all devout Boodhists, utterly vain and impotent. This impression materially aided us in effecting the subjugation of the inland provinces, and checks the open display of any lurking disaffection that may exist among the priests and their adherents.

Europeans are rarely permitted to behold this outward and visible sign of the favour of Boodhoo. It is deposited in a small golden case, the exterior

of which is completely covered with precious stones and pearls of immense value. This is fitted into a similar, but somewhat larger, case, called a karandua. There are five of these karanduas, four of which are in this manner successively imbedded.

From the temples of Kandy to the religious tenets professed therein the transition is natural. In Ceylon, the religion of the great bulk of the people is that inculcated by Boodhoo. Boodhists deny the existence of an eternal and almighty being. They believe that the world was never other than at present, and that it will thus continue for ever. After death, the Boodhists imagine that mankind assume the forms of the inferior animals, and transmigrate for many centuries, until annihilation relieves them from this state of constant transition. Far from regarding the idea of annihilation with horror, the Boodhist looks forward to this "sinking into nought" as the termination of his worldly toils, which are curtailed or protracted according to the degree of favour he may find in the eyes of the deity he adores.

This extraordinary religion has spread over an immense portion of Asia. It appears to have had its origin in the remote countries watered by the Burham-pooter and its tributaries, and from thence to have extended over China, Japan, and the Burmese empire. In such widely-scattered regions, the Boodhaical system has undergone numerous modifications of minor importance, but its leading features are always distinguishable, and in no material degree altered. It is believed to exist in its greatest purity in the great peninsula comprising the kingdoms of Ava and Siam. In those countries, devotion is rendered exclusively to Boodhoo, but in the Chinese empire and in Ceylon the gods Vidrun, Kattragam, Samen and Pitia, share with Boodhoo in the adoration of the people. In truth, the former deities, having immediate control over all worldly affairs, are often besought with a fervour unknown to those who exclusively worship Boodhoo, whose power cannot affect the present weal or woe of his followers, but only extends to their happiness in a future state. The passing ills of this life are shunned by the more general devotees with a degree of anxiety that is rarely experienced with regard to those more terrible calamities, which only appear in the distance, and through the medium of an uncertain and ill-defined futurity.

It were easy to dilate on the Boodhaical system and its founder, who is supposed to have flourished about six hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era. Such a topic is, however, at variance with the design of these papers, which are intended only for the eye of the general reader, who will doubtless be satisfied with the brief sketch already presented. To those lovers of Oriental lore who would fain explore the mysteries of Boodhism, and trace its influence in the history of Ceylon, I beg to recommend a perusal of the *Maha Wanse*, a Cingalese historical document, which has been translated by Mr. Turnour, a gentleman now holding a high civil appointment in the island, whose great talents and unwearied assiduity have been successfully exerted in penetrating the tangled labyrinth of commingled truth and fiction, which, in the lapse of ages, has wound itself round this ancient and interesting record.

Women take no prominent part in the ceremonies of Boodhaical worship. The European infidel, who anticipates the happiness of meeting the Cingalese fair at the temples of the ungallant votaries of Boodhoo, will generally encounter disappointment. The voice of the charmer is in these sacred edifices dispensed with; and in its stead, the sound of barbaric horns and drums clang discordantly on the offended ear. The clamour arising from Kandian ten-

ples can be fully appreciated only by those who have had the misfortune of residing within hearing of their "dreadful revelry." Each drum seems to beat without the slightest regard to time, and in utter defiance of all the laws of melody. The monotonous din thus produced is occasionally enlivened by a horrid squeak from a native instrument, which rejoices in the euphonious name of *horanawa*.

It must not, however, be imagined that the absence of *le beau sexe* from these delightful concerts is caused by any lack of devotion on their part; on grand occasions they muster in great force, and add much to the interest of the Penaharra, and other national processions, that periodically take place. The Cingalese women have generally good figures, but the same degree of praise can scarcely be extended to their faces, which are seldom handsome, or even pretty. This description applies to those who are congregated in towns and villages. In the country, where their occupations are less sedentary, the traveller will often encounter fair and, indeed, beauteous maidens, whose charms are almost above criticism. The following description of the *points* of a Cingalese belle, which was given by a Kandian chief to a late writer on Ceylon,* will interest all who profess themselves connoisseurs in female loveliness.

"Her hair should be voluminous, like the tail of the peacock, long, reaching to the knees, and terminating in graceful curls; her eyebrows should resemble the rainbow; her eyes, the blue sapphire and the petals of the Manilla flower. Her nose should be like the bill of the hawk. Her lips should be bright and red, like coral on the young leaf of the iron-tree. Her teeth should be small, regular, and closely set, and like jasmine buds. Her neck should be large and round, resembling the benigodea. Her chest should be capacious; her breasts firm and conical, like the yellow coco-nut, and her waist small, almost small enough to be clasped by the hand. Her hips should be wide; her limbs tapering; the soles of her feet without any hollow, and the surface of her body in general soft, delicate, smooth, and rounded, without the asperities of projecting bones and sinews."

There is but a trifling difference between the personal appearance of the generality of the Cingalese and that of the natives on the Coromandel coast. The lowlanders have for ages traded and mixed with their continental neighbours; and having been, during the last three centuries, under the rule of Europeans, they have gradually lost those minute but distinct peculiarities belonging to their forefathers. But the exclusive habits and limited intercourse of the Kandians with the inhabitants of the seaboard provinces have prevented this gradual change from affecting them, and the result is, a marked difference between their manners and persons and those of the Cingalese. They are probably but little, if at all, different in this respect from what the islanders were prior to the arrival of the Portuguese in 1505. The independence which, until of late, they possessed, appears to have had the effect of elevating their general bearing above that of the fawning Hindoo. They are taller, darker, and better made than the natives of the low country, for whom they entertain a sovereign contempt, which is duly returned, with compound interest. The hair of these mountaineers is suffered to grow to a considerable length, and considered by them to be a necessary concomitant of true dignity. Compared with the closely-cropped Moorman, they certainly appear to great advantage, and have a superior nobleness of mien which, if their craniums were shorn of their natural ornament, would, perhaps, in a great measure disappear.

That key of our power in India, distinction of castes, does not exercise so great an influence over the minds of the Cingalese as it has obtained among the natives of Hindoostan. Four castes, however, exist in Ceylon. Of these, the first in importance is the *Ekshastria Wansé*, or royal caste, which may be said to have altogether disappeared, there being no acknowledged descendant of the regal dynasty. Second only to royalty are the members of the *Brachmina Wansé*, or the Brahmin caste. The cultivators of the soil are included under the general name of *Goewansé*, and are next in rank to the *Brachmina Wansé*. The hewers of wood and drawers of water, and in short all the operative classes, constitute the *Kshoodra*, or fourth and lowest rank. Each of these castes is split into innumerable subdivisions, a description of which is unnecessary in this general outline. I would, however, make an exception with regard to the unfortunate race of *Rhodias*, who are considered by the Cingalese ineffably vile, and unworthy of the protection of the laws.

The crime, for which these unhappy outcasts were originally placed beyond the pale of society, would not in Old England be considered a very heinous or unpardonable misdemeanour: a lurking affection for the flesh of the animal pronounced sacred by Oriental laws was the primary cause of their downfall. Their numbers have, in some instances, been swelled by other malefactors, but their principal supply of recruits has ever been from the ranks of the beef-eaters. The royal clemency did occasionally restore some fortunate individuals to their former rank, but these glimpses of favour were few and far between. The bitter cup of degradation was drained to the last dregs by the wretched Rhodia. On the approach of one of the Goewansé caste, he was compelled to prostrate himself, and form a stepping-stone for his lord and master. Nothing, perhaps, can give a better idea of the utter contempt in which the Rhodia caste were held, than the circumstance of the Cingalese objecting to lay hands on some of them whom our Government wished to arrest, but offering to shoot them on the first convenient opportunity.

Notwithstanding their physical and mental sufferings, the food of their choice seems to have, in some measure, repaid them for the sacrifices of which it was the innocent cause. Both the men and women of the Rhodia tribe surpass the general average of Cingalese beauty. The women, in particular, win the favour of Europeans, both by their good looks and fascinating manners. Shunned and execrated by the vilest of their fellow-countrymen, they avenge themselves in a truly feminine mode, by showing a marked partiality for the society of the "pale faces."

To the Kshoodra caste also belong the savage Veddahs, a wandering race inhabiting the wild and unfrequented country to the north-eastward of Kandy. A cursory notice of this extraordinary people, who, in the midst of civilization, are still to be found in a state of nature as low as it is possible for humanity to descend, cannot fail to be interesting to those who pursue the first of all studies—the study of mankind; for, in the history of the world there are few, if any, instances of a race of men who, like the Veddahs of Ceylon, have retained all the propensities and characteristics that belong to the lowest grade of savages, in defiance of the halo of civilization that on every side surrounds them. The inaccessible nature of their country, covered with dense jungles, and impervious except to the beasts of the forest, and to men resembling them in habits and pursuits, may in some degree account for the utter moral degradation of this singular tribe.

The tract of country stretching from the base of the hills that terminate the range of the Kandian mountains to the eastward, to the commencement of the

civilized belt of land that skirts the eastern coast of the island, is solely occupied by Veddahs, who consider it their birth-right and father-land. Their early history is buried in obscurity, and recorded only in absurd and Oriental tales. There can, however, be no doubt as to their being the descendants of the aborigines of the island, who, on the invasion of Ceylon by the Malabars, retired into these "deserts idle," and there found shelter from their powerful invaders. They are divided into two classes, the village and the wild Veddahs. The former and less interesting class may be said to form a link in the chain that connects their wilder brethren with the Cingalese, whom they resemble in form and features. They live for the most part on the spontaneous productions of the earth, and on the food of such animals as their limited skill in the art of venerie enables them to capture. With this simple diet they unite the fruit of the coco-nut tree, which they plant and cultivate. The simplicity of their mode of living seems a practical illustration of the lines,

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

Their dwellings and clothing are on a scale proportioned to the poverty of their diet. The statue of Achilles, in Hyde Park, will afford to the curious the best idea of their costume, which is, however, scarcely so respectable as that of the Grecian hero. On one occasion, this deficiency of attire led to a rather ludicrous scene in the court of justice at Alipoot, our most advanced station in this neighbourhood.

It appears that some knotty subject had been agitated among the elders of the Veddahs, by whom all questions that can possibly arise in such a primitive state of society are usually decided. In this instance, however, their judgment was at fault, or at all events did not secure the acquiescence that it generally does among this simple people. It was determined, *nem. con.*, to adjourn to the aforesaid district court, and trust to the justice of a British judge. On their arrival at Alipoot, they accordingly ushered themselves, *sans cérémonie*, into the presence. The district judge, unfortunately, happened to be a great observer of the proprieties, and, as soon as he could find words to express his indignation at this flagrant contempt of court, directed the whole of the litigants, young and old, to be summarily ejected, with strong injunctions touching the necessity of consulting the village *Schneider*. To incur expense for such a trifle was an idea that did not for a moment disturb the mental quiescence of these sylvan denizens; a middle course was, after due deliberation, suggested, and forthwith adopted. The charitable villagers, like good Samaritans, clothed the naked with such articles as were most conveniently procured at the moment, and in a few minutes the Veddahs, headed by their "ancient," re-entered the hall of justice in a variety of rather grotesque costumes. Some were swathed, like Egyptian mummies, in immense rolls of country cloth, which enveloped their entire persons, arms and all, and effectually prevented any further objections on the score of deficiency of dress; others appeared enveloped in blankets, the very sight of which, with the thermometer at 90°, induced the most disagreeable sensations. In short, the uniformity of "nature's dress" was no longer visible, and in lieu thereof, the most variegated crew that can well be conceived now stood before the lately indignant representative of British justice.

These village Veddahs, although far beneath the civilized Cingalese, rank high in the scale of civilization when compared with those roaming and savage children of the trackless forest, who are also comprized under the general

name of Veddah. By way of distinction, these wild animals are called forest Veddahs. They never associate with their brethren of the villages, who regard them with feelings of enmity and disgust. Like the beasts of the forest, they live in pairs, and, except on some extraordinary occasion, never assemble together.

Neither the village nor the forest Veddahs have the slightest idea of a Supreme Being, or of a future existence. The former and superior race believe in the existence of devils, who, in their opinion, are the malevolent agents that cause "the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to." To these evil demons they occasionally offer some rude tribute, to arrest any sickness or other cause of distress which may afflict them.

The wood-craft of these savages, on which they mainly depend for the support of life, is rude and inefficient in the extreme. The bow is their sole weapon of offence. Their arrows are headed with iron, which they receive from the Cingalese in exchange for the skins of deer and elk. With this feeble instrument of destruction, they wage an incessant war with the elephants that abound in their territories and dispute with these creatures in human form the dominion of their desolate wilds. Even under these unfavourable circumstances, human sagacity prevails over the physical force of the brute. Like the invulnerable Grecian hero, the elephant has a weak point, which nearly coincides with that of the son of Thetis. The arrows of the Veddahs, which rebound from his body as from a wall of adamant, become formidable weapons when directed at the sole of his foot. In the act of walking, the animal raises his foot in such a manner as to expose the whole of the sole to view; the Veddah, aware of this peculiar action, cautiously follows his victim until he is sufficiently near to discharge with effect an arrow at the vulnerable part. When the wounded foot is again placed on the ground, the arrow of course breaks, leaving the barbed point deeply buried in the flesh. The elephant hardly deigns to notice such a trifling injury when first received, but the pain arising from the inflamed part soon puts him *hors de combat*. His persecutors now approach, and by means of arrows and spears, contrive to despatch the now impotent brute.

Little has hitherto been done towards inducing the Veddahs to become useful members of society. It is to be lamented that more effective steps have not been taken with a view to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as that of civilizing these degraded, and, as far as the interests of the state are concerned, useless race of men. The fascinations of that high degree of freedom, which belongs to the savage state, and cannot co-exist with the pursuits and habits of civilized life, will probably retard the moral subjugation of this interesting people for many years. Until a vast increase shall take place in the thinly-scattered population of Ceylon, and cause a partial emigration in the direction of the wastes of the Veddah country, the most sanguine can entertain but faint hopes of any considerable change in the character and habits of these "children of the mist."

From its elevation, Kandy enjoys throughout the year a climate rarely experienced in our Eastern possessions. The annual temperature averages 76°; but at certain seasons, the thermometer seldom ranges above 72°. This circumstance, together with the many other advantages possessed by this favoured spot, renders it the most agreeable place of residence in Ceylon, and, accordingly, the dwellers in the low country generally endeavour to pass a few months of each year in this cool retreat.

It is, however, a question yet mooted by medical men, whether the climate of this elevated region is, on the whole, more congenial to the European con-

stitution than that of Colombo and other places on the western coast of the island. At these the near proximity of the sea tempers the atmosphere, and induces an equable and scarcely varying temperature; whereas, at Kandy, the diurnal range of the thermometer is excessively great. The burning heats of the day are succeeded by nights which are frequently more chilly than is altogether agreeable to the sensitive frame of an ancient Anglo-Cingalese. This great and sudden change, however refreshing at the moment, cannot be otherwise than injurious, and, by its wearing tendency, has some effect in counter-acting the general advantages of the climate.

Be this as it may, Kandy is universally admitted to be the most delightful station in Ceylon. The residents therein are the objects of envy to their less fortunate friends, whose evil star compels them to remain in a temperature of 90° at Trincomalee, or some other of the many terrestrial Pandemoniums that abound in the island. During the hot months, the governor and all the magnates of the land congregate either in Kandy or the lofty plains of Newera Ellia. The residence of the governor at the former place is the most desirable of the different mansions in the island that are appropriated to her Majesty's representative. It was originally intended to follow the design of the Pavilion at Brighton in the construction of this edifice, but the idea, on account of the great expense which it involved, was speedily abandoned. The building, however, glories in the name of, although it mourns its want of similarity to, the regal palace. The Kandian Pavilion is really a splendid mansion, and well-adapted to a tropical climate. The main building is cut off from the wings by a long corridor, which serves as a cool lounge during the heat of the day, and adds greatly to the means of ventilation, the grand desideratum in all Oriental houses. In this part of the Pavilion, the whole of the ground-floor is occupied by one large and well-proportioned state-apartment. The arrangement of the different rooms is admirable, nor do those destined for public reception encroach on the private apartments, so as to deprive them of their fair proportions—an error which seems to obtain in most of the buildings of the Anglo-Indian "quality."

The town of Kandy consists of long straggling ranges of paltry houses, here and there interspersed with a few superior buildings. All the desirable residences are to be found in the suburbs, which extend to a considerable distance on every side, and contain several pretty sites wherever divers bungalows, principally occupied by the military, are erected. The cantonment, if such it can be termed, is as widely dispersed as it is possible to conceive; the barracks of the different corps composing the garrison being placed at the angles of a nearly equilateral triangle, the sides of which average a mile in length.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the bulk of the Kandians are good men and true, the objections to this extreme dispersion of the military force are but little, if at all, diminished thereby. In Ceylon, as in India, our power rests on opinion rather than any particular affection for us or love for our rule. The Kandian chieftains never have shared, and never will share in the favourable feeling entertained towards us by the lower grades. There is no doubt that many of the Adigars, Dissaurs, and other chiefs, who, although subject to the *fiat* of royalty, formerly ruled as lords paramount in their respective provinces, regard our levelling sway with no other feelings but those of hatred and undying enmity. Their influence is, indeed, on the wane, but still considerable, and sufficient, were a fitting opportunity to present itself, to cause numbers to join them in an attempt to throw off the English yoke.

Such an effort would, in all human probability, be utterly vain and impotent, but it should, nevertheless, be regarded as an event which, unlikely though it be, is yet within the bounds of possibility.

A curious and somewhat interesting episode in the recent history of Ceylon would seem to bear out the distrustful view here taken. In 1834, a Cingalese chief informed the then Governor, Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, that a plan of a general rebellion was in agitation amongst several of the most influential Kandian chiefs. Sundry suspicious occurrences corroborated the truth of this statement, and as a matter of precaution, the suspected chiefs were seized and kept in close confinement. This prompt measure had the beneficial effect of nipping in the bud all designs of rebellion, and induced some of the conspirators, who had a due regard for the welfare of "number one," to disclose the following particulars of the proposed tragedy.

It was arranged that one of the principal chiefs amongst the Kandians should invite the Governor to a grand entertainment, which was to have been given at a house in the neighbourhood of Kandy, and to which all the military officers and civilians resident at that station were to have received a general invitation. In the event of its being accepted, it was settled that the wines should be drugged to such a degree as to stupify all who drank thereof. The gentlemen were then to have been knocked on the head, and the ladies reserved to grace the harems of the conspirators. By supplying the troops of the garrison with arrack *ad libitum*, it was confidently hoped that the vicious propensities of the European soldiery would soon put a large proportion of them *hors de combat*, and that the remainder, surprised, and without officers, would offer but a faint and ineffectual resistance.

This diabolical plan was matured with a secrecy which, considering the numbers to whom it was necessarily intrusted, is truly surprising. The plot thickened—the fatal hour approached—and the days of the destined victims were nearly numbered, when one, less daring or less bloodthirsty than his fellows, disclosed the fatal secret.

These particulars were elicited and proved on the trial of the chiefs of the embryo rebellion. No moral doubt did or could exist regarding their guilt, but the ingenuity of the counsel employed on the defence, and the notorious leaning of the jury, a majority of whom were natives, in favour of the prisoners, procured a verdict of "not guilty," and added another to the many illustrations of "the glorious uncertainty of the law."

Kandy is not regularly fortified; but a few redoubts garnish the surrounding heights, and would, in case of necessity, serve the purposes of a temporary defence. Field-works have lately been erected on the summit of an eminence commanding the approaches from Badulla and the south-eastern provinces, the inhabitants of which have the reputation of being the most disaffected in the island.

No station in Ceylon is more fortunate than Kandy in the beauty of the surrounding country. Of the many magnificent views in the island, that of the Doombera Plains, in the immediate vicinity of the station, is the most worthy of the notice of the tourist. From the heights to the eastward of the town, the best view of this sublime landscape may be obtained. The plains comprise a vast extent of beautifully undulating country, dotted here and there with groups of large and majestic trees, the intervals between which are open, and entirely free from jungle. The whole bears a striking resemblance to an English park, on an immense scale, which would be complete but for the total absence of cultivation and of the dwellings of man. A death-like still-

ness seems to reign over this apparently deserted valley, and contrasts strongly with the busy and animated aspect of the waving corn-fields and happy hamlets that adorn the smiling face of an English landscape.

Through the midst of this magnificent scenery rolls the Mahavilaganga. Being much interrupted with rocks and shoals, no boats appear on its majestic stream, and the lonely river wanders sullenly through a region that seems to sympathize with, and share in, its solitude. The dark and lofty cone of Hoon-paragiria, which attains an altitude of six thousand feet, raises itself up in the distance, and, supported by a rugged and elevated range of mountains that fill up the background, lends an additional charm and grandeur to this enchanting scene.

Nearly in the centre of the valley of Doombera may be descried a slight eminence, crowned by a solitary and ancient tree, generally known as "Davie's Tree." It is thus denominated on account of its vicinity to the site of the massacre of a detachment, under the command of Major Davie, which occurred during the Kandian war of 1803. As the details of this sad event, though universally known in Ceylon, are not familiar to the British public, and as they serve to evince the ferocity and treachery that, in the days of their independence, characterized the Kandians, they deserve a brief and cursory notice.

When the Kandian war of 1803, which Governor North vainly endeavoured to prevent by conciliatory measures, broke out, the British army, under General MacDowal, advanced into the interior, and occupied the capital as a military post. On the approach of the sickly season, it was deemed advisable to withdraw the greater portion of the force employed; and, accordingly, a detachment of only a thousand men, the majority of whom were Malays and Lascars, remained as the garrison of Kandy. Shortly after the retreat of the main body of the army, the Kandians, aware of the weakness of the garrison, attacked the town of Kandy with overwhelming numbers. The jungle, which at that time hemmed in the place on every side, offered great facilities to the attack, by enabling the assailants to approach unobserved to the skirts of the dense thicket, from whence they poured an incessant and wasting fire. After a few hours' resistance, the commandant, Major Davie, agreed to evacuate the place, on condition of being allowed an unmolested retreat, with arms and baggage, to Trincomalee. The Kandians having acceded to this demand, the ill-fated troops, abandoning their sick and wounded to the mercy of the enemy, commenced their retrograde movement. About three miles from Kandy, intersecting the road to Trincomalee, flows the Mahavilaganga, which is at this point a stream of considerable breadth, and when, as at the period in question, swollen with rain, of great depth and rapidity. Major Davie halted for the night on the right bank of this river, under the tree which has since borne his name. At daybreak, he despatched messengers to the chiefs of the Kandian army, which still hung on his rear, with a requisition for boats or rafts, for the purpose of transporting his party over the river in their front. The chiefs, with true Indian cunning, undertook to furnish the boats required; and lulled by this deceitful promise, the English commander passed the day without making any effort to overcome the obstacle presented to his march.

Time was thus gained for the advance of reinforcements to the enemy, whose numbers now enabled him to dispose his forces round the devoted band in a semicircle, of which the spot of ground occupied by Davie's party was the centre, and the river the diameter. On the second morning of their

bivouac, the British detachment found themselves thus enveloped by a perfidious enemy, whose objects were now fully revealed.

Despondency now began to prevail amongst the native troops under Davie, numbers of whom went over to the Kandians, who received them with open arms. By the exertions of some officers, who did not yet despair, rafts were at length made, and it was hoped that, in the obscurity of night, the passage of the river might still be effected. But the ray of hope which thus burst upon the minds of the depressed soldiery was speedily dissipated by an order from Major Davie to surrender to an enemy never known to spare a captive. So well and truly was the merciless character of the Kandians estimated, that two officers, on hearing this fatal mandate, mutually performed the last kind office, and died a Roman death.

Their anticipations were fully realized. The Kandians took the disarmed European soldiers, by twos and threes, into a neighbouring ravine, and there massacred them. Only one of the destined victims, a private of H.M. 19th regiment, escaped; and from him these particulars were chiefly gleaned. He swam across the river, and although severely wounded, succeeded in making his way to Trincomalee.

More than three hundred European officers and soldiers, including those who were abandoned at Kandy, were thus murdered in cold blood. Of the whole party, Major Davie was the only individual whose life was spared by the captors. This circumstance has led some to suspect him of treachery. It is, however, not probable that he would have willingly resigned the charms of civilized society for the life of a savage, or that the Kandians could have tempted him to incur everlasting infamy by their most specious promises. Incapacity may, with more justice, be laid to Davie's charge. His operations, from the commencement of the attack, indicate weakness and indecision, and his early surrender filled the measure of his disgrace. As if to illustrate the practicability of a retreat under similar circumstances, a detachment, of less than half the numerical force of that under Davie, effected their retreat from Kandy in the following year, over the same ground, and in presence of a large Kandian force, which attacked them in front and rear, and harassed their march until they arrived within a few miles of Trincomalee.

When our troops occupied Kandy, in 1815, Davie managed to elude the strict search that was made for him. He had contrived to insinuate himself into the good graces of the Kandian monarch, by adopting the dress, religion, and customs of the natives. He died in 1816. Like the Venetian—

Unannealed he passed away,
Without a hope from mercy's aid,
To the last a renegade.

On each of the passes by which Kandy is approached, scenery but little inferior to that of the Doombura plains meets the eye. The road by one of these passes runs through a tunnel 540 feet in length, which gave the finishing blow to the ideas previously conceived by the Kandians concerning the duration of their independence. An ancient legend informed them that their country would never be subdued until the invaders bored a hole through one of the mountains that encircle the Kandian capital. This feat having, by the construction of the Komegalle tunnel, been achieved, they at length believe that it is their *khismet* (destiny) to submit to foreign domination.

The road through the tunnel unites itself, at the foot of the Kandian hills, with the principal road to Colombo. By means of this circuitous route, troops advancing on Kandy would turn the heights near Cadaganava, on which the

natives used to place great reliance, as a strong natural position for the defence of their capital.

This, being a warlike chapter, may be appropriately concluded by an account of the mode of warfare usually adopted by the Kandian militia—for such they were in all but the name. Every male able to endure the fatigues of war was liable to be called on to “do the state some service.” Each village furnished its quota, calculated according to the number of men resident therein. The conscripts were expected to appear at the appointed rendezvous, provided with fifteen days’ provision, which, to the abstemious native of the East, is not a particularly heavy burden. At the expiration of a fortnight, these warriors were relieved by another batch from the villages, these by a third party, and so on until the campaign terminated.

This mode of recruiting, it may readily be conceived, was not likely to produce good soldiers or energetic operations. There are, however, few countries in the world where the advantages of discipline are of so little avail as in Ceylon—where the rude and undisciplined peasant is so nearly on a level with a trained soldier. The broken and rugged nature of the ground, the impassable swamps, the impervious character of the jungle that covers the face of the country, all these baffle the operations of regular troops, and reduce a Kandian action to a multitude of single combats.

The wooded country in the interior provinces every where offers facilities for the formation of the most simple, but the best, of all military obstacles—an abattis. Of this the Kandians constantly availed themselves, and sheltered among the adjacent thickets, frequently inflicted a severe loss before it could be removed. They were for the most part armed with muskets, which they eagerly purchased during their short intervals of peace with the Dutch. Their artillery consisted of a few gingals, a description of gun capable of throwing a one-pound ball, and mounted on a wooden and extremely rude carriage. These were laid with great care and accuracy, and their first salvo was consequently effective; but the difficulty of firing such an unwieldy machine with precision rendered comparatively harmless the succeeding discharges of these “mortal engines.”

COPPER-MINE IN BELOOCHISTAN.

THE existence of copper has been discovered in the province of Luz (near Bela), in Beloochistan. Captain De La Hoste, assistant quarter-master-general of the Reserve Force in Scinde, received information that in a hill, twelve coss S.E. of Bela, there is a mine of that metal, of most excellent quality, equal to the best European, and extremely rich. The Beloochees do not work it, but a banian had been thither, and although the Jam of Bela had forbidden it, he procured three maunds of the ore, which, being simply melted with wood in a mud furnace, yielded half a maund of excellent copper, which “ran off in a stream like gold.” The average product of the ore is a little less than one-half. The banian made proposals to the Jam to work the ore, but the chief not only refused his permission, but told the banian and his party, that if they ever came there again, they should be buried alive. The reason assigned by the Jam (whose people are described as “ignorant Mahomedans, who think of nothing but their cattle and thieving”) for refusing to let the mine be worked, was, that he should “lose the country.” The vicinity is said to produce likewise silver, lead, and antimony. This account is confirmed by other persons. The copper, if melted on the spot, could be brought to Kurachee for less than half a rupee per lb.; European copper selling there for Rs. 60 per maund of 80 lbs.

MEMOIR OF MISS EMMA ROBERTS.*

EXPERIENCE has, especially of late years, amply refuted the barbarous error, which attributes to nature a niggardliness towards the minds of that sex to which she has been most prodigal of personal gifts; the highest walks of science and literature in this country have been graced by female authors, and, perhaps the purity and refinement which pervade our works of imagination, compared with those of former days, may not unjustly be traced to the larger share which feminine pens now have in the production of these works. It would appear to countenance the heretical notion just condemned, to assume that a robust organization is essential to the proper development and exercise of the powers of the understanding; but it is certain that, in several instances, individuals, who have exhibited the most striking examples of female pre-eminence, have not reached the full maturity of their intellectual growth, but have been lost to the world in a premature grave: to the names of Felicia Hemans and Lætitia E. Landon, besides others, is now added that of Emma Roberts, who, although in respect of poetical genius she cannot be placed upon a level with the two writers just named, yet in the vigour of her faculties, and in the variety of her talents, is worthy of being associated with them as another evidence against the asserted mental inequality of the sexes.

Miss Roberts belonged to a Welsh family of great respectability. Her grandfather, who was a gentleman of good property, and served the office of high sheriff for Denbighshire, North Wales, possessed the fine estate of Kennell Park in that county, which was disposed of after his death to Colonel Hughes, the present Lord Dinorben, whose seat it continues to be. He had three sons, all of whom entered a military life, which seems to have had peculiar attractions to this gallant family. The eldest, the late General Thomas Roberts, raised a regiment, which became the 111th, and it is said he frequently officiated as Gold Stick in Waiting to George the Third. A son of General Roberts was aide-de-camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley in Portugal, was taken prisoner by the French, and detained during the war: he afterwards rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The second son, Colonel David Roberts, of the 51st regiment, distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, having, on the 7th January, 1809, during Sir John Moore's retreat, near the heights of Lugo, headed a party which repulsed the French Light Brigade, on which occasion his cloak was riddled with bullets, two of which passed through his right hand, which was amputated. He was then a major, but afterwards commanded the regiment, in Lord Dalhousie's brigade, and subsequently in Flanders, and was so seriously and repeatedly wounded, that his pensions for wounds amounted to £500 a year. Colonel Roberts was an author, and wrote, amongst other things, the comic military sketch called *Johnny Newcome*. The youngest son, William (the father of Miss Roberts), in the course of his travels on the continent, in early life, formed some intimacies at the Court of St. Petersburg (to which he was introduced by the British Ambassador), and eventually entered the Russian service; he was made aide-de-camp to General Lloyd, his countryman, and served with great distinction in several campaigns against the Turks. He afterwards entered the British army, but had not attained a higher rank than that of captain (with the paymastership of his regiment), when he died, leaving a widow, a son (who died a lieutenant in the army), and two daughters.

* From Notes of an Overland Journey through France and Egypt to Bombay. By the late EMMA ROBERTS. With a Memoir. London, 1841. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Emma, the youngest daughter of Captain Roberts, was born about the year 1794. After the death of her father, she resided with her mother, a lady of some literary pretensions at Bath. Though possessed of a very attractive person, though of a lively disposition, and peculiarly fitted to shine in the gayest circles of social life, her thirst for letters was unquenchable, and the extent of her reading proves that her early years must have been years of application.

Her first literary work was in the grave department of history—*Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster, or the White and Red Roses*, which was published in two volumes, 1827. In the preparation of this work, Miss Roberts prosecuted her researches into the historical records at the Museum with so much diligence and perseverance, as to attract the notice of the officers of that institution, who rendered her much assistance. This work did not take hold of public attention; the narrative is perspicuously and pleasingly written, but it throws no additional light upon the events of the time. It is not unusual for young writers, in their first essay, to mistake the bent of their powers.

On the death of her mother and the marriage of her sister to an officer of the Bengal army (Captain R. A. M'Naghten), Miss Roberts accompanied Mrs. M'Naghten and her husband to India, in February, 1828, taking her passage in the *Sir David Scott*, to Bengal. From Calcutta she proceeded with them to the Upper Provinces, where she spent the years 1829 and 1830, between the stations of Agra, Cawnpore, and Etawah. Her active and inquisitive mind was constantly employed in noting the new and extraordinary scenes around her, the physical aspect of the country, the peculiar traits of its population, and the manners of both natives and Anglo-Indians: the strong and faithful impressions they made never faded from a memory remarkably retentive. It is to these favourable opportunities of diversified observation, in her journeys by land and water, along the majestic Ganges, or by the dawk conveyance in a palanquin, and in her residence for so long a period away from the metropolis of British India, which exhibits but a mongrel kind of Eastern society, that the English public owe those admirable pictures of Indian scenery and manners, which have conquered, or contributed to conquer, its habitual distaste for such topics.

Whilst at Cawnpore, Miss Roberts committed to the press a little volume of poetry, entitled *Oriental Scenes*, which she dedicated to her friend Miss Landon, then rising into eminence under the well-known designation of L. E. L. This volume, which she republished in England, in 1832, contains some very pleasing specimens of glowing description, graceful imagery, and well-turned expression, which show that her powers required only cultivation to have secured to her a respectable rank among modern poets.

Mrs. M'Naghten died in 1831, and about this time (either soon after or shortly before the death of her sister), Miss Roberts exchanged provincial scenes and society for the more cheerful atmosphere of Calcutta, where a new world of observation and of employment opened to her. The sketches she has given of the City of Palaces, and of its inhabitants, prove how accurately she had seized their characteristic features. Here her pen was called into incessant activity; besides various contributions to Annuals and other ephemeral works, she undertook the formidable task (doubly formidable in such a climate) of editing a newspaper, and the *Oriental Observer*, whilst under her direction, was enriched by some valuable articles, written by herself, indicating the versatility of her talents, the extent of her resources, and the large area of knowledge over which her active mind had ranged.

This severe over-employment, however, entailed the inevitable penalty, loss of health, and in 1832, being now bound by no powerful tie to India, and looking forward, perhaps, with innocent ambition, to a less confined theatre for the display of her talents and acquisitions, she quitted the country, and returned to England, the voyage completely repairing the injury which the climate of India had wrought upon her constitution. The reputation she had acquired preceded her to this country, where she had many literary acquaintances, some of whom had reached a high station in public esteem; and her entrance into the best literary circles of the metropolis was thereby facilitated; but the position which she was entitled to claim was spontaneously conceded to talents such as hers, set off by engaging and unaffected manners, warmth and benevolence of heart, equanimity and serenity of temper.

The fruits of her observations in the East were given to the world in several series of admirable papers, published in the *Asiatic Journal*,* a periodical work to which she contributed with indefatigable zeal and success, from shortly after her return to England until her death. A selection of those papers was published, in three volumes, in 1835, under the title of *Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan*, which has had a large circulation, and (a very unusual circumstance attending works on Indian subjects) soon reached a second edition. This work established Miss Roberts's reputation as a writer of unrivalled excellence in this province, which demands a union of quick and acute discernment with the faculty of vivid and graphic delineation. Of the many attempts which have been made in this country to furnish popular draughts of Indian "Scenes and Characteristics," that of Miss Roberts is the only one which has perfectly succeeded.

Her pen now came into extensive requisition, and the miscellaneous information with which she had stored her mind enabled her, with the aid of great fluency of composition and unremitted industry, to perform a quantity and a variety of literary labour, astonishing to her friends, when they considered that Miss Roberts did not seclude herself from society, but mixed in parties, where her conversational talents rendered her highly acceptable, and carried on, besides, a very extensive correspondence. History, biography, poetry, tales, local descriptions, foreign correspondence, didactic essays, even the culinary art, by turns employed her versatile powers. Most of these compositions were occasional pieces, furnished to periodical works; to some she attached her name, and a few were separately published. Amongst the latter is a very pleasing biographical sketch of Mrs. Maclean (formerly Miss Landon), one of her oldest and dearest friends.

It was now seven years since she had quitted British India, during which period important events had occurred, which wrought material changes in its political and social aspects. The extinction of the East-India Company's commercial privileges had imparted a new tone to its government, given a freer scope to the principle of innovation, and poured a fresh European infusion into its Anglo-Indian society; steam navigation and an overland communication between England and her Eastern empire were bringing into operation new elements of mutation, and the domestic historian of India (as Miss Roberts may be appropriately termed) felt a natural curiosity to observe the progress of these changes, and to compare the British India of 1830 with that of 1840. With a view of enlarging the sphere of her knowledge of the country, and of deriving every practicable advantage from a twelve-months' visit, she determined to examine India on its western side, and (contrary to

* The first appeared in the *Journal* for December, 1832.

the urgent advice of many of her friends) to encounter the inconveniences of performing the journey overland, through France and Egypt. Previous to her departure, she entered into an arrangement with the *Asiatic Journal* (the depository of most of her papers on Indian subjects) to transmit, on her way, a series of papers for publication in that work, descriptive of the objects and incidents met with in the overland route, and of the "rising presidency," as she has called Bombay. By a singular coincidence, the last paper of this series was published in the very number of the *Asiatic Journal** which announced her death. These papers, which are now before the reader, carry on the biography of Miss Roberts almost to the end of her life.

She quitted England in September, 1839, and, having suffered few annoyances on the journey, except a fever which attacked her in the Gulf, arrived in Bombay in November, where she experienced the most cordial reception from all classes, including the Governor and the most respectable of the native community. Miss Roberts was known to Sir James Carnac, and in his Excellency's family she became a guest for some time, quitting his hospitable mansion only to meet with a similar cordiality of welcome from other friends, at the presidency and in the interior. Her residence at Parell has enabled her to draw, with her accustomed felicity, in one of the papers published in this volume, a lively sketch of the domestic scenes and public receptions, as well as the local scenery, at this delightful place. It appears from her letters that Miss Roberts meditated a tour into Cutch or Guzerat, which probably was prevented by her subsequent illness. "It is my intention," she wrote from Parell, December 30th, 1839, "to go into the provinces, as I have received numerous invitations; I am at present divided between Guzerat and Cutch: by going to the latter, I might have an opportunity of seeing Scinde, the new resident, Captain Outram, being anxious that I should visit it." She adds: "I have received much attention from the native gentlemen belonging to this presidency, and have, indeed, every reason to be pleased with my reception." She had projected a statistical work on this part of India, and in her private letters she speaks with grateful enthusiasm of the liberality with which the government records were opened to her, and of the alacrity with which Europeans and natives forwarded her views and inquiries. In a letter dated in February, 1840, she says: "I am very diligently employed in collecting materials for my work; I am pleased with the result of my labours, and think I shall be able to put a very valuable book upon Bombay before the public. I hope to go in a short time to Mahableshtar, and thence to Sattara, Beejapore, &c." Her literary aid was invoked by the conductors of periodical works at Bombay, to which she furnished some amusing pictures of home-scenes, drawn with the same spirit and truth as her Indian sketches. She likewise undertook the editorship of a new weekly paper, the *Bombay United Service Gazette*, and with the benevolence which formed so bright a feature in her character, she engaged with zeal in a scheme for rescuing the native women, who (as her observation led her to believe) impede the progress of improvement, from the indolence in which they are educated, by devising employments for them suited to their taste and capacity. The concluding chapter of this volume contains some very sound and salutary reflections upon native education.

Perhaps too close and unremitting application, in a climate which demands moderation in all pursuits that tax the powers of either mind or body, produced or aggravated a disease of the stomach, with which this lady was

* For December, 1840.

seriously attacked when on a visit to Colonel Ovans, the resident at Sattara. Some indication of disordered health manifested itself whilst she was in the Hills. Writing from thence in April, and adverting to some incident which caused her vexation, she observed; "My health is failing me, and I can scarcely bear any increased subject of anxiety." She experienced in the family of Colonel Ovans all the attention and sympathy which the kindest hospitality could suggest; but her disorder increasing, she removed, in the hope of alleviating it by change of air, to Poona, and arrived at the house of her friend, Colonel Campbell, in that city, on the 16th of September. She expired unexpectedly on the following morning. Her remains are deposited near those of one of her own sex, who was also distinguished for her literary talents, Miss Jewsbury.

The death of Miss Roberts excited universal sorrow amongst all classes, European and native, at Bombay, as well as at the other presidencies, especially Calcutta, where the most cordial and flattering tributes to her memory appeared in the public journals. She had nearly completed her inquiries, and accomplished all the objects for which she had revisited the treacherous clime of India, and one of her latest letters to the writer of this Memoir expressed a cheerful anticipation of her speedy return to England! "I positively leave India next October, and am now looking joyfully to my return."

The person and manners of Miss Roberts were extremely prepossessing. In early life, she was handsome; and although latterly her figure had attained some degree of fulness, it had lost none of its ease and grace, whilst her pleasing features, marked by no lines of painful thought, were open and expressive, beaming with animation and good humour. She had not the slightest tinge of pedantry in her manner and deportment, which were natural and affable, so that a stranger never felt otherwise than at ease in her society. It was not her ambition to make a display of mental superiority, which inspires the other sex with any feelings but those of admiration—which is, indeed, tacitly resented as a species of tyranny, and frequently assigned as the ground of a certain prejudice against literary ladies. "It may safely be said," observes a friend of her's at Calcutta, "that, although devoted to literature as Miss Roberts was, yet in her conversation and demeanour she evinced less of what is known as '*blue*' than any of her contemporaries, excepting Miss Landon." Another Calcutta acquaintance says: "Though her mind was deeply interested in subjects connected with literature, her attention was by no means absorbed by them, and she mixed cordially and freely in society without the least disposition to despise persons of less intellectual elevation. She had a true relish of all the little pleasures that promiscuous society affords, and did not underrate those talents which are better fitted for the drawing-room than the study." Her warmth of heart and kindness of disposition, which co-operated with her good sense in thus removing all disagreeable points from her external character, made her the sincerest of friends, and ever ready to engage in any work of charity or benevolence.

It would be affectation to attempt in this slight Memoir too elaborate a picture of the intellectual character of Miss Roberts, cut off, as she has been, before that character had been fully developed. The works, upon which her reputation as a writer principally rests, are not, perhaps, of a quality which calls for any commanding powers of mind. Her business was with the surfaces of things; her skill consisted in a species of photography, presenting perfect fac-similes of objects, animate and inanimate, in their natural forms

and hues. Deep investigations, profound reflections, and laboured and learned disquisitions, would have defeated the very object of her lively sketches, which was to make them, not only faithful and exact, but popular. Of her success in this design, the following testimony from a competent authority, the *Calcutta Literary Gazette*, is distinct and decisive; and with this extract we may fitly close our melancholy office: "Nothing can be more minute and faithful than her pictures of external life and manners. She does not, indeed, go much beneath the surface, nor does she take profound or general views of human nature; but we can mention no traveller, who has thrown upon the printed page such true and vivid representations of all that strikes the eye of a stranger. Her book, entitled *Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan*, is the best of its kind. Other travellers have excelled her in depth and sagacity of remark, in extent of information, and in mere force or elegance of style; but there is a vivacity, a delicacy, and a truth in her light sketches of all that lay immediately before her, that have never been surpassed in any book of travels that is at this moment present to our memory. She had a peculiar readiness in receiving, and a singular power of retaining, first impressions of the most minute and evanescent nature. She walked through a street or a bazaar, and every thing that passed over the mirror of her mind left a clear and lasting trace. She was thus enabled, even years after a visit to a place of interest, to describe every thing with the same freshness and fidelity as if she had taken notes upon the spot. They who have gone over the same ground are delighted to find in the perusal of her pages their own vague and half-faded impressions revived and defined by her magic glass, while the novelty and vividness of her foreign pictures make her home-readers feel that they are nearly as much entitled to be called travellers as the fair author herself."

LINES FROM THE NIGARISTAN.

از روی مثال این جهان پنداری
 خوابست که حشر باشدش بیداری
 وین کون و فساد چون خیالی در خواب
 مغرور مشو بخواب اگر هشیاری

THE CAMPAIGN IN AFFGHANISTAN.

JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

CHAPTER V.

On the 24th of April, we encamped on the banks of the Sorah, seven miles from Hekulgye, in the valley of Peshun. The Caukers had commenced a sharp attack on the guard protecting the grass-cutters; the 2nd troop was ordered out to protect them. Our commandant volunteered his services on the occasion; three troopers were shot by the marauders. The major's horse fell with him, and one of the plunderers took a deliberate aim at the prostrate commandant; the ball cut through his jacket, leaving him unscathed; but in mounting, his pistol went off in the holster, and nearly deprived him of his little toe! Hereafter the contemplation of the lacerated member will naturally afford him unfeigned delight. The mutilated toe, an emblem of the army in general, will serve as a proud memento of the ever-glorious Affghan campaign.

Next day we made a march of twelve miles to Abdoolla Khan's fort; it was occupied by a detachment of the 42nd Bengal Infantry. We were surrounded by mountains; the country was covered with southern-wood and wild thyme, and the place swarmed with land-tortoises. On the 26th, we started at three A.M., and arrived at Chunnur, after a fifteen miles' march, the most difficult and laborious we had yet made. We commenced the ascent of the Kysuk Pass about nine miles from our last encampment, though the quarter-master's informant represented it as but four! For the first five miles the ascent was gradual, the road good, and sufficiently wide to admit of the troops and their cattle; the hills were skirted by timber, which was also dotted amongst the surrounding rocks. The air was infected, and our road obstructed, by the carcasses of dead men, horses, tatoes, camels, and bullocks. We must have passed about forty horses, nearly all of which had been shot, doubtless from their inability to move on, produced by fatigue and starvation. The road gradually narrowed, winding upwards to the right, suddenly turning off to the left in a sharp angle, and running along the edge of a steep declivity, where the dragoons were compelled to dismount, and lead their horses along in single file. On reaching the summit, we beheld a lofty mountainous range in our front, and beneath us was a deep and perpendicular ravine, at the foot of which lay many a lifeless camel. After descending the ravine, we had again to scale the summit of the opposite mountains, from whence we obtained a magnificent view of the valley beyond, in which were encamped the artillery and the 17th, looking so diminished in the distance, that a sheet would apparently have covered them. The former were four days making their passage through the mountains, and had it not been for the fatigue-parties of the Queen's, who dragged the guns over the most difficult passages, it is doubtful whether they could in any way have accomplished the Pass, so completely exhausted and disabled were the horses, they not having had grain for a fortnight, and their forage being of the most meagre description. The descent was far more irksome than the ascent. Our baggage was but slightly molested. General Willshire, who formerly made ludicrous comparisons between our hardships and those endured in the Peninsular war, throughout which the gallant but testy veteran had served, here declared that, with the exception of Sir John Moore's retreat from Salamanca to Corunna, he had never witnessed greater difficulties. I was obliged to shoot a trooper (horse) in the

Pass; it was piteous to behold his efforts to march on, as if aware of, and yet striving to avert, his inevitably impending fate; but they were useless, and a pistol-ball ended his misery. Our camels arrived on the ground at midnight.

We marched in the evening of the 27th, and reached Pula Puttoola at four A.M. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the cold was so intense, that we halted by a pool of water, and, lighting fires, strove to imbibe some warmth. The strange shades thrown on the clustering men as they hovered over the blazing fires, the shadow of the hills, and the clear light of the moon, which mildly and calmly shone above us, gave the scene an almost supernatural appearance; and that very soft moon, in her pale beauty, seemed to deride the sufferings, the hopes, and fears of the groups over whom she smiled. Four artillery horses were shot on the march. I am told the Company's losses, by horses alone, amount to a lakh. One poor straggling cook was seized by the Ghiljies, robbed and beaten; but with this exception, we were not molested. We were encamped near a small village, with one dry well, and were consequently obliged to procure water from a distance of three miles, which detained us with our troops in the sun from three till seven P.M. The water was remarkably unpleasant and brackish. One stream had run through the camp before we took up our ground, but the natives, to give us some additional trouble and distress, had turned it off. We halted here a day. There was no kind of flour in camp; milk, sugar, and tea, were long-forgotten luxuries; we ate rice on all occasions in lieu of bread, and were truly grateful that we had an abundant supply of mutton.

On the 30th, we marched eleven miles to Mil-i-Nadir, on the Gautee hills, three marches from Candahar. The scenery greatly resembled that of Rhandulla, on the Bhore Ghaut, in the Deccan. We here procured two milch cows, and luxuriated in milk. The artillery horses were scarcely able to drag on the guns from exhaustion, the night marching being more injurious to the cattle than even to ourselves. Reason taught us the necessity of coaxing ourselves to sleep during the day, though the heat seemed almost to debar the possibility; but our horses, fagged beyond their powers of endurance, hungry, thirsty, and picqueted on burning ground beneath a scorching sun, could not rest whilst the sun was up, and at night, scarcely had they fallen asleep, when the rousing trumpet sounded for the march. Of the two evils, I almost think we should have experienced less inconvenience from marching during the day; this constant interruption of our natural slumber must have materially affected both man and beast. The men, during the last two months, suffered severely from dysentery. The Caukers were hanging about our rear; like their Ghiljee and Beloochee brethren, they are a cowardly race; they seldom fail to attack our rear-guard, or to issue suddenly from some jungle, or scarcely perceptible ravine, and carry off all that falls in their way; but to await or oppose an attack seems quite beyond the pale of their military tactics, and they never encounter resistance but to give a full and complete view of their hind-quarters.

May 1st, we marched eleven miles, at one o'clock A.M., to Tucktapore. The country hilly, and the ground covered with stones and pieces of rock. We encamped about a mile and a half off the high road to procure water, which ran in a beautiful stream of about a foot in depth. The plunderers attacked our rear-guard, and seven were killed by our men whilst flying.

Next day, marched eight miles to Dila Hajee, at two in the morning. The country rocky around, and a range of hills in our front, which we do not see

marked in the various maps. Whilst in Sinde we complained, and justly, of the country; but Sinde was paradise compared to this most barren specimen of Afghanistan! The earth seemed to have entombed her productions to reduce us to starvation. Our skeleton horses could scarcely crawl; no grain was served out to them, our excellent commissariat being only able to afford a little for the artillery cattle. Our troopers and chargers had now been without grain for two days. At the termination of our march, we had to wait about an hour, as the quarter-master-general, with his usual zeal and efficiency, had omitted taking up our ground. But this was no uncommon occurrence.

On the 3rd, marched twelve miles to Mutee Kutchee, four miles from Candahar—the country around mountainous—and next day, marched at four A.M. to Candahar. Many of the Bengalees came out to meet us. We encamped on the south side of the city, in a beautiful clover field, not far from Sir John. The general seemed delighted to see us all once again; and the feeling, I should say, was reciprocal. We breakfasted with a wing of the Light Cavalry on gooseberry-fool, apricots, ices, lettuces, water-cresses, &c. &c., of which we all ate abundantly. Men and officers were all suffering from a strange exhausting diarrhœa; they were taken ill without pain, and lay, as if to articulate even were too great an exertion. Apple, cherry, plum, greengage, mulberry, pomegranate, poplar, and willow trees, abounded, as also gooseberry bushes and vines, dandelions, cowslips, and daisies. The air was deliciously scented with the hay we were making up for our horses; but still they had no grain, and lucerne and clover, however excellent, could not support our starved cattle for a continuance. The mornings and evenings were pleasantly cool, but at mid-day the thermometer stood at 104°; and yet, heaven save the mark! Mr. Forster represents the climate as pleasantly tempered between the heats of India and the cold of Ghuzni. Sir John suffered extremely from the heat, and had taken a native summer-house, where the thermometer was lowered to 85°. There seemed to be an uncertainty as to whether we should proceed to Cabul. Mr. Macnaghten strenuously opposed our further progress, considering the Shah's contingent, part of the Bengal force, and our infantry, quite sufficient to accomplish the subjugation of the sirdars and the Ameer Dost Mahomed of Cabul. I made a round of calls, and received from General Thackwell a present of a bottle of brandy; it was, indeed, a precious gift; we had not a drop of liquor of any kind, and so scarce was any stimulating beverage throughout the camp, that an officer of the Lancers was offered and refused a hundred rupees a dozen for his beer. The native sherbet, which, iced, was most excellent, was far beyond my means as an habitual draught, and milk-and-water certainly was rather mawkish. Tea, or a species of tasteless, dirty leaves, was Rs. 16 per lb.; sugar, Rs. 8 per lb.; candles, Rs. 14 per lb. Lucerne, though so plentiful, increased daily in price; the same quantity we purchased for one rupee to-day, had increased by the morning to two. It was determined we should halt here until the grain had ripened.

On the morning of the 8th, the whole force was drawn out in review order to celebrate the restoration of Shah Shoojah to the throne of Afghanistan. When his majesty ascended the throne (an ottoman beneath a canopy), we presented arms, fired a general salute, and a salvo of one hundred and one guns. We then marched past in slow time, and flattered ourselves that his majesty never before saw such a fine set of fellows at his orders, and in all probability never will again. It is difficult to credit his much-vaunted popularity. Not above forty Candaharees, and they of the lowest, attended his installation. He looks about sixty, and had the most sulky, ill-tempered expression

of face I ever beheld. He might, perhaps, have flattered us by calling up a few smiles for the occasion, however foreign to his nature; but misfortune is a bitter draught, and one of which he has drunk deeply. There was to have been a grand entertainment amongst the nobles in the city, and an illumination; but though I was in the city at a quarter before seven, I witnessed no signs of festivity beyond a few drunken natives lying on their backs: we were subsequently informed that the illumination was a miserable failure.

I walked round and about the former capital of Affghanistan, founded on its present plan by Ahmed Shah, in A.D. 1754, on the site of one of the Alexandrias. The city is surrounded by a high wall. In the centre of the town four long bazaars meet, and at their union there is a covered dome-topped square, in which are the principal and handsomest shops. Fruit and cooking-shops seemed the most plentiful. The palace is at one end of the town, raised high above the other buildings, and not far from it is the tomb of Ahmed Shah; it is not to be compared to the Jumma Musjeed, or indeed many of the inferior tombs at Tatta, having none of the lacquered tile about it, which renders the Sinda buildings so striking, and the walls within, though handsomely, are very gaudily painted. The same remark applied to a musjeed nearly in the centre of the town. After my peregrinations, I went to the hamums, or public baths, and underwent a scrubbing with a species of hair rubber and soap. I really could not have credited, had I not seen, that the human body, undergoing daily ablutions, and to all appearance clean, could have carried such impurity; and from the comfortable and light feeling I experienced on quitting the baths, I would strongly recommend all my friends to travel to some *west* eastern city (for with us in India these public luxuries are no more), that, for *once* in their lives, they may feel and understand the luxury of being thoroughly clean. They were also most refreshing to those suffering from intense heat, from the mild perspiration which they generated, and were far more beneficial than the cold baths, in which some indulged for the mere momentary pleasurable feeling of cold, and which frequently afterwards produced a bleeding at the nose. Seventeen men of my troop were in hospital, and as many more ailing. The diarrhoea was universal; eight of our own officers were ill, and it appeared to be spreading widely; the doctor attributed it to the fatigues of the march, the former scarcity of food, and the present abundance of fruit.

Colonel Sale, with a party of artillery, sappers, miners, cavalry, some Europeans, and a regiment of native infantry, were despatched to Gerisht, a fort eighty miles to the west of Candahar, whither the sirdars had fled. Reports were rife that letters had been intercepted from the Khan of Khelat to some marauding Beloochee chiefs, bidding them rob and harass us in every possible way. The khan, it was supposed, had received assurances of Russian support, and Russian ducats from the Candahar sirdars, could he in any way conduce to our defeat. A Captain Pastoe, of the Shah's artillery, had been sorely put to it in the Bolan Pass, and had been compelled to set fire to the powder, from inability to carry it on. Government stores had also been carried off to the amount of some thousand pounds. A letter to the Ameer Dost Mahomed had also been intercepted, bidding him be of good cheer, and sending an accurate account of our force, which from this it appeared had been much exaggerated.

Whilst walking through the city, we met a man paraded about *minus* his hands, which had been cut off by order of the Shah for picking and stealing! The punishment was sufficiently terrible to deter any one from a similar commission, and yet any punishment disabling a man for life, and thus debarring

him from occupation, must necessarily harden his character, in lieu of effecting a reform.

A riot occurred on the 11th, at the bazaar gate, about some grain. It was said to have been commenced by the starved camp-followers, who insisted on purchasing their grain at a reasonable price, it being now from two to three seers the rupee; others declared, and I believe correctly, that the Shah, through his emissaries, having vainly hinted to the bunyachs the necessity of reducing their prices, and exasperated at their grasping pertinacity, intimated to his followers that they were at liberty to compel them, and consequently a stirring scene of *loot*, or confusion of *meum* and *tuum*, ensued.

During our stay at Candahar, I went out to several pic-nics and quiet *tête-à-têtes*, to scare away the fiend *ennui*, which was rapidly taking forcible possession of us, aided by a whole host of little "blue devils;" this also gave us an opportunity of seeing the surrounding country. "It is generally supposed," says Forster, "that Kandahar stands in a country of mountains; permit me to rectify this popular error," &c. With all due deference to this accurate traveller, it was the universal remark how inadequately the various maps conveyed an idea of this most mountainous country. Mountains and mole-hills,* I know, are relative terms; but though the surrounding elevations do not rise to the height of the Brahooick, the Neilgherries, &c., and are not in a continued range, yet in the common acceptation of the term, and by an Englishman especially, they might be safely designated as detached mountains; and they are as thickly scattered over the face of the country as mole-hills in a field at certain seasons of the year. The elevated site we chose for our tiffin ground commanded a fine view of a lovely valley, and the river Urghundaub, which by means of two canals watered the city. The valley, through which we wound our way homewards, presented a richly-cultivated landscape of woods, dells, vineyards, and gardens, fading off in the quiet evening in indistinct outlines of shadowy beauty. We passed several flat-roofed villages, the villagers coming out to meet us, and pressing cucumbers and melons on our acceptance, scarcely taking a refusal, even when we assured them of the impossibility of carrying them home. The children were beautiful; their full red lips, rosy cheeks, and little bright laughing faces, were lovely to look upon; and I must spare my little compatriots of an English village the invidious comparison, for these little beings reminded me of our brightest ideal personification of the cherubim. Subsequently, however, before we quitted the city, the majesty of the children, and all the half-grown youths, were affected with sore eyes, which grievously detracted from their beauty; and the preposterous pot-bellies of some of the city children put one most unwillingly in mind of the little black and imp-like abortions, for ever running under one's horse's feet or scampering about an Indian bazaar. There were some remarkably fine fish in the water, weighing from four to five pounds, and exceedingly well-flavoured.

Though the price of grain was still exorbitant, our troopers were now allowed six pounds a day. I paid at the rate of about three and a half seers per rupee. Notwithstanding the enormous disbursements made by our army in the city, I was told that the merchants had refused a loan, though the Government cash, which would have repayed it, was daily expected. From the army's first start to their arrival at Candahar, we lost in all nearly seven hundred† horses; out of that number about one hundred and sixty belonged to the Bombay force.

* "Permit me to rectify this popular error, which has made mountains of mole-hills."—Forster.

† I believe this statement is correct.

On the 19th, I received a Bombay letter of the 11th of March, which had been opened by some blackguard at Shikarpore, who had re-sealed it with a thimble, and scrawled some vulgarity on the outside. On this day, the weather became comparatively cool, with a strong westerly wind blowing. The natives assured us it would not continue, and that the westerly gale was ominous of a violent storm at Shikarpore. During the sacrament, which was administered in the chaplain's tent, some person or persons amused themselves by breaking down a slight bund in one of the streams, and the water rushed down through the field at a rate which made all about think of striking out for safety; but the ghorowalas rushed to the rescue, and the bund and peace were soon restored.

On the 22nd, Brigadier Sale and his party returned from Gerisht; they had been unsuccessful, as, on the approach of the force, the sirdars had very wisely fled. Many of the officers were in a sad predicament for want of clothes, several having been compelled to leave the greater portion of their *kit* in the pass from the loss of carriage, and were consequently here without a shirt.

On the 24th, I again spent my day in the country, "on the gold meads of Candahar," which abounded with vineyards, fruit-gardens, clover and lucerne fields, and beautiful streams. The grapes were unripe, not being larger than very fine white currants; the apricots were, however, deliciously flavoured, and the trees the size of our largest cherry-trees; the mulberry-trees the size of a fine oak. Yet, in spite of the luxurious richness of the surrounding country, and the superabundance of streamlets, forage was ruinously dear.

On the 27th, we were presented to the Shah; each subaltern giving a gold mohur, and each field officer five. I should imagine his majesty collected about Rs.9,000. He managed with some difficulty to brighten up, and said at length that he "had never before felt so much a king." He was preparing, or rather causing to be prepared, the insignia of an order, shaped as a cross, and to have three grades: the men were to be honoured with one of silver. Some hundred followers of the 16th Lancers ran away.

On the 1st, three of the Lancer followers returned; they reported that, trusting to their number, they had gone to some fort (Kela Khurram Khan) not far distant, and were admitted. When all had entered, they were immediately closely surrounded, and Rs.15 demanded from each man. To meet this demand was, of course, an utter impossibility, and one by one they were passed out at another gate, through a guard, who stabbed and ripped open each man as he appeared, searching their entrails for coin, which they seemed to suppose their victims had swallowed. During the confusion and uproar which ensued amongst the luckless prisoners on beholding their impending fate, the three who returned had escaped. The tale seemed almost too horrible for credence, and yet, after the atrocities witnessed in the Bolan Pass, nothing barbarous could astonish me; the tale, at least, deterred others from deserting. Report declared that Persia had formally declared war against England, and that forty thousand Persians were again in full march on Herat!

Poor Inverarity, of the Lancers, riding out to amuse himself, was attacked and murdered by some Affghans; probably some predatory Ghiljies, for the surrounding villagers appeared quiet, obliging, and well-disposed towards us. Since this casualty, none ventured beyond the camp limits.

On the 5th, the heat was excessive, the thermometer standing at 110° in some of the tents. I had put myself on the sick list on the 1st, determined not to come off until I could pronounce myself perfectly well. This illness had reduced me above two stone, and such reduction to a man who, in highest

working condition, averaged twelve stone eight pounds, argued unpleasant consequences; and as I had that little appendage, called a family, looking to me from home, I determined henceforward to be very careful, and particularly to eschew the almost irresistible temptation of fruit.

I this day (the 8th) heard of the death of one of my little ones, in April last. How often had I been adding to her mother's sorrow by writing of her, and she long since in her grave! Ah! well—better to die young, even in the agonies of cholera, from which may God preserve me! than to tread the mazes of an uncertain life, and die, perchance, contemned by reason and reproached by conscience. She is at rest.

Our camp was nightly robbed, and our camels carried off daily. A *kafila* of three thousand, with grain for our horses and supplies for ourselves, was daily expected, to enable us to start, and a detachment had been sent out to protect them.

We were to have marched on the 15th from Candahar, but were detained in consequence of the non-arrival of the *kafila*. The stench about camp was fearful, and our brigadier applied for permission to move us; the sickness was increasing so extremely, in a great measure owing, no doubt, to the putridity we inhaled. As to myself, I had given up all hopes of being restored until we quitted this most disgusting encampment and uninteresting town. Provisions became daily more scarce and more expensive. Sir John was very unwell, suffering severely from his head. The doctor of the 13th L.I. sent in a report that not a private in the regiment was fit to carry a gun; the men were all looking sallow, sickly, and miserably reduced.

Our brigadier kept us out two hours on the morning of the 16th, manœuvring in marching order. Considering the state of the horses, I cannot conceive that manœuvring with their heavy saddle-bags, &c. could do them any good; they are pretty well accustomed to the weight, without requiring any additional initiation. The heat was most oppressive; I sat the whole day with a damp towel on my head, striving to keep myself slightly cool.

On the 20th, one hundred camels were stolen from the Bengal European Regiment; the men were sent out to retake them without arms, consequently two were killed and four wounded. The circumstance of their being ordered out unarmed caused a far greater sensation in our camp than the fall of Herat could possibly have done: all were discussing the propriety of the measure; but the majority had decided on its impropriety. I was happy to find myself perfectly well this day, my attack having lasted with more or less severity for three months. Dr. Hamilton, of the Queen's 17th, died this day of the disease which pervaded our camp, and which must have rapidly turned to cholera with him. He resided in the city, and was removed to camp two hours before his death: the loathsome state of the sick man's house was described as revolting to a degree. With the exception of General Thackwell, the chief was the only one who practised the virtue of hospitality. In our state, a dinner from one of the seniors would have been a charity, as a glass of beer had more than once effected a cure in this curious disease, from which nearly all the regimental officers were suffering.

At length our supplies had arrived on the 24th: grain, wine, beer, and brandy. The liquor was equitably divided: four bottles of brandy and two of sherry fell to my share, for which I paid Rs. 30; one of the bottles, moreover, being empty, from a bad cork. It appeared that one of the Bengal regiments wrote to their friends at Quetta to purchase up the liquor which the Bombay Parsees were bringing up, we had flattered ourselves, for us; they

consequently sold them a hundred dozen of beer, fifty dozen of sherry, and a proportionate quantity of spirits; thus leaving us completely *minus*. However, if report said truly, the lucky regiment rather abused than used their luck, which to us would have been precious beyond expression; but even this slight occurrence would suggest a moral, from which I shall refrain.

On the 26th, the mandate was issued for our marching on the morrow, we having been at Candahar nearly six weeks. The orders for the patrolling and picquet parties were particularly strict, as we momentarily expected an attack, though we scarcely knew on which quarter to be most prepared. A picquet, consisting of two guns, a squadron of cavalry, and two companies of infantry, under the command of a field officer, were ordered on; a subaltern's party of cavalry detached four miles in advance, with orders to fall back on the main picquet *instantly*, if in any way felt by the enemy; parties were to patrol at intervals during the night from the main picquet to the advance. Our rear guard consisted of a squadron of light cavalry, and a company of native infantry, with various precautionary and intermediate patrolling parties. In short, none but a supernatural force could have found us otherwise than most completely prepared. In a country teeming with cultivation and abundance, we had experienced the utmost difficulty in obtaining the commonest supplies; and with clover growing luxuriantly and wild, we could only obtain the smallest possible portion to feed our cattle, and that at a disgracefully exorbitant price. The heat had been painfully oppressive, the thermometer varying from 104° to 110°. All had suffered severely from a mysterious and exhausting illness, and the very fruits and ices, our greatest luxuries, conducted in no slight measure, I believe, to the universal illness. I need scarcely therefore say, we quitted Candahar with unfeigned delight.

On the 27th, we encamped at Abdoolla Azceez, six miles, in a bleak and barren-looking plain. For miles on our right and left, the country presented a dead flat, with the same desolate, uncultivated-looking hills as those in our rear, totally devoid of vegetation. We were supplied with water from a stream, which ran about thirty feet beneath the surface of the ground, and reached by pits cut through to the water, and running along for miles. The 2nd and 3rd columns marched successive days in our rear. I was particularly struck by the camel battery, which, in its way, I thought perfect. Not being a Company's officer, I cannot well be prejudiced in favour of or against any set of Company's troops, but, in my humble idea, the Bengal Light Cavalry and the Bengal Artillery, both native and European, are not to be compared to those branches in the Bombay service. The difference in the manner, the air, the style, the every thing, both of men and horses, was striking, and remarked on by all of us. The Bengal Infantry were certainly equally good, and the men, perhaps, on the average, taller and better set up; but I maintain, and it was, I think I may venture to say, the general remark amongst us Queen's men, that the other branches, present with the army, at least, could not place themselves in comparison.

Marched to Kila Azceez on the 28th. The signal gun sounded at midnight, and by one we had all moved off our ground. We marched nine miles over a perfectly level plain, covered with southern-wood, and watered by streams, running as mentioned above. Close to our last encampment we passed a high, deserted-looking fort. Some armed bands were prowling about. The wind was extremely hot. On the 29th we encamped on the right bank of the Turnuk, near Kila-i-koond. Marched at one A.M., and arrived on our ground, a distance of sixteen miles, at seven A.M. We gradually ascended, and already

experienced a delightful change in the temperature. Our encampment was in a narrow and highly-cultivated valley. The hills around us were perfectly bare, and here and there the dells with which they were interspersed, when uncultivated, were covered with southern-wood.

30th; camp, Shur-i-Suffa; twelve miles. The first few miles of our march were over a rugged and narrow defile, at the base of which the Turnuk wound. The remainder of our road was good; here and there large strips of cultivation, and by the river-side lay huge piles of barley and barley-straw—symptoms of plenty. We had but little rest. When we arrived on our ground, a squadron was immediately thrown forward about two miles, for out-lying picquet; so that, what with rising at midnight, marching, then watering our horses, attending stables, taking our turn in in and out-lying picquet, we had not much spare time, but any bodily fatigue was preferable to the exercise of temper and waste of energies consequent on our confinement to a standing camp, more particularly bounded as we had hitherto generally been by its limits. The Turnuk runs within a few miles of Ghuzni. There was a strange, grotesque-looking old fort by our camp.

Marched on the 1st July ten miles to Telloongee; all on half-rations, and the camp remarkably sick. Next day, marched ten and a half miles to Khood, on the banks of the Turnuk: it was reported that the country in our front had been flooded, either totally to impede or for a time to retard the progress of the army.

On the 3rd, encamped on the banks of the Turnuk; the water was most excellent, though a good deal discoloured by the snow, which melted from the hills. On arriving on our ground, whilst marching along the banks of this river, I usually bathed, and remained sheltered beneath its steep banks until our tents came up, which they seldom did for some hours, Sir John's being the only tents permitted to precede the army. We had abundance of grass for our cattle—a rare luxury.

Next day, we marched twelve miles to Khelat-i-Ghiljee, where we halted a day. On arriving at our encampment, some thirty or forty armed men were observed behind a hill. A party under our brigadier, who had further a squadron as his body-guard, was despatched to reconnoitre and capture the offenders; but the Ghiljees poised their good matchlocks and trolled away. The Shah entered our camp as if to commemorate our having lost some camels, which we selfishly considered an affair of much deeper importance. The predilection of the Beloochees and Affghans for camels certainly amounts to a passion; not the slightest opportunity of seizing one ever escapes them. On this day, my servant Peter, whom I had had for a long time, shot himself. The court of inquiry brought in, "Shot himself in a fit of despondency, produced by illness." I found debt and a woman had been the causes of this startling act. He committed the rash deed at seven P.M., but did not expire till eleven. I remained with him about two hours after the occurrence, but he gulped and gurgled so fearfully, in his vain efforts to speak to me, that I was obliged to leave. We had anticipated some opposition here, but took up our ground without the slightest manifestation of hostility.

Marched on the 6th twelve miles to Ser-i-asp; the country, as before, covered with hills; and the following day to Ragpore, nine miles; the ground bad and uneven, the country hilly; the Turnuk ran by our rear. On the 8th, eight miles to Tazee, whither we were to have marched the preceding day. The weather was cloudy and cold. Owing to the bad roads in our front, we halted here a day. Reports arrived of the death of several soldiers and one

or two officers, between this and Bukkur, from the simoom. I accompanied Sir Alex. Burnes on a fishing expedition, and dined with him on the result of our sport.

On the 10th, marched eight miles to Shaftal. It was rumoured that Dost Mahomed's son was at Ghuzni, making great preparations to oppose us. The Dost himself had been there, but not finding the number of fighting men or the zeal he had hoped for, he had returned to Cabul, imploring the people to make a stand, to which they seemed very averse, arguing, wisely enough, that by remaining quietly they might be extensive gainers on our occupation of the city, but by fighting they ran the chances of defeat, when they would inevitably lose their all.

The country swarmed with a species of cock-chaffer, or locust, equally excellent food for the fish and the natives. In prowling about a recently-deserted village, near which we were encamped, we found several holes in the earth full of these locusts, baked, as if they had been undergoing some process to make them a winter's provision.

Next day, marched eight miles to Chasma-i-Shadee. The men of the Lancers and Queen's 13th were dying daily. Our men had no grog, and we were all on half-rations. Marched on the 12th six miles to Punjuk, our friends, the locusts, still following us: they emit a sound like the croaking of a frog. So greedily are they devoured by the fish, that by merely sticking one on a hook with the coarsest piece of twine, we caught fish in plenty, some weighing about four pounds. Sir Alex. Burnes received information that a Ghiljee chief, with five hundred followers, was yesterday on this ground, and was now on our left flank behind some hills. We had been further informed that it was the intention of the Ameer Dost Mahomed, if possible, to evade a pitched battle, but by hanging on and harassing our flanks, constant plundering and skirmishing, to wear out the army, and force us to retreat, when we should of course have been cut to pieces. Captain Powell, one of the aids-de-camp, went out with a party of thirty dragoons, under Lieut. Campbell, to reconnoitre, but with strict orders not to engage any skirmishing parties. The hills began to widen; grass grew in plenty, and in every village we beheld piles of grass, barley, and barley-straw. Our horses had now their full allowance of grain, twelve pounds a day; but the men were still on half-rations. There were many in hospital with dysentery and jaundice; the 13th Infantry had lost twenty-two men since quitting Candahar.

On the 13th, marched ten miles to Shunam. Several chieftains came to welcome the Shah. As we approached Ghuzni, the country-people became daily more obliging and friendly. On the 14th, encamped at Mookloor, after a twelve miles' march. The river Turnuk rises here from the foot of a mountain; there were countless beautiful springs around us, all issuing from these hills. The plains were covered with grass, which grew like that on an English common in the height of spring. The streams abounded with fish. The Affghans, from the town and surrounding villages, crowded into camp with their goods for sale, and were most kindly disposed towards us. We halted here a day, a subject of rejoicing to most.

Marched on the 16th fourteen miles to Akarez. The Shah joined us in the morning with his contingent. A messenger from the rear brought the intelligence of an attack on his baggage and guard by the Ghiljees, and part of the force was remanded to protect them. A native was here blown from a gun, by the Shah's orders, for robbing; and a horse of the 16th Lancers, with his rider, fell into a well; the dragoon was saved, but the horse lost. The weather

became delightfully cool, though, strange to say, the sickness increased with the reduction of the temperature. The Bengal European Regiment buried one or two men nightly. We had but little medicine in hospital, owing to the hospital-camel having fallen into a rivulet, and destroyed the greater portion of the medicinal ingredients. We passed several scattered villages, and were encamped on an extensive plain, in the midst of a richly-cultivated country.

On the 17th, marched twelve miles to Karabagh. The country still well cultivated, with numerous villages and forts scattered about. The forts were high and square, with mud walls and turrets at each angle. Snow was visible on the summit of the mountains to our left. The ensuing day, our camp was at Mulikee, or Morshaka; the country richly cultivated, and covered with numberless forts, originally built to protect the labourers of each sub-division from the incursions or *chupaos* of their predatory neighbours. The climate was delightful. We were encamped on the left of an extensive plain, almost beneath the snow-capped mountains. Groups of natives rushed out to the road-side, to stare as we passed by.

We encamped on the 19th two miles short of Nanee, and ten miles from our last encampment, with every expectation of a fight at Ghuzni. Two of Dost Mahomed's sons were intent on its defence; Hyder Khan was within the fort, with four thousand infantry, and Mahomed Uhzi Khan, with some cavalry, was posted in the gardens and outskirts. Gok Mahomed, a Ghiljee chieftain, at a distance of nine miles, hovered in our right flank, and Abdoolla Ramran, with about fifteen hundred horse, watched our left; the latter, however, had not been heard of for some days. It could scarcely be supposed that the dethronement of the Ameer Dost Mahomed could in any way be a matter of difficulty; the people seemed to regard the coming contest with the most perfect apathy; and if any partisanship was felt, it was decidedly unfavourable to Dost Mahomed. Even by the official report made to Mr. Macnaghten in 1838, his authority was stated to be by no means popular; his troops were dissatisfied and insubordinate, and though generally well equipped with arms, deficient in the qualities which constitute good soldiers.* Since then, the ameer has himself avowed that much of his popularity has been irretrievably lost from the heavy taxes he had been compelled to impose on his subjects and merchants, whom he had hitherto ever done his best to protect and encourage.

We marched in three columns to Ghuzni on the 21st; the artillery and cavalry, with the baggage, keeping well in the rear. The city in the distance appeared strongly fortified, with a commanding citadel towering proudly above the walls. The party under Mahomed Uhzi Khan had retired on our advance, awaiting with the Ghiljee chiefs some opportunity of attacking us to advantage. On our approach, a sharp fire was opened on us from the fort and gardens, and instantly returned by our artillery, led by Cotgrave's troop. The chief desired the guns to be silenced, though not until one of our guns had been disabled, and three men of Cotgrave's troop wounded. Information was received that the enemy purposed attacking the baggage in our rear; consequently, the 4th Dragoons and 1st Light Cavalry were despatched to its protection. During our absence, a party were sent to reconnoitre, and feel how matters stood in the outskirts; a brisk fire was kept up upon them by the enemy, in which two officers and several men were wounded. We found, on our return, the position of the camp changed, and very wisely, for a ball from the enemy's guns passed through the encampment, killing one of the lancer horses, and wounding some of our followers. We had not taken up our new

* *Vide* official correspondence.

ground before night, and I was then on out-lying picquet, and not a little fagged.

On the 22nd, a party of the enemy's cavalry, with a set of fanatic Ghageers, headed by various moollahs, attacked the Shah's contingent. They had a sacred banner of green and white waving on some heights, round which they fought with desperation, their chiefs promising them eternal rewards should they fall in so holy a cause. They were defeated with great slaughter, the men taking no quarter, and being as it were hemmed in and overpowered by the excellent arrangement and gallant onset of Captain Outram, who, unasked, led on the small body of contingent cavalry; about fifty of the enemy were made prisoners on the occasion; one of the captives stabbed an officer in the king's (Shah Shoojah's) presence, for which all were massacred without mercy. The method of attacking the city appeared a matter of doubt and difficulty. The walls were too lofty to scale. To undermine, with the wet ditch as a hindrance, appeared impossible. Delay with us was synonymous with defeat, and to breach it was scarcely practicable, not only from the time it might have occupied, but also from our guns, which, I should imagine, would have told against the walls like so many pop-guns. It was, therefore, determined to take it by storm, and Captains Thomson and Peat, of the Bengal and Bombay Engineers, arranged a plan, which was immediately and gladly adopted.

Hourly orders were issued throughout the day preparatory to the attack. At eleven at night, Major Daly, our commanding officer, received orders to form up with the 1st Light Cavalry on the Cabul road, opposite Sir John's tents, and the Lancers and Bengal Light Cavalry were posted at intervals round the fort, like ourselves, to cut off all stragglers, and be prepared to ward off any demonstrations of assistance from without. It was arranged that, during the night, Captain Peat should fasten a bag of gunpowder, containing three hundred pounds, to the Cabul gate-way, which at a given signal was to be fired by means of a train. Four companies of European Infantry were ordered, at the concerted signal, to make good their entrance within the gate; and to four European regiments, *nixus* the above companies, under Colonel Sale, the storming was entrusted. As we breathlessly stood to our arms, we heard the measured tramp of the infantry approaching the fort; the sound had been caught by the garrison, who instantly commenced a straggling fire, which was answered by our artillery in an opposite direction, to distract the attention of the beleaguered from the fated gate. Suddenly, the whole expanse became brilliantly illuminated; the minutest object even on the walls, for a second, was plainly distinguishable; not a heart but bounded as that light shot up, succeeded by a tremendous explosion, which stunned the gallant engineer, Peat, who had set fire to the train, leaving him for the time senseless. For a moment there was a death-like and strangely-exciting silence, broken by the roar of our artillery and the entrance of the assaulting party within the gate-way over heaps of ruins and rubbish. The rush of the besieged on the storming party was terrific; none but Europeans, perhaps none but British soldiers, could have stood its force. Yet slowly and steadily our men pushed on, opposed at every step by hundreds of desperate Affghans, armed with swords, matchlocks, and daggers, who had risked their all on the cast of that die. Colonel Sale led, in heroic style, in spite of two sabre-cuts across his mouth and head, every now and then cheering the men with, "Well done, my brave fellows—well done!" On—on they pushed to the citadel, bearing down all opposition, and forcing open the gates within two hours from the explosion. Amidst the cheers of the British army, our flag waved over the citadel of the

hitherto impregnable Ghuzni. This was my first campaign; all was new to me but in idea; yet in my imaginings of brilliant *coups de main*, I had never pictured any thing like the present. But we of the luckless cavalry were out of all the fray, and like beaters on a native hunting party, all our business was to beat back or catch the frightened game as it flew from the devoted city. *It is said*, so greatly was Sir John excited, that whilst anxiously awaiting the explosion, he burst into tears; and no wonder: it was a soul-stirring moment to the most insignificant amongst us, and how much more eventful to him! Hyder Khan, the governor, was taken prisoner; his sword was captured by a soldier, and purchased of him by Colonel Sale's A.D.C. for Rs.50. Sir John Keane claimed the trophy as his own by right. If not permitted to remain with the purchaser, it should of course be made over to the prize-agents, its price to be distributed amongst those destined to share the prize-money, which will be little enough, I fear.

In the official despatch recounting an occurrence like the present, perhaps no matter is so difficult as to make a good selection of officers on whom to bestow praise. To enumerate all individually would be scarcely possible; and yet, nothing is so galling to a gallant and deserving officer's feelings, and perhaps nothing so likely to render a commander unpopular, as to omit a deserving name. In the despatch written for the Governor-General, it must be observable to all that the head of the Bombay commissariat had been entirely omitted in the distribution of praise; and good and excellent as the individual in question is in private life, there can be but little doubt that our commissariat was most inefficiently conducted. This omission was, therefore, just. Yet praise conferred indiscriminately is as injurious to the spirit of the service—nay, more so—than an unaccountable omission; and to our surprise, we beheld commendation bestowed on the head of the Bombay quarter-master's department, from whose carelessness, or ignorance, to give it the mildest term, we had all suffered in a greater or less degree; yet Captain Outram, by whose instrumentality the three thousand Ghageers had been gallantly defeated, and so reduced as to render any attack from them impossible during the storming (a matter of great importance)—who had further, on our first starting, been of infinite use in making those arrangements which, by common usage, fell to the commissariat department—he was passed over in the long list of the commended. With all due deference to the framer of the despatch, strange circumstances seemed to have been picked out as matters of praise; for instance, we were lauded for the gallant manner in which we stood still; and whilst revolving the number of stationary and lauded commandants, I am induced to think that to one, at least, a personality was conveyed in the compliment paid to the courage which, for any length of time, could have ventured to rest on so very frail a pair of legs.* Had our men been lauded for the noble way in which, without a murmur, they had undergone the hardships and overcome the difficulties of the campaign, we should all have felt gratified; but even the privates smiled at being praised for standing still, and, perchance, they doubtless would have done.

On the capture of the fort, we all went to stare. Hundreds of men and horses lay dead around, with the most terrible bayonet, ball, and sword wounds: it was a ghastly sight, and pits were speedily dug in which the bodies were thrown. The besieged lost about five hundred men, besides some hun-

* One of the commanding officers, who had an important but stationary post at the storming of Ghuzni, was remarkable for his thin legs. A friend one day giving his opinion of him, finished with, "And I'll swear he's courageous, for none but a man of desperate courage could venture to stand"—the attention was eager—"upon such a pair of legs."

dreds wounded. We had killed, eighteen men, two horses, one man and horse missing, and one hundred and fifty-two men wounded and six horses. Twenty officers were wounded. The women of Ghuzni had all been placed in the citadel, and when captured they were put under a guard, "and not a female, to the honour of our men be it recorded, was molested." So I, too, was told; but molestation on such occasions is a term which facts and poets tell may be variously interpreted.

Ghuzni stands proudly and formidably in the centre of an extensive plain, and is certainly strongly fortified. I counted forty-eight bastions; the walls are from forty to sixty feet in height. About twenty yards beyond them, a mud wall had been constructed, about seven feet high, and this again was surrounded by a wet ditch, with the exception of one angle, where it was wanting, and where the ground was irregular and rocky, and the walls proportionably high. I believe few were so astonished at our success as Shah Shoojah and Hyder Khan. A spiral staircase led up to the terraced roof of the citadel, from whence we overlooked a richly-cultivated valley, thickly scattered with gardens, and surrounded by small forts.

We visited the tomb of Sultan Mahomed of Ghuzni, in Old Ghuzni, about a mile and a half from the fort, in the midst of gardens, and situated at the foot of a hill. The old town is abundantly supplied with water, flowing in gushing streams through the town, and issuing from subterranean sources. The bazaar was infamous, but fruit plentiful. The tomb of Mahomed, in the Kesir Feroz, is a very rude old structure, Mahomed having been interred there A.D. 1030. I suppose the sandal-wood gates of the tomb are the same originally taken from the temple of Juggernaut, in India, and which, in the proposed draught of a treaty drawn out between Runjeet Sing and Shah Shoojah in 1831, the Maharajah requested might be delivered up to him: they are scarcely worth the request. The Shah, however, thus eluded the demand:—

"17th. Regarding the demand of the portals of sandal at Ghuzni, a compliance with it is inadmissible in two ways; firstly, a real friend is he who is interested in the good name of his friend: the Maharajah being my friend, how can he find satisfaction in my eternal disgrace? To desire the disgrace of one's friend is not consistent with the dictates of reason. Secondly, there is a tradition amongst all classes of people, that the forefathers of the Sikhs have said that they shall, in an attempt to bring away the portals of sandal, advance to Ghuzni, but having arrived there, the foundation of their empire shall be overthrown. I am not desirous of that event. I wish for the permanence of his highness's dominion."

A few ostrich-eggs were hanging over the gateway, and in the centre of the building was a marble tomb; the ceiling above was hung with innumerable rags, resembling torn and tattered banners; the walls were daubed with miserable attempts at painting, and numberless devotees were praying round the tomb. Within the walls, but exterior to this building, there is a temple composed of long corridors, with cloister-like recesses, all built of mud. Altogether, the structure was most insignificant. On my return, I passed a number of small huts, of which women, donkeys, and cats, were the sole occupants. Near this, and within a few hundred yards from each other, are two very lofty towers, with irregular octagon bases and tall cylindrical capitals, faced with brick; a winding staircase within each leads to the top; the base is gradually giving way, and one of the towers has been thrown somewhat out of the perpendicular. They are said to mark the limits of Old Ghuzni Bazaar,

I rode into the fort and through the bazaar, which had an air of great desolation about it, all the huts and houses being deserted: workmen were already repairing the gates and bastions. There is a large gun within, made of brass and copper. Their powder was excellent—superior, if any thing, to ours—and the city was amply provisioned for a three months' siege.

The observations of the Emperor Baber on Ghuzni, in 1526, are still in part applicable:—"The grapes of Ghuzni," he remarks, "are superior to those of Cabul; its melons are excellent, and its apples, too, are very fine, and are carried to Hindostan. Cultivation is carried on with difficulty and labour, and to produce crops, it is necessary to give the ground a fresh dressing of mould every year; but the produce exceeds that of Cabul. Ghuzni is a cheap place compared to Cabul, and has many tombs about. Its fuel is principally the kurkund, a low prickly thorn, but burns alike whether green or dry." The emperor further mentions that Ghuzni was famed for a miraculous fountain, called Aluddin Jhansaz Ghuri. Its wonderful properties are mentioned on some occasion, too, by Ferishta, but its site even could not now be pointed out. Old Ghuzni was twice destroyed by snow.

Sir Alex. Burnes gave a large dinner in honour of the taking of Ghuzni, but the lion of the day, having a touch of gout, or not wishing to appear, sent an excuse; we therefore sat down without him. Mr. Macnaghten, too, gave a pleasant party on the occasion, the beer at which I enjoyed extremely.

A brother of Dost Mahomed came into camp on the 29th, to make terms, if possible, for his ameership; he foresaw that his fall was inevitable, but he wished to be a pensioned prisoner in Affghanistan on parole; this, however, the Barukzye was informed was impossible, and he returned the following morning, very sulky, to Cabul.

BRITISH POWER OVER THE PUNJAB.

THE following observations occur in the evidence of Mr. Trevelyan before the Committee of the Commons on East-India Produce, answers 1443, 1451:—

As regards general political arrangements, our power over the government of the Punjab is as complete as it is over the government of Lucknow, but in the Punjab there is an unruly Sikh population, whom we should find it difficult to manage in any detailed commercial arrangement. The ruling class in the Punjab are the Sikhs, but they are only a minority; besides the ordinary population, there is a very large and powerful Mahomedan population. Runjeet Sing's was an entirely new dominion, and kept together by his great personal abilities. When Sir Charles Metcalfe, then a very young man, was sent as envoy to form a treaty of alliance with him against the French, he happened to be at Lahore during the Ramadan; he had an escort of a single company, including some Mahomedan soldiers, who, according to their custom, made a *tazia*, and carried it in procession; this enraged the Sikhs, and some thousands of them turned out to overwhelm our small party; they formed a square, and kept up a running fire upon them, and finally beat them off; upon which Runjeet rode out to them, and congratulated them upon their success. Then he turned to his sirdars, and said, "These are the people you tell me to go to war with, and some thousands of you have not been able to beat a single company:" and from that time Runjeet made it a fixed principle of his government never to hold out against us, and whenever he saw that we were really determined on any point, he always gave in, and his successors have been confirmed in his policy by our late exploits in their immediate neighbourhood.

GLEIG'S "MEMOIRS OF WARREN HASTINGS."*

NEXT to the Life of Clive, which has been excellently written by the late Sir John Malcolm, an authentic biography of Warren Hastings was necessary to complete the materials for the history of British India, with the most important portion of which the actions of these two great men are closely interwoven. Some hopes were indulged by those whose sympathy had been often suspended over the checkered career of Warren Hastings, that that venerable personage had consecrated the leisure of his latter and more peaceful days to an autobiography, or the preparation of memoranda which would lighten the labours and illuminate the path of his biographer. These hopes, however, proved vain; little was done by him towards the illustration of his own history beyond the preservation of letters and original documents, which, though of infinite value, require many delicate but essential links in order to their being connected into a compact and perfect narrative. Some powerful motive, which it is difficult now even to surmise, seems to have withheld Mr. Hastings from recording even the incidents of his early years, and with respect to those transactions which have made him a conspicuous and historical character, he has entrusted his justification and his fame to the letters he wrote at the period when they occurred, and to the records of the public investigations they afterwards underwent. "Of his familiar correspondence," in the outset of his public career, "not a shred, as far as I know," observes his biographer, "has been preserved." In one of the Daylesford MSS., he has intimated that it was in his power to throw much light upon a certain transaction, but that he purposely refrained.

It is mortifying to think that, after the death of this eminent person, the blanks in his private history might, perhaps, by promptitude, have been, to some extent, supplied. Not long after that event, when many of the friends of Mr. Hastings were alive, Mr. Southey undertook to be his biographer, and the whole of the family papers were put into his hands. After keeping them a good while, he returned them, acknowledging that he could not command the time and attention necessary for an undertaking so extensive and complicated. The voluminous documents were some time after entrusted to the late Mr. Impey, the son of Sir Elijah Impey (who must have enjoyed many facilities for compiling a memoir of his "father's friend"), who kept them for six years, and did nothing with them, though he appears to have laboured hard at the preparatory investigations. The papers were then restored to the cabinets of Daylesford House, where they remained neglected till 1835, when they were placed in the hands of Mr. Gleig, who has produced from them these Memoirs, or rather this portion, for the work is incomplete, and it is difficult to conjecture whether one volume or two volumes will be necessary to render it perfect.

Under the great disadvantage of having to deal with an immense mass

* *Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. Warren Hastings, first Governor-General of Bengal.* Compiled from Original Papers. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., &c. &c. Vols. I. and II. London, 1841. Bentley.

of materials relating to transactions, various, extensive, complicated, with reference to which the conflict of opinions has been fierce and obstinate, without any confidential suggestions from the only individual capable of leading him safely through the maze, Mr. Gleig has probably accomplished all that many persons would expect of him. Still, he has given us any thing but a satisfactory biography of Warren Hastings. The work is, in fact, little more than a collection of letters,* chiefly from Mr. Hastings himself, detailing the events of his Indian administration, justifying his measures beforehand, where he expects they may be the subject of criticism, defending such as had been attacked, and describing in very vivid colours the difficulties by which he was almost continually beset. Although it is true that Mr. Hastings is thus made "the narrator of his own acts and intentions," we doubt whether this mode of "management of the work," though it must have been a prodigious easement to the compiler, affords precisely what is expected from "*Memoirs of the Life*" of such an individual, a title which is usually understood to imply an examination of his character and conduct, where they have been the subject of discordant opinions, by other and less exceptionable evidence than his own. If such a rigid scrutiny was ever demanded at the hands of a biographer, it is emphatically due in the case of Warren Hastings, whose fame will be very imperfectly vindicated by a work which partakes too much of indiscriminate panegyric—which bears too close a resemblance to the French funereal *éloges*—not to tempt cautious readers to distrust its fidelity. True it is, that the generation succeeding that in which Mr. Hastings passed through his fiery ordeal, "with a ruined fortune but an unimpaired reputation," has been disposed to regard him as a victim to party intrigue and private malice; yet it must be remembered that there are writers of some authority, untainted by either vice, whose testimony is adverse to him, and that his great persecutor (as he is called), Mr. Burke, proclaimed, almost with his dying breath, the guilt of Hastings and the purity and sincerity of his own motives. Only five months before his death, when contemplating his speedy removal to the grave, Mr. Burke thus writes to Dr. Laurence, February 10th, 1797:†—

You remember that when I came hither, in the beginning of last summer, I repeated to you that dying request which I now reiterate, that if, at any time, without the danger of ruin to yourself, or even distracting you from your professional and Parliamentary duties, you can place in a short point of view, and support by the documents in print and writing, which exist with me, or with Mr. Troward, or yourself, the general merits of this transaction [the acquittal of Hastings], you will erect a cenotaph most grateful to my shade, and will clear my memory from that load, which the East-India Company, King, Lords, and Commons, and in a manner the whole British nation (God forgive them!) have been pleased to lay as a monument upon my ashes. I am as conscious as any person can be of the little value of the good or evil opinion of mankind to the part of me that shall remain, but I believe it is of some moment not to leave the fame of an evil example of the expenditure of fourteen years' labour, and not less (taking the expense of the suit, and the costs

* Of the 1,135 pages, of which these two volumes consist, 700 pages are occupied with correspondence.

† Epistolary Correspondence of Mr. Burke and Dr. French Laurence. 1827.

paid to Mr. Hastings, and the Parliamentary charges) than £300,000. This is a terrible example; and it is no acquittance at all to a public man, who, with all the means of undeceiving himself if he was wrong, has thus, with such incredible pains, both of himself and others, persevered in the persecution of innocence and merit—it is, I say, no excuse at all to urge in his apology that he has had enthusiastic good intentions. In reality, you know that I am no enthusiast, but, according to the powers that God has given me, a sober and reflecting man. I have not even the other very bad excuse, of acting from personal resentment, or from the sense of private injury, never having received any; nor can I plead ignorance, no man ever having taken more pains to be informed.

It is too much, therefore, for Mr. Gleig to assume that the present generation is unanimously agreed in a verdict of most full and honourable acquittal of Warren Hastings, and to make that assumption an excuse for a mode of "managing" his Memoirs, which, whilst it removes the chief difficulty he had to contend with, leaves the character of Mr. Hastings almost as it was before.

This eminent individual was descended from a family which, in ancient times, possessed a large share of wealth and influence, but had fallen into gradual decay. John Hastings, "a worthy scion of a noble stock," in the civil wars, expended the value of four large manors in the service of Charles I., and deemed himself fortunate at last in being permitted to redeem the wreck of a princely fortune from confiscation by the sacrifice of the estate of Yelford, in Oxfordshire. That of Daylesford, in Worcestershire, was the seat of the family till 1715, when their necessities compelled the great-grandfather of Warren Hastings to sell it to a London merchant. The second son of this vendor of the estate, having been educated for the church, was presented to the rectory of Daylesford (a poor benefice), the advowson of which had been retained. He had two sons, of whom Pynaston, the youngest, Mr. Gleig says, "deserves to be held in remembrance for nothing, except that he was father of such a son as Warren." Pynaston Hastings married Hester Warren, the daughter of a small landed proprietor in Gloucestershire, of which marriage the subject of these Memoirs was born, on the 6th December 1732, his mother having "brought her own miseries to a close" a few days afterwards. Where he was born cannot be accurately stated; the traditions of the hamlet assert that it was at his grandfather's parsonage at Daylesford; whereas he was baptized at Churchill, in Oxfordshire, and a house is pointed out in that village as the place where the future governor of British India first saw the light. His father, of whom Warren was always averse to speak, married again, went into holy orders, and died in the West Indies, so that Warren was left an orphan to the care of his grandfather, whose slender resources were swallowed up in a tithe suit, which drove him from Daylesford when his grandson was only two years old. The child was sent to a foundation or charity school, in Churchill (of which parish his grandfather had accepted the curacy), where, instead of suffering his energies to be depressed by association with the humblest classes of the peasantry, he has mentioned that one

of his favourite recreations was to lie beside the margin of a brook that skirts the hill on which Churchill is built, thinking of the ancient honours of his family; "and there," he added, "one bright summer's day, when I was scarcely seven years old, I well remember that I first formed the determination to purchase back Daylesford. I was then literally dependent upon those whose condition scarcely raised them above the pressure of absolute want; yet, somehow or another, the child's dream, as it did not appear unreasonable at the moment, so, in after years, it never faded away," and was ultimately realized.

He remained in the country till he was eight years of age, when a paternal uncle, who held a situation in the Customs, took charge of him, and placed him at a school at Newington Butts, whence he was transferred to Westminster, where, by dint of intense study, he was elected on the foundation, in 1747, at the head of all his competitors. Amongst his contemporaries were Lord Shelburne, Sir Elijah Impey, and Cowper the poet. It is said that, at this time, neither his delicate constitution, nor his diminutive stature, affected his spirit. Though mild, of a sweet temper, and addicted to contemplation and study, he was bold when occasion required, full of fire, ambitious, and eager to excel. He had been a king's scholar three years, when his uncle died, and notwithstanding his prospects at the University, Mr. Chiswick, a distant relation, on whom the care of young Hastings devolved, and who was a director of the East-India Company, determined that he should go as a writer to Bengal, and in January 1750, Warren Hastings embarked for Calcutta.

Our empire in India was at this period in embryo; the East-India Company was little more than a commercial body, having very little territory, their military operations, carried on chiefly with the view of preventing the growth of French influence and power in India, being confined to the Madras presidency, where Clive was beginning to make that exchange of the pen for the sword, which produced such important results. In Bengal, the death of Jaffeer Khan, who had established his subadarry on the ruins of the Mogul empire, eventually threw the succession into the hands of a kinsman, Aliverdi Khan, who governed the provinces of Bengal and Orissa for fifteen years with great ability, successfully withstanding the efforts of the Mahrattas (who had spread themselves over a large part of India) to get possession of Bengal, its richest portion. In 1756, he left his authority to a grand-nephew, Mirza Mahmood, better known as Suraj-u-Dowlah, 'the Sun of the State,' a youth of violent and cruel temper, a slave to his passions and to the effeminacy and luxury of Asiatic courts, and who, moreover, entertained a strong antipathy to the English. Incited by the latter motive, or by a desire to possess himself of the wealth supposed to be contained in Calcutta, he sought a quarrel with its government, then consisting of a president and council, composed of the Company's senior servants. He seized the fortified factory of Cossimbazar, made the chief of the factory (Mr. Watts) a prisoner, and approached Calcutta, which (there being little military skill in the place) made no effectual preparations for defence. A retreat

was determined upon, when the governor (Mr. Drake) and the commandant (Capt. Minchin) deserted the garrison in a shameful manner : the consequence was, that the fort was stormed and carried, and the cruel subadah plunged 146 Europeans into a Black Hole, from which only twenty-three came out alive. This atrocity was, in the following year, amply punished by Clive, who, in conjunction with Meer Jaffer, the brother-in-law of Aliverdi Khan, overthrew the subadah in the field of Plassey. Meer Jaffer became nawab of Bengal, and Suraj-u-Dowlah was seized by his rival in an attempt to fly, and assassinated. By this revolution, the ascendancy of the English became predominant in Bengal, and a basis was laid for our empire in India, which has since attained such vast dimensions.

It was in the midst of these transactions, and of the war in the Carnatic, whilst Rohilkund was in insurrection, and the emperor, threatened by his refractory vassals, was almost a prisoner in his own capital, that Warren Hastings, a youth of seventeen, landed at Calcutta, in October 1750. He remained for two years in the secretary's office, and in 1753 was removed to the factory at Cossimbazar, where his employments were of a commercial character. In 1755, he was nominated to the council of the factory, and upon its seizure by Suraj-u-Dowlah, he, with the other Europeans, was sent off a prisoner to Moorshedabad, where he was treated with something like kindness. Drake and his fugitive council wrote from Fulda, after their flight from Calcutta, to Hastings, desiring him to send them intelligence from Moorshedabad, and "to that correspondence," he observes, in a memorandum preserved amongst his papers, "I owe my first consequence in the service." This correspondence, which is recorded at the East-India House, details the disturbed state of affairs in the nawab's capital, and suggests the most prudent course to be pursued by the Company's servants in their negociations with Suraj-u-Dowlah. Mr. Hastings appears, from some traces in his papers, to have been employed in a secret intrigue with the discontented nobles and merchants of Moorshedabad, into which the English were prevailed upon to enter by Omichund, who subsequently acted so treacherous a part towards them. The plot, however, came to nothing, and Mr. Hastings, according to his biographer, "found his situation at Moorshedabad so uncomfortable, that he was glad to make his escape as soon as possible." He proceeded to Fulda, whither the governor had removed, and in most of the affairs in the vicinity of the presidency he took a personal share, carrying a firelock as a volunteer, and occasionally being employed in negotiation. These active scenes must have tended to call forth and strengthen the energies of both mind and body.

Of the part taken by Mr. Hastings in the transactions subsequent to the battle of Plassey, and the substitution of Meer Jaffer for Suraj-u-Dowlah in the subadarry of Bengal, there is no trace ; "not a scrap has been preserved of his correspondence during this stage of his career." It would appear as if these early documents had been intentionally destroyed. In a paper, recording his arrival in India, Mr. Hastings observes : "This is all that I shall retain in writing of my private history, though the particulars of it, if known, might afford much subject of curious speculation."

In 1756, he married the widow of a Colonel Campbell, with whom he became acquainted during the occupation of the island of Fulda by the fugitives of Fort William. The union was not of long continuance; Mrs. Hastings died at Cossimbazar, where her husband was resident, in 1759, after bringing him a daughter, who died soon after birth, and a son, who survived long enough to be sent to England for his education, but died just before his father's return to England in 1765.

By Clive, who noticed the young civilian's aptitude for public business, Warren Hastings, whilst still member of the council at the factory of Cossimbazar, was appointed to be near the nawab's person, as resident at Moorshedabad. In this capacity, he collected a large portion of the balances due from Meer Jaffer to the Company, kept down tumults in the city, and conducted many delicate negotiations: in short, it was an admirable training school for the future governor. Amongst other services he rendered to his employers, he discovered that the title by which the Company held the territory granted by the nawab was good for nothing, and obtained a new and valid deed. His letters to Clive at this time show how tangled was the political web in which our conflicting engagements with the prince and his subjects had enclosed us, and Clive's letters in return contain admirable lessons of knowledge of the Asiatic character.

In 1760, Clive resigned the service and sailed for England, leaving a heavy charge upon successors whose talents were ill-calculated to sustain it. The affairs of Bengal, which had severely taxed the powers of Clive himself, became more embroiled after his secession. The nawab's chiefs became disaffected; the new emperor, Shah Alum, began to bestir himself, and to question the title under which this great vassal claimed his authority, and the Mahrattas were again in motion, to profit by the state of the country. Meer Jaffer himself had given dissatisfaction to the government of Calcutta, by his errors of administration, and Mr. Vansittart, the successor of Clive, adopted the opinions of the majority of his council, and in effect deposed Meer Jaffer, placing his son-in-law, Cossim Ali Khan, on the musnud in his stead. Mr. Hastings, then resident at Moorshedabad, concurred in the preference of the claims of Cossim Ali to the succession over those of the other pretender, Roy-Dullub; though it is not clear that he joined in thinking so violent a measure as a deposition of the nawab either necessary or justifiable.

The weak administration of Mr. Holwell, the temporary successor of Clive, and of Mr. Vansittart—that of the latter being described as “a revolting page in our Indian history”—involved the interests of the East-India Company in confusion and jeopardy. Even their *protégé*, Meer Cossim Ali, soon became prepared for a breach with the English, and the fatal error committed by Mr. Vansittart, in abandoning Ram Narrain, a Hindu, formerly ruler of Patna, to the cruelty of the nawab, “extinguished amongst the natives of rank all confidence in the English protection.” The principal subjects of dispute with the nawab arose out of the unjustifiable conduct of the Company's servants in the prosecution of private trade, to the injury of his revenues. These “enormities” form a frightful picture

in Mr. Mill's work,* which is borne out by Mr. Verelst, who states that black merchants purchased the name of any young writer in the Company's service (many of whom thus obtained £1,500 or £2,000 a year), whereby they oppressed the natives, and English gomastahs (or agents) "trampled on the authority of government, binding and punishing the nabob's officers whenever they presumed to interfere." This, he says, was the immediate cause of the war with Meer Cossim.

Previous to this event, Mr. Hastings, owing to the dismissal of three members of the council, was substituted for one of them, and thus took a more responsible part in the measures of the government than as its mere instrument at a native durbar. His experience in the council, however, must have given him a foretaste of the evils he afterwards himself had to endure. A majority opposed the president (whom Mr. Hastings, in the main, supported), and this division, joined to the discontent of the nawab, had the direct consequence of involving the English in hostilities with that prince.

The imprudent precipitancy of Mr. Ellis, at Patna, had led to the verge of an open rupture with the nawab, when Mr. Hastings was deputed from the council to soothe his irritated feelings, investigate the grounds of dispute between him and the chiefs of the factories, and to judge of his real intentions.

He left Calcutta in April 1762, and one of his first letters details "a grievance" which, he observed, called loudly for redress, and would, unless duly attended to, render ineffectual any endeavours to create a firm or lasting harmony between the nabob and the Company. This was, the oppression practised by natives under the English name, as sepoys or gomastahs, upon the Bengalees, who were too indolent or too timid to complain. "I have been surprised," he says, "to meet with several English flags flying in places which I have passed, and on the river I do not believe that I passed a boat without one: I am sure their frequency can bode no good to the nabob's revenues, to the quiet of the country, or to the honour of our nation." In his subsequent letters, he gives a favourable account of the character and views of Cossim Ali Khan, whilst he censures the conduct of Mr. Ellis, and he procured the nawab's assent to certain proposals from Mr. Vansittart, calculated to stop the abuses of the gomastahs. These proposals were, however, denounced by the majority of the council as derogatory to the English name, those gentlemen insisting upon their "right," and that of their servants, to trade upon their own terms. Mr. Hastings had, consequently, the mortification of returning to Calcutta without having accomplished any thing. "Of the council," observes Mr. Mill, "a great proportion were deriving vast emoluments from the abuses, the existence of which they denied; and the president obtained support from Mr. Hastings alone in his endeavours to check enormities which, a few years afterwards, the Court of Directors, the president, the servants of the Company themselves, and the whole world, joined in reprobating with every term of con-

* Hist. of British India, b. 4, c. 5.

demnation and abhorrence." A further attempt at accommodation was made by Mr. Vansittart, assisted by Mr. Hastings, in a personal interview with the nawab at Monghyr, but the governor was again thwarted by his council. The grievances witnessed by Mr. Hastings accordingly increased; the violence of Mr. Ellis at Patna fanned the flame of discord; at length, hostilities commenced on the part of the nawab, and both parties took the field. The majority of the council (Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Hastings dissenting) resolved that the door to accommodation with Cossim Ali should be closed; that he should be deposed, and that Meer Jaffeer should be restored. The massacre at Monghyr, where Mr. Ellis, Mr. Lushington, and other gentlemen, were murdered by the infamous Sumroo, at the command of Cossim Ali, is a well-known incident in British-Indian history.

When matters were brought to this desperate condition, Mr. Hastings concurred with Mr. Vansittart in voting for the deposition of Meer Cossim, and for prosecuting the war with spirit; but he never ceased to speak of the proceedings which drove him to this course as "in the highest degree disgraceful to the English character in India." The Court of Directors at home took the same view of the case; they contrasted the qualities of Cossim Ali with the incapacity, cruelty, and perfidy of Meer Jaffeer, and pointed out the "obvious impropriety of setting up, pulling down, and again restoring, the same man, which cannot fail to be represented to the disadvantage of the Company."*

The utter overthrow of Cossim Ali took place in the latter end of 1763, and in November 1764, Mr. Hastings resigned his seat at the council, and accompanied Mr. Vansittart to England. He brought home a very moderate fortune. "A fourteen years' residence in the golden province of Bengal," observes Mr. Gleig, "during which more than the usual opportunities of amassing wealth were afforded him, had not, in Mr. Hastings' case, produced the results on which it was customary in those days to calculate. Not once can I find his name included in the list of those to whom nabob, vizier, or native agent of either, had offered a gift; nor in a solitary instance was the suspicion excited towards him that he might have accepted presents, yet kept the secret to himself. Of Drake, Clive, Vansittart, Carnac, Munro, Spencer, and indeed of all who from 1757 to 1764 had acted as governor, commander of troops, or member of council, in the Company's service, it is officially on record, that they extorted sums, always considerable, in various instances enormous, out of the gratitude, or it might be the necessities, of the native princes. But in the catalogue of persons so honoured, I have not been able, after the most diligent search, to discover that the name of Hastings is anywhere included." The consequence was, that he returned a comparatively poor man, and as he left the bulk of his fortune in Bengal on security which failed him, and as he was most generous to his needy relations, he soon fell into straitened circumstances.

He was not long in this condition, however, for in 1766 the House of Commons having instituted an inquiry into the affairs of the Company, Mr.

* Auber's *Rise and Progress of the British Power in India*, vol. i. p. 93.

Hastings (who gave his evidence before the committee) exhibited such clear and masterly views of the subject, as to attract the attention of the minister, as well as of the Court of Directors. The consequence was, that his application to be restored to the service was readily granted, and he was appointed, in 1768, second in council at Fort St. George. The Court, in announcing his appointment to Madras, described him as "a gentleman who had served us many years upon the Bengal establishment with great ability and unblemished character;" and he was further distinguished by being appointed a member of a select committee for restoring peace to the Carnatic.

He took his passage to India in March 1769, having for his fellow-passengers Baron Imhoff, a native of Franconia, a person of good family, though reduced in circumstances, who was going to Madras as a portrait-painter; and his wife, a lady of most attractive manners, engaging person, and highly-cultivated mind. Between this lady (who had been united to a man of uncongenial character) and Mr. Hastings, a friendship sprung up, which, almost unavoidably refining into an attachment, led to a dissolution of this unnatural marriage in the Courts of Germany; upon which Mr. Hastings married her, and "a union more productive of perfect happiness to both parties has never been contracted." This circumstance has exposed Mr. Hastings to severe animadversions from his enemies; but it is one which only a very morose and austere morality would refuse to treat with lenity and tenderness.

Here we may pause in our review of Mr. Hastings' history, before we enter upon the more difficult, but more splendid, scene upon which he afterwards became so conspicuous an actor. Hitherto we have seen him making his way, under disadvantages, from a low level in society, to the rank which his descent entitled him to claim, exhibiting qualities, intellectual and moral, belonging to a man of no common mould, and pursuing, amidst many temptations and much bad example, a career marked by public virtues as well as by public talents, affording a strong pledge that a wider theatre of action, and a greater command of power, would not quicken into existence any latent vices, but rather develop in fuller proportion and greater perfection the better properties of our nature.

ON PROFESSOR WILSON'S THEORY RESPECTING
THE *PURANAS*.

LETTER III.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Notwithstanding my two former letters, there are still one or two points on which I would wish to offer a few remarks, in order to complete my observations on Professor Wilson's objections to the genuineness and antiquity of the *Purans*, as now extant. For it will, I think, be admitted that this question is discussed in a very unsatisfactory manner in the preface to his translation of the *Vishnu Puran*; as that preface contains merely the conclusions which Professor Wilson has drawn from certain circumstances that are represented solely according to the view which he has taken of them, and thus the reader is not afforded the means of judging whether this view is correct or otherwise. But an inquirer into the real character of the mythology and religion of the Hindus would no doubt wish to know the grounds on which Professor Wilson states, "It is not possible to conjecture when this more simple and primitive form of adoration (of the *Vedas*) was succeeded by the worship of images and types representing Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, and other imaginary beings, constituting a mythological pantheon of most ample extent; or when Rama and Krishna, who appear to have been originally real and historical characters, were elevated to the dignity of divinities." In that preface, however, and in all, I believe, that Professor Wilson has yet published respecting the *Purans*, the most questionable assertions are made in the most positive manner, but they remain unsupported by either argument or authority; and, consequently, not even the deference which is justly due to Professor Wilson, as an accomplished Sanscrit scholar, should preclude an examination of his opinions, or the rejection of such as are inconsistent in themselves or contrary to probability and evidence.

It is particularly remarkable that, in that preface, Professor Wilson has passed over a material fact—the sacred character of the *Purans*,—without a due consideration of which it is impossible to form a correct judgment with respect to their age and their scope and tendency. But it is undeniable that certain works, named *Purans*, have immemorially been held by the Hindus to be sacred books of divine origin, and therefore entitled to the greatest veneration. Even at the present day, those works are regarded with the same reverence, and are in consequence considered to be incommunicable to Sudras, women, and barbarians; and on this account, a Brahman in my employment declined to read the *Purans* with me, while another Brahman, though he conversed with me on the subjects treated of in those works, and even gave me hints where to find particular passages, would not open the *Puran*, in which they were contained, in my presence, and show me the passages. In judging, therefore, whether the *Purans* now extant have been preserved to the present day in precisely the same state as that in which they were first committed to writing, the sacred character of those books should most assuredly be taken into consideration, and not passed over as of no consequence; for this circumstance alone renders it in the highest degree improbable that the Brahmans would allow the *Purans* to be lost, and utterly incredible that they would suppress any one of those sacred books and substitute in its place another work of the same name. On this incredible supposition, however, Professor Wilson's opinion that the present *Purans* are modern compilations entirely rests,

but he has not attempted to explain the manner in which the replacing of the original *Purans* by new works was effected; and, consequently, his positive and unqualified statement, that the date of the earliest of the present *Purans* is not prior to the ninth century, is a mere gratuitous assertion, which is not only contrary to probability, but which is even left unsupported by any proof whatever. But every principle of reasoning requires that, before the conclusion is drawn, the premises of the argument should be first established; and as, therefore, Professor Wilson has neither proved nor rendered probable the premises from which he draws the startling and questionable conclusion, that the present *Purans* have no title to be regarded as genuine *Purans*, it must be evident that his opinion on this point must be considered to be totally groundless.

Another point essential to the proper discussion of this question is the ascertaining what it is that should be held to constitute a genuine *Puran*, although it might be supposed that no difference of opinion could exist respecting it; for the *Purans*, being sacred books, their contents should of course relate principally to the rites, ceremonies, offerings, prayers, and invocations with which the deities mentioned in them are to be worshipped, and to the legends and doctrines of the Hindu religion. Professor Wilson, on the contrary, has stated that, "The earliest inquiries into the religion, chronology, and history of the Hindus, ascertained that there existed a body of writings especially devoted to those subjects"—"these were the *Puranas* of Sanscrit literature."* But this statement is altogether erroneous, for not a single *Puran* contains chronology and history, in the meaning usually given to these terms; and in the description of a *Puran*, given in that analysis, are omitted that essential part of all the *Purans*, which treats of the mythology and religion of the Hindus, and that part which has induced Professor Wilson to pronounce that the *Lainga* is more of a ritual than a *Puran*. In his examination, therefore, of the *Purans*, he has avowedly overlooked topics, the due consideration of which is indispensable for the forming a correct opinion of their age, object, and tendency; but this will be best rendered evident by a few remarks on his Analysis of the *Brahma Puran*, contained in No. IX. of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*.

In my last letter I was unavoidably led to observe, that Professor Wilson had evidently examined the *Purans* under the influence of pre-conceived opinion, and this Analysis completely confirms that remark; for at its very commencement he states that "the first verses of the *Brahma Puran*"—"declare its sectarian bias, and indicate it to be a Vaishnava work." But in his "Sketch of the Religious Sects of the Hindus," Professor Wilson admits that the preferential worship of Vishnu is perfectly orthodox, and in the preface to his translation of the *Vishnu Puran* he states that one-third only of the *Brahma Puran* is dedicated to Vishnu's incarnation as Jagannath—consequently, it is evident that this *Puran* is neither sectarian nor exclusively dedicated to the legend of Jagannath. But this erroneous impression has evidently led him to affirm as erroneously (unless my copy of this *Puran* differs from his) that "the first chapter describes the creation, which it attributes to Narayana or Vishnu, as one with Brahma or Ishwara." For the only verses to which he can refer will bear no other meaning than this—"Comprehend, O

* In the Analysis of the *Brahma Puran* contained in No. IX. of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*; in this it is also said that a genuine *Puran* "should treat of the creation of the universe, the division of time, the institutes of law and religion, the genealogies of the patriarchal families, and the dynasties of kings:" but no other topics than these are mentioned.

reverend Munis, Brahma, of boundless splendour, the creator of all beings, Narayana, the all-pervading."* But this error is of material importance, because in this *Puran* Brahma is represented as the Supreme Being; and had it, therefore, been composed after the general worship of Brahma had entirely ceased, as it did in remote times, and the pre-eminence as at this day of either Vishnu or Shiva had been established, it seems altogether improbable that such a distinction would have been ascribed to Brahma by any writer. The representing, consequently, Brahma as the Supreme Being in four of the *Purans*—the *Brahma*, *Vaiu*, *Kurma*, and *Brahmanda*—was a circumstance which certainly deserved particular attention, because it corresponds with the character in which Brahma is represented in several of the *Upanishads* and in the Institutes of Menu. When, therefore, a circumstance so indicative of the antiquity of the *Purans* is passed over by Professor Wilson, it must be evident that his conjectures respecting the dates when those works, as now extant, were compiled, are not entitled to the slightest consideration.

Professor Wilson, also, attaches no importance to the long account of the sun and his worship which is contained in the *Brahma Puran*, although this undoubtedly indicates that it cannot be a modern composition; and a similar description of the worship of the sun, contained in the *Lainga Puran*, is not even noticed by him, notwithstanding that it contains the *Gayatri* and apparently other verses of the *Vedas*. But it seems unquestionable that, if the sun was ever an object of popular worship in remote antiquity, this worship had assumed a mysterious character at the time that the *Vedas* received their present form and had become restricted to the Brahmins; for Mr. Ward has correctly observed, that "the Brahmins consider Surya as one of the greatest of the gods, because in glory he resembles the one Brahm, who is called *tejomaya*, or the glorious. In the *Vedas*, also, this god is much noticed; the celebrated invocation called the *Gayatri*, and many of the forms of meditation, prayer, and praise, used in the daily ceremonies of the Brahmins, are addressed to him."† The descriptions, therefore, of a worship so ancient and so celebrated in the *Vedas*, contained in at least two of the *Purans*,‡ should not surely have been overlooked by Professor Wilson when deciding upon the period when the present *Purans* were compiled; for these descriptions clearly prove that those works must be ancient, and not modern compositions.

In the same manner, Professor Wilson takes no notice of the identification in the *Brahma Puran* of Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, and Surya with the Supreme Being; but, on the contrary, he contends that its main object is the promotion of the worship of Jagannath. This conclusion, however, is directly contradicted by the contents of that *Puran*, because it appears from them that the legend of Jagannath occupies one-third only of the work, and that in it pre-eminence is not attributed exclusively to Vishnu. It is hence evident that the view taken by Professor Wilson of the object and tendency of the *Purans* cannot possibly be correct; since he thus discovers a sectarian bias in a *Puran*,

* तंबुध्यध्वंमुनिश्रेष्ठा ब्रह्माणममितौजसं ॥ स्रष्टारंसर्व
भूतानां नारायणं परायणं ॥ It is quite clear that *Narayana* is here placed in apposition with *Brahmanam*, and that it is therefore an epithet of Brahma and not of Vishnu.

† Ward's *View of the Hindus*, vol. i. p. 50.

‡ This worship is also mentioned in the *Garuda Puran*, but I do not immediately recollect whether it is mentioned in any other of the *Purans*.

which so clearly illustrates that predominant principle of the Hindu religion which inculcates that the preferential worship of particular deities is equally meritorious, for it is, in fact, the worship of the Supreme Being under those forms. But Professor Wilson is not content with pronouncing that the *Brahma Puran* is a Vaishnava work, for he at the same time states that "it is referred to the Shakta class, in which the worship of Shakti, the personified female principle, is more particularly inculcated." It is not for me to explain how any composition can be both a Vaishnava and a Tantrika work, but the assumption that there is a class of *Purans* denominated *Shakta* is totally unfounded. The division of the *Purans* into three classes is mentioned in the *Padma Puran* alone; and all that is said in it is, that such and such *Purans*, naming them, are included in the *Satwika*, *Rajasa*, or *Tamasa* class.* Nothing, therefore, contained in the *Padma Puran* in the least authorizes the remark just quoted, and in not one of the *Purans* is Devi ever represented under the same character as the Shakti of the Tantrika sect. It hence unquestionably appears that Professor Wilson has completely mistaken the object and tendency of the very *Puran* which he professes to have carefully analysed; and it must, therefore, follow, that indices and abstracts of the *Purans* will never enable any person to form himself, or to communicate to others, "a correct notion of the substance and character of those works."

Professor Wilson, however, hesitates not to pronounce, that "It is nevertheless obvious that such a *Brahma Puran* as has been described, cannot have any pretension to be considered as an ancient work, as the earliest of the *Purans*, or even as a *Puran* at all." He thus first gives a completely erroneous account of the real nature of the contents of this *Puran*, and then concludes that it is not even a *Puran* at all! The question, also, recurs—what is a *Puran*? Professor Wilson contends that it is a work which should treat only of the creation and renovation of the universe, the division of time, the institutes of law and religion, the genealogies of patriarchal families, and the dynasties of kings; but the Sanscrit authority to which he refers, and which occurs at the commencement of several of the *Purans*, says merely, "creation, repeated creation, families, manwantaras, and what accompanies families." From such a definition as this, it is obvious that no opinion can be formed with respect to the subjects which should alone be treated of in a *Puran*; and yet Professor Wilson's objections to the genuineness of the *Purans*, as now extant, rests principally on their non-conformity to this unintelligible definition. For this appears to be the only reason that has led him to pronounce that the *Brahma* is not even a *Puran* at all; because "the greater portion of the work belongs to the class of *Mahatmyas*,† legendary and local descriptions of the greatness or holiness of particular temples, or individual divinities." But, as usual, he does not explain why the description of a particular temple, or an individual divinity, should be considered as incompatible with the ancient and original composition of the *Puran* in which it is contained. He merely assumes that the temple of Konarka, mentioned in this *Puran*, is the same as the black pagoda built A.D. 1241, and that the temple of Jagannath of the *Puran* is the same as that which was built in A.D. 1198; and hence concludes that

* This division, also, is entirely fanciful, for there is nothing contained in any one of the *Purans* which at all justifies it; as the subjects treated of in those works are of precisely a similar nature, and in all of them the same tenets and doctrines are inculcated.

† There is no class of *Mahatmyas*, but passages, bearing that name, the authenticity of which cannot be contested, as, for instance, the *Devi Mahatmyam* in the *Markandeya Puran*, have been extracted from the *Purans* and circulated as distinct works; and there seems to be no doubt that in later times works have been written in imitation of the authentic *Mahatmyas*, but their spuriousness can always be detected by their not being to be found in the *Purans* to which they are ascribed.

the *Brahma Puran* was written in the course of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. But he adduces neither argument nor proof in support of this assumption; although, in order to warrant it, it was indispensable to prove that no temple of Konarka or Jagannath ever existed in the same situations until the present temples were erected; for it may be equally assumed, that the temples mentioned in this *Puran* were built and had attained celebrity several centuries prior to the Christian era, and in what manner is this assumption to be disproved? The history of India during the centuries immediately preceding and following the Christian era is almost unknown; and, consequently, there are now no means available for determining the dates when the temples were erected, when the places of pilgrimage acquired holiness, when the kings and distinguished personages lived, or when the events occurred which are mentioned in the *Purans*. To all these works this remark of Professor Wilson applies: "The *Vishnu Puran* has kept very clear of particulars, from which an approximation to its date can be conjectured;" for, as far as I have observed, not one of the *Purans* contains a single circumstance from which it would be possible to determine even the period when it may have been composed. The mere supposition, therefore, that the temples mentioned in the *Brahma Puran* are the same as those built in A.D. 1198 and 1241 cannot be admitted as a sufficient ground for deciding that that *Puran* is of modern date; for there is nothing improbable in concluding that other temples of the same names and in the same situations may have existed long before those erected in modern times were in existence.

The only reason, also, that can have led Professor Wilson to suppose that descriptions of temples and places of pilgrimage should not be contained in the *Purans* is the above-mentioned definition, as it certainly does not include such a topic; but it is highly probable that pilgrimages to sacred places, and the visiting of temples, was practised in remote times by the Hindus, as they are practised by them at the present day; and no subject, therefore, could be more adapted to such a sacred book as a *Puran*, than descriptions of those celebrated places and temples, a pilgrimage to which was deemed to be a pious and meritorious act. The legends, also, relating to temples and places of pilgrimage, which occur in the *Purans*, are of precisely the same kind as those which have found a place in all religions, and cannot, consequently, be considered in themselves to be any proof against the antiquity of the *Puran* in which they are contained. Many of those places of pilgrimage are not frequented at the present day, and some of them cannot now be even ascertained; which circumstances must render it highly probable that they are of a remote period, and that they would not have been mentioned in a particular *Puran*, had they not been held in reverence at the time when it was composed. I admit that this is an unsatisfactory mode of arguing; but, in this instance, to supposition, supposition can alone be opposed, for, as I have just observed, the internal evidence of the *Purans* affords no means of determining the date of any circumstance mentioned in them.

In his Analysis, therefore, of the *Brahma Puran*, Professor Wilson has evidently not only omitted circumstances which are essential to the forming a correct judgment of its object and tendency, but he has also, under the obvious influence of pre-conceived opinion, found in it *that which it does not contain*, and attached an undue importance to an unintelligible definition, and to one-third only of the work, without taking the other two-thirds into his consideration.

But nothing can more clearly evince the disposition of mind and the atten-

tion with which Professor Wilson has examined the *Purans*, than this elaborate passage, contained in p. 37. of the preface to his translation of the *Vishnu Puran* :—"A considerable portion (of the *Agni Puran*) is then appropriated to instructions for the performance of religious ceremonies, many of which belong to the Tantrika ritual, and are apparently transcribed from the principal authorities of that system. Some belong to mystical forms of Shaiva worship, little known in Hindustan, though perhaps still practised in the South. One of these is the *Diksha*, or initiation of a novice; *by which, with numerous ceremonies and invocations, in which the mysterious monosyllables of the Tantras are constantly repeated, the disciple is transformed into a living personation of Shiva, and receives in that capacity the homage of his Guru.*"* For throughout this passage some one or other of the names of Vishnu continually occur, and it is evident, therefore, that the passage relates to Vishnu, and not to Shiva. In regard, also, to the *Diksha*, these verses, contained in the 27th chapter, will be sufficient to prove that this initiation is in the name of Vishnu, and not of Shiva :—"Having propitiated Fire sacrifice to Vishnu, and then, having called the novices, initiate them standing near."† This *Diksha* is also mentioned in the *Garuda Puran*, in which it is equally said that the initiation is in the name of Hari, or Vishnu; and not one of the prayers and invocations contained in those two passages is taken from the Tantrika ritual. It is, indeed, surprising that, after having written the accurate account‡ of the Shakta sect, contained in his "Sketch of the Religious Sects of the Hindus," Professor Wilson should state that the *Garuda Puran* contains prayers from the Tantrika ritual addressed to the sun, Shiva, and Vishnu; for he must be well aware that the Tantrika sect do not worship either Vishnu or the sun. As, however, Professor Wilson has in that sketch confined himself principally to the description of its distinguishing characteristics—the *Kumari puja*, or worship of the virgin—I add these remarks of Mr. Ward, in order to evince how totally impossible it must be to find such doctrines in the *Purans* :—"The Tantras either set aside all these ceremonies (of the *Vedas*), or prescribe them in other forms." "The Tantrika prayers, even for the same ceremony, differ from those of the *Veda*; and in certain cases, they dispense with all ceremonies, assuring men that it is sufficient for a person to receive the initiatory incantation from his religious guide, to repeat the name of his guardian deity, and to serve his teacher. They actually forbid the person called *purnabhishikta* to follow the rules of the *Veda*."§

In that preface, also, Professor Wilson observes :—"Colonel Vans Kennedy, however, objects to the application of the term *Shakta* to this last division of

* Nothing contained in the passage of the *Agni Puran* here referred to in any manner authorizes the words which I have placed in Italics. Mysterious monosyllables, also, are perfectly orthodox, for they occur in the *Upanishads*.

† मंडलेयजेद्विष्टुततः संतर्प्यपावनं ॥ आहूयदीक्षये
छिथान्यदपन्यासनस्थितान् ३६

‡ I of course except this passage: "The adoration of Prakriti or Shakti is, to a certain extent, authorized by the *Purans*, particularly the *Brahma Vaivarta*, the *Skanda*, and the *Kalika*:" the erroneous-ness of which I have perhaps demonstrated in these letters. I am, indeed, strongly inclined to suspect that Professor Wilson's employment of indices and abstracts for the examination of the *Purans* has often led him to conclude that the term *Shakti*, which occurs so frequently in those works, denoted Devi in her character of Shakti as worshipped by the Shaktas. But in the *Purans* this term means power and energy in general, and, when it does not, it invariably denotes the energy of the Supreme Being, or Maya, or the impersonified energies of the three principal gods.

§ Ward's *View of the Hindus*, vol. iv. p. 365.

the *Purans* (the *Rajasa*), the worship of Shakti being the especial object of a different class of works, the *Tantras*, and no such form of worship being particularly inculcated in the *Brahma Puran*. This last argument is of weight in regard to the particular instance specified, and the designation of Shakti may not be correctly applicable to the whole class, although it is to some of the series; for there is no incompatibility in the advocacy of a *Tantrika* modification of the Hindu religion by any *Puran*." Professor Wilson is thus obliged to admit that he had completely mistaken the tendency of a *Puran* which he had analyzed; and yet he not only adheres to his opinion that some of the *Purans* belong to his imaginary Shakta class, but he has even advanced in that preface these extraordinary assertions:—"The term *Rajasa*, implying the animation of passion and enjoyment of sensual delights, is applicable, not only to the character of the youthful divinity (Krishna), but to those with whom his adoration in these forms seems to have originated, the Gosains of Gokul and Bengal, the followers and descendants of Vallabha and Chaitanya, the priests and proprietors of Jagannath and Shrinath-dwar, who lead a life of affluence and indulgence, and vindicate both by precept and practice, the reasonableness of the *Rajasa* property, and the congruity of temporal enjoyment with the duties of religion." All this, however, is not only totally erroneous, but it rests entirely on certain fanciful inferences which Professor Wilson has drawn from the meaning of the term *Rajasa*; which is certainly a most singular mode of reasoning. He is here, also, in direct contradiction with himself; for in one part of the paragraph from which this quotation is taken, he says that the "*Rajasa Purans* lean to the Shakta division of Hindus, the worshippers of Shakti, or the female principle;" and in conclusion, he speaks of persons vindicating "the reasonableness of the *Rajasa* property, and the congruity of temporal enjoyment with the duties of religion." But Professor Wilson attempts not to explain how it can be possible that the same class of *Purans* should inculcate the peculiar worship of both Krishna and Shakti; nor what the leading a life of affluence and indulgence has to do with worshipping the *yoni* of a naked virgin; nor what resemblance there can be between the scandalous and abominable orgies of the Shaktas, and the calm though sensual enjoyment of life by the votaries of Krishna, as above described. Nothing, indeed, can be more dissimilar than the worship of the juvenile Krishna and that of Shakti; and when, therefore, Professor Wilson is of opinion that in some of the *Purans* both of these dissimilar worships are peculiarly enjoined, it must be evident that he has as much mistaken the object and tendency of the *Brahmānda*, the *Brahma Vaivartta*, the *Markandeya*, the *Bhavishtya*, and *Vamana Purans*, as he admits he was mistaken in placing the *Brahma Puran* in the Shakta class. I have also remarked above, that this division of the *Purans* into three classes is mentioned in the *Padma Puran* alone, and that this *Puran* does not explain the reason why a particular *Puran* is assigned to a particular class. But, admitting this classification, it appears clearly from it that the *Purans* relating to Shiva are placed in the *Tamasa* class; and, consequently, as *Tantrika* works are dedicated to Shiva and Devi, if the *Rajasa* class of *Purans* inculcate *Tantrika* doctrines, as Professor Wilson supposes, they ought, according to the principle of classification in the *Padma Puran*, to have been included in the *Tamasa*, and not in the *Rajasa*, class. The writer, however, of that *Puran* has not so classed them; and thus all the reasoning which Professor Wilson has founded on the meaning of the term *Rajasa*, is refuted by the very authority that he has adduced in support of it.

It is, at the same time, obvious that all the arguments adduced by Professor Wilson against the genuineness of the *Purans*, as now extant, presuppose that descriptions of rites and ceremonies, injunctions for the preferential worship of particular deities, legends, tenets and doctrines, and moral and religious instruction, should not find a place in a genuine *Puran*; for he takes no notice of those parts of the present *Purans* which relate to these subjects, and thus rejects at least two-thirds of the whole of the eighteen *Purans* now extant, as being spurious and modern. But it is evident that it is only from a due consideration of these subjects, and a careful comparison of what is said respecting them in one *Puran* with what is said in the other *Purans*, that a correct opinion can possibly be formed with respect to whether those works exhibit one uniform religious system, or whether they indicate that heterodox doctrines have been introduced into them; for, if an undeniable uniformity exists, as I have no doubt it does, in an aggregate of 1,600,000 lines in the general description of rites, ceremonies, legends, and doctrines, no stronger internal evidence is surely requisite to prove that the present *Purans* cannot be, as Professor Wilson supposes, an intermixture of ancient and modern ingredients. Professor Wilson, also, avows that he has not read the *Purans*, and that the notices which he has given of their contents must have been taken from indices and abstracts, the accuracy of which I have never questioned;* but I am convinced that such a manner of examining the *Purans* will never enable any person to form any but an erroneous judgment of the real nature and genuineness of their contents. Had, for instance, Professor Wilson actually read even that division of the *Brahma Vaivartta Puran* which is dedicated particularly, *but not exclusively*, to the life of Krishna, he would have found in it several conversations between Krishna and Radha, in which Krishna relates in the most orthodox manner several legends and particulars of Hindu mythology, and instructs Radha in the abstruse doctrines of Hindu theology; and even in one of those conversations is contained a long orthodox account of Shiva, Sati, and Parvati. The ritual, also, prescribed in it for the celebration of Krishna's annual festival, is perfectly orthodox, for it directs that, in performing it, texts of the *Sama Veda* should be recited; besides which, three divisions of this *Puran* are dedicated to Brahma, Devi, and Ganesha; so that, in fact, there is not, perhaps, more than one-sixth of the whole work that is occupied with descriptions of Krishna. Yet this is the work, the character of which Professor Wilson pronounces to be, "in truth, so decidedly sectarian," as to give it not "the slightest title to be regarded as a *Puran*."

I shall pursue the subject in a succeeding letter; meantime,

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 30th October, 1840.

VANS KENNEDY.

* In his Analysis of the *Brahma Puran*, Professor Wilson has observed that the manner in which he effected his examination of the *Purans* has been misconceived; and he may possibly refer to a letter which I addressed to you, and which appeared in the number of your *Journal* of March 1837. In that letter I remarked in a note, "Was any precaution adopted to ascertain that all the chapters of each *Puran*, or even all the subjects treated of in it, were actually included in it? for any omission of them would obviously prevent an accurate opinion being formed of its contents." The indices and abstracts may be quite correct as far as they go, but the question is, are they full and complete? And, as it cannot be supposed that Professor Wilson has omitted in his notices of the *Purans* those particulars contained in them which were contrary to his view of the subject, these letters will sufficiently show that no precaution was adopted to render those indices and abstracts full and complete, and that omissions of essential importance have, in consequence, taken place in them.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER VI.

ON leaving the roads of Madras, we bent our course to the eastward. For a day or two, we had light winds and agreeable weather, and our gallant vessel glided on, under a cloud of snowy canvas, like some stainless swan before the dimpling breezes of a mountain tarn, little heeding the coming danger, which was to lay all her bravery low. Soon, however, a (by me) never-to-be-forgotten tornado, which I shall attempt to describe, burst upon us in all its fury.

The first indication we had of the coming storm (being still but a short distance from Madras) was on the morning of the third day, when a few wild clouds began to scatter themselves over the face of the hitherto spotless sky. The breeze freshened, and an occasional squall made the good ship *salaam* deeply to the waves. Capt. McGuffin looked to windward, shook his head, and seemed grave. He now (for there was evidently mischief brewing) held a brief consultation with Gillans, the chief-mate, and then immediately ordered the small sails to be taken in. At about 8 P.M. of the same day, the fore and main topsails, as I was told, were double-reefed, and the mainsail and main-topsail furled. The next morning, the breeze still continued strong, and the albatrosses and gannets, heralds of the storm, skimmed wildly over the yeasty waves. A heavy and turbulent sea now got up, which broke over the ship, causing her to roll heavily and admit much water. "We're in for it, I'm afraid," said Grinnerson to the first-mate, "and no mistake." "You may say that, when you write home to your friends," growled forth that rough and sententious worthy; "I'd rather be looking at the end than the beginning of it, I can tell you." Scarcely were the words out of Gillans' mouth, when a screeching blast flew through the shrouds and ratlines; "bang!" went one of the sails, with the report of a six-pounder, and the *Rottenbeam Castle* took a deep and fearful heel to leeward. "How's her head now?" said Gillans, with energy, starting up, to the man at the wheel. "North-east and by east, Sir," was the quick reply. "All hands aloft," roared the mate, "to take in main-sail;" and away went the tars swarming up the rigging, poor little shivering middies and all, and the perilous duty was soon performed, the sail being set to steady her. Towards noon, the wind and sea increased, and the weather wore a still more threatening appearance.

There are few situations which more thoroughly call forth all the noble energies and resources of man's mind, than the working of a vessel in a tempest, or the ordering of troops in the heat of a battle. A cool head, and nerves as steady as a rock, are essentially necessary in both. McGuffin was quite a Wellington in his way; and on the present occasion, I felt a pride in my countrymen, as I marked him, the officers and men, calmly preparing, as it were, move by move, for the coming onset of the gale. "Down royal-masts and top-gallant yards," shouted the iron-tongued Gillans; and down, spite of the flapping of canvas and banging of blocks and ropes, they came in a trice. This precautionary measure was not taken a whit too soon, for the wind rapidly increased to a gale, and the ship rolled heavily, from the violence and irregularity of the sea. At this moment, Grundy, evidently very uneasy, and in violation of all nautical decorum, began to whistle, less, probably, from want of thought, than with a view to drown it. This brought the first-mate upon him immediately. "Halloo, Sir," said he, "haven't we got wind

enough, but you must be whistling for more? Drop that music, if you please." Grundy incontinently held his peace. The dismayed passengers now sought shelter in their cabins, with the exception of a few well-muffled storm amateurs, who clung about the cuddy doors, casting furtive glances aloft at the wild-driving scud, and listening to the manly voices of the officers and seamen as heard above the roaring of the gale. A rough cradle, and a dismal lullaby, indeed, was this, for myself and the other nautical *infants* on board.

At about 11 o'clock the wind increased; the decks were almost continually submerged, the fore and main-top sails were furled, and soon after the ship was wore, the sea running mountains high, under the fore and main-top-mast stay-sail. The captain, having ordered the foresail to be hauled up, the ship, in nautical language, was hove-to, the gale blowing with uncommon fury. The sky now began to assume a most threatening and lurid aspect. Just such a murky gloom surrounded us, as that in which Satan is finely described by Milton; when "aloft incumbent on the dusky air," he hovered over that "ever-burning" region, which his "unblest feet" were about to tread. The barometer fell rapidly, and our courage, that is, of us landsmen, in a proportionate ratio, whilst the vast and angry billows, like wild and maned steeds above prostrate foes, swept in rapid succession over our quivering bark. With what intense longing to be there did I now think of the snug green parlour and blazing sea-coal fire at home! Ah! thought I, with a sigh, how true it is, "we never know the value of a friend till we lose him!"

An attempt to take in, and house, the top-gallant masts, failed, owing to the violent rolling of the ship; but every thing practicable was effected by our indefatigable crew, though reduced by the recent impressment, to secure the masts from the effects of the evidently increasing hurricane. The hatches were battened down, and every thing made snug for the approaching "tug of war." All was now breathless suspense, and a stern gravity sat on the boldest countenance, when a sudden and tremendous blast threw the ship on her beam-ends, and, with a terrific crash, the mainmast went by the board, carrying with it, in its fall, the mizen-yard, poop, sky-light, hen-coops, larboard quarter-gallery, and three of our seamen. Here was "confusion worse confounded"—passengers and servants making their escape from beneath the wreck—sailors shouting, tugging, and hauling—a chaos of disasters enough to daunt, one would suppose, the stoutest heart; but he little understands the stuff of which English seamen are composed, who thinks there was any quailing or relaxation of energy here. Sudden as the disaster were the efforts made to repair it. The voice of the officer was instantly heard above the storm, giving directions, and the active crew immediately at work, with their axes, cutting the shrouds and ropes, for the purpose of detaching the wreck of the mast from the vessel, which, beating furiously against the bottom and sides, seemed to threaten her with instant destruction.

With infinite difficulty, this operation was at last effected, and the short but delusive "pleasures of hope" once more dawned upon us. On getting clear of the wreck, the vessel partially righted, the hurricane raging with awful violence, the sea running right over her, and sweeping, with resistless force, every opposing article from the decks. Our only remaining sail, the foresail, was now, with much difficulty, taken in, and the vessel scudded under bare poles. Throughout the remainder of the day, the hurricane raged with unabated fury: the ship rolled gunwales under, and the water poured in through the aperture caused by the broken mast. Never can I forget the sounds and scenes below—the groaning of the timbers, the labouring and

lurching of the ship, like the throes and struggles of a dying man; the moans and cries of the women — stores, cargo, cabin, bulk-heads, baggage, and a cannon or two, all loose and adrift, and dashing with frightful violence from side to side, as if animated by some maddening spirit of destruction. "Colonel," said Marpeet, rather archly—who, in or out of season, loved a joke—to the ex-resident, clinging on close to me, his teeth chattering like a pair of castanets; "Colonel, *you*, I take it, have never seen any thing to beat this?" "Eh! why—no! not exactly," said the colonel, who, having the fear of Davy's locker before his eyes, seemed rather loth to indulge in any thing apocryphal.

But the climax was yet to come. About 8 p.m., the wind suddenly shifted to an opposite quarter, and blew, if possible, with greater fury. My feelings, however, exhausted by excitement, now sank into that state of apathetic quiescence, which disarms death of all his terrors; when, in fact, we can feel no more, but patiently await the worst. Nature thus wisely, at a certain point, always brings insensibility to our relief—the last sigh of departing hope gives birth to resignation. About one o'clock the next day, a tremendous sea broke on board, burst open and destroyed the remainder of the poop-cabins and cuddy, and swept chairs, tables, medicine-chests, and every moveable they contained, overboard, filling the lower deck with water; but providentially no more lives were lost. The hurricane still raging, clouds and sea commingled; the fore-mast snapped short off by the deck, and falling athwart the bows, carried with it the jib-boom, leaving the battered hulk, with one mutilated mast, to contend alone with the fury of the elements. A wave, moreover, at this instant, dashed one of our boats to splinters, and nearly made a wreck of another. Thus were the grounds of hope giving way, like a quicksand, under our feet. To add to the intensity of our distress, a pitchy darkness enveloped us when the fore-mast fell over-board, and the sea breaking, in one continued mighty volume, over the vessel, none could go forward to cut it away; perilous to our safety as was its continuing attached to the bows. Oh! for the genius of a Falconer, that I might adequately depict the horrors of the scene at this moment! Ye "fat and greasy citizens," ye grumbling John Bulls of every grade, who own the great oracle of retrenchment as your leader, little need ye grudge the soldier or sailor his hard-earned pittance, the price of perils such as these. An inky night, whose murky gloom was, ever and anon, pierced by a long, blue, zig-zag-flash of lightning, like one of those wrath-directed bolts of heaven, which Martin, with such fine effect, introduces into his pictures—the roar of elements—the crippled and lumbered vessel, rolling and plunging like a maddened steed, encumbered with the wreck of a shattered vehicle, the few dim lanterns, buttoned up, and hugged to the bosoms of the quarter-masters, the dripping, comfortless, but uncomplaining tars; the captain and his officers, muffled in fear-noughts, and the group, of which I formed one, clinging on here and there, in order to see the worst of what we had to encounter, formed a portion of the picture. Then the stifled sobs, and shrieks and prayers from the women below, filling, like the voices of wailing spirits, the momentary lullings of the gale; the violent beatings of the fallen mast, like a catapult, against the bows, felt through the whole vessel, and filling even the stout hearts of the captain and his crew with well-founded dismay at each successive thump, formed some of its alarming accompaniments. "Gillans, we maun get clear of that mast, or 'twill be the ruin of us all," shouted the captain through his trumpet. Gillans paused a moment: "It must be done, Sir," said he; "but how to get to her head through this

mountain sea, I hardly know." "I'll try it," said the gallant Grinnerson—the wag now transformed into the hero—"happen what may." Saying this, he seized an axe; and, accompanied by a part of the crew, dashed forward, holding by the shattered bulwarks as they advanced. A few seconds of breathless suspense now elapsed, when a long dazzling flash illumined the vessel; down she lay, deep in the trough of the sea, whilst, by its light, a mountain wave appeared hanging over her, like a spirit of evil, and about to break by its own enormous weight. It broke—down it came, with a stunning smash, on the devoted vessel, taking her on the forecastle and midships, sparkling and fizzing in the lurid glare of the lengthened flash. The ship dived down, as if about to be engulfed; "We're gone!" burst forth from many a voice. Slowly, however, she rose again from the effects of the stunning blow, and another flash exhibited a group of sailors on the forecastle, actively cutting and hacking away at the ropes and shrouds. In a few seconds, the vessel seemed eased; the mast had been cut away, and shortly after, the heroic Grinnerson, streaming with sea-water, was amongst us. He had escaped, though two of the gallant fellows who had accompanied him, had been swept away to a watery grave. "The Lord be thank! ye ha'e done weel, Sir," said McGuffin, wringing the second mate's hand in his iron gripe; "ye ha'e saved the ship." The ship was now relieved, and the wind evidently falling, hope revived. I descended below, and throwing myself into my cot, slept soundly till morning.

On rising, I found the wind had greatly subsided; but a heavy sea still remained, in which our mutilated vessel rolled and tumbled like a porpoise. All danger, however, was past, and the sea was rapidly going down. Damages were partially repaired. The crew and passengers refreshed themselves, and deep and heartfelt congratulations were exchanged. Captain McGuffin now assembled the crew on deck, and offered up thanksgivings to Him who "stillesh the raging of the storm," for our happy preservation. It was an impressive sight to behold the weather-beaten tars, their hats reverentially doffed, ranged along the deck, their lately-excited energies sunk into the calm of a thoughtful and devotional demeanour; the pale and jaded passengers, seated abaft, many an eye gratefully upturned; the wild sea and battered hull; and in the centre, bare-headed and erect, the tall and brawny, yet simple-hearted man, our commander, his prayer-book resting on the capstan, his left hand on the leaves, and his right stretched out, as, with a fervour which nothing but his religious feeling could have excited in him, he read firmly, in his broad but nervous Scotch accents, the form of thanksgiving due to Him who had succoured us in our danger, and "with whom are the issues of life and death."

To prove a particular providence is a hard and baffling task; but we can never err—or if we do, it is on the right side—when we pour out our hearts in gratitude to God, for every blessing or deliverance, come to us by what concurrence of causes it may.

By an observation, we now found we were off the Tenasserim coast. The ship's head was consequently put to the northward, and on we sailed towards our destination. At length, on a fine blowing day in the S.W. monsoon, the good ship the *Rottenbeam Castle*, after a five months' voyage, entered on the turbid waters of the Sand Heads, renowned for sharks, shipwrecks, and the intricacy of its navigation, dashing on in good style, despite of the battering of the late gale, under all the sail she could carry on the foremast, and two spars rigged out as substitutes for those we had lost. All eyes were, at this

time, anxiously on the look-out for the pilot. At length a sail was visible on the horizon, and ere long, a rakish little brig, with the Company's Yankee-looking pilot-colours flying from the peak, came bowling down, and was pronounced *nem. con.* to be (strange misnomer) the pilot schooner. Not a moment elapsed ere a boat, manned by lascars, put off from her, and in a few minutes more, the rattle of oars and the boatswain's whistle announced its arrival alongside. The pilot, accompanied by a bronzed stripling of fifteen, in a seaman's round jacket and large straw hat, and whose business was to cast the lead, now mounted the side, and as he stepped on deck, touched his hat in a consequential sort of manner, which plainly indicated that pilots were no small men, in these latitudes. Mr. Merryweather, for so I believe he was called, was one of a numerous class, variously subdivided, called the pilot-service, whose extreme utility none can question who studies a chart of the Sand Heads, and the embouchure of the Ganges. The seniors, or branch-pilots, are, some of them, excellent old fellows, have their vessels in high order, give capital *feeds* out of silver plate, and have generally some valetudinarian from Calcutta on board, invigorating the springs of existence by copious indraughts of the sea-breeze. Mr. Merryweather had quite the cut of an original, and I cannot, therefore, resist the inclination I feel to present the reader with a sketch of him. He was a sturdy, square-built man, of about forty, of whose jolly countenance it might be truly said, in the language of the Latin grammar, "*qui color albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo.*" It presented, at one view, one of the most singular compounds of brown, brickdust, and purple I ever beheld; clearly indicating that it had long been the scene of a fierce struggle for the ascendancy between the skyey influences of the Sand Heads, on the one hand, from without, and those of aqua vitæ, from within. Sun and wind, on the whole, seemed to have had the best of it; but the forces of aqua vitæ had made a most determined stand on that elevated position, the nose, from which there appeared little chance of their being dislodged. Our sturdy Palinurus was attired in a camblet coat, with the uniform lion button, the colour whereof, once blue, now exhibited in its latter days, like a dying dolphin, a variety of interesting shades; a pair of tight nankeens, extending about half-way down the calf, encased his lower extremities, very fully exhibiting their sturdy and unsymmetrical proportions, in which the line of beauty, admitting that to be a curve, had by Dame Nature been most capriciously applied. He would have met with a distinguished reception in Laputa, being built on strictly mathematical principles; for one leg exhibited the segment of a circle, the other something very like an obtuse angle. In a sinewy and weather-beaten hand, "spotted like the toad," he grasped a huge telescope, covered with rusty green baize, the length of which was nearly "the standard of a man;" whilst a large white hat, which bore nearly the same proportion to his size that a mushroom does to its stalk, completed a manly, but not very inviting, portrait. "Mr. Merryweather, ma gude friend, I'm glad to see ye loking sae weel," exclaimed our Scotch commander, who, it appeared, was an old acquaintance of the pilot's. "Why, somebody telt me at Madras, that ye'ed been near deeing sin we were here last." "Aye, aye, they told you right, captain; I had a very tightish touch of the *mollera corbus*, or whatever 'tis called, after you left us. Yes, I was within a pint of getting a berth in Padree Shepherd's godown; howsomever, the old 'ooman and Dr. Dugooly brought my head round to the wind somehow, and now I'm as fresh as a lark, as a man may say, in a manner, and ready for a tumbler of your toddy, captain, with as little daylight in it as you please, ha, ha, ha!" Thus he ran on

for some time, and then, in a similar style, gave us the latest news of the presidency, which, to the best of my recollection, consisted of a mutiny, death of a puisne judge, and a talked-of war with Nundy Row Bickermajeet, a potentate of, whom none of us had heard before.

The captain now duly deposed, Mr. Merryweather took charge of the vessel, and marched up and down the deck with all the consequence of a small man invested with "a little brief authority," now peering under the sail, and conning the bearings of the buoys, which here and there rode gallantly in the channel, like the huge floats of some giant "bobbing for whale;" anon asking briskly the man at the wheel, how her head was, or thundering out some peremptory order for trimming or shortening the sail. Thus we glided on, through the turbid channel, whilst strong ripples, or long lines of surf, on either hand, with here and there the slanting masts of a stranded vessel, indicated the perilous nature of the navigation. At last, we caught a glimpse of a small island, but recently emerged from the waves, being, like many others at the mouths of great rivers, of rapid diluvial formation, and immediately after, the low, marshy, and jungle-covered shores of Saugor Island broke in sight. To those whose Oriental imaginings have led them to expect in the first view of Indian land some lovely scene of groves, temples, and clustering palm trees, the sight of the long low line of dismal sunderbund and swamp, must not be a little disappointing. Saugor, however, Bengal tigers, and the fate of young Munro, are associated subjects, naturally blended with our earliest recollections. Full oft, in my boyish days, had I gazed on a picture representing the monster springing open-mouthed on his victim, and wondered if it would ever be my lot to visit a country where pic-nics were disturbed by such ferocious intruders. Viewed, then, as the head-quarters of the tigers, and the scene of this memorable exploit of one of their body, and also as the outpost of our destination, I deemed Saugor a sort of classic ground, and gazed upon it with a proportionate interest. Many an eye, too, besides my own, was bent towards the island, which wore a most sombre and miserable aspect. Thinking Mr. Merryweather a person likely to be well-informed on the subject, I ventured to ask him, civilly, if tigers were as numerous on the island as in young Mr. Munro's time. I at the same time solicited the loan of his telescope, thinking, peradventure, I might by its aid descry a royal Bengal tiger, in full regalia, enjoying his evening perambulation on the beach. The pilot stared at me, with as much astonishment as the Brobdignag did at the Splacknuck, when he heard him talk, or Mr. Bumble, in Dickens' admirable novel, when the unfortunate Oliver asked for more soup; but soon settled it in his mind, that I was an arrant griffin, and that it was not worth while to be particularly civil to me. "Tigers!" he grunted out; "Aye, aye, there's plenty o'them, I dare say; but I've something besides tigers to think about, young gentleman; and you must'nt talk to me, d'ye see, when I'm engaged with a wessel. As for the glass, it's in hand, and you'd better ask some one else to lend you one." To borrow the language of the fancy, I was regularly floored by this rebuff, and incontinently held my peace, determining to reserve my zoological inquiries for a fitter occasion and more communicative person; at the same time, lost in astonishment that a man could actually pass his life in sight of Saugor Island, and yet feel no interest in royal Bengal tigers. The delusion is a common one, and not confined to griffins, which leads people to imagine that others must be interested in what they are full of themselves.

The wind now suddenly rose, and the sky, which had long been lowering, assumed an inky hue. Mr. Merryweather looked anxious and uneasy, and I

heard him observe to the captain, that we were in for a north-wester, and that he feared it would overtake us before we reached the anchorage at Kedgerree. What a north-wester was, I did not exactly know, but the precautionary measures taken of diminishing the sail, closing hatches and scuttles, &c., and the appearance of the heavens, left me no room to doubt that it was one of the various denominations of the hurricane family. The scene at this moment, to one unacquainted with these tropical visitants, though rather alarming, was singularly wild and magnificent. All around, to the verge of the horizon, the sky was of the deepest indigo hue, whilst dark masses of rolling clouds, like hostile squadrons, were slowly marshalling over head to the thunder's deep rumble and the lightning's flash, which shot like the gleaming steel of advancing combatants across the dun fields of death. From the setting sun, a few long rays, like rods of gold, shot through openings of the clouds, streaming brightly over sea and land, bringing forth the lustrous green of the mangroves, and touching, as with a dazzling pencil of light, the distant sail, or milk-white seabird's wing. At length, the sigh of the coming tempest was heard mournfully sweeping through the shrouds, and a few heavy drops fell on the deck. The ladies' scarfs and shawls began to flutter, and one or two hats were whisked overboard, on a visit to the sharks. This was a sufficient hint for the majority of the idlers, and they forthwith dived below. I lingered awhile, and casting my eyes over the stern at this moment, beheld the storm driving towards us—spray, screaming gulls, and tumbling porpoises heralding its approach. In a moment it was upon us. Sheets and floods of driving rain burst on the ship, as on she hissed through the frying waters. Buoy after buoy, however, was safely passed, though it was once or twice touch and go with us; and ere long, to the infinite joy of all on board, we dropped anchor in safety off Kedgerree. Never did I listen to more pleasant music than the rattle of the chain-cable, as it brought us up safe and sound, or rather unsound, in this harbour of refuge. Here, in the mouth of the Hooghly river, was comparative calm and tranquillity, and as we cast our eyes seaward, and saw the dark brown turbulent sea (for here it is not green) heaving and tossing, with the surrounding tempestuous sky, and night closing in, and contrasted our position with that of several far-off vessels, some of them hull-down, struggling under a press of canvas to reach the safe berth we had gained before night, and the failing tide might leave them "outside," environed by perils, we could not help indulging in very agreeable self-congratulations. 'Tis a sad reflexion that our joys should often derive so much of their intensity from the foil of others' misfortunes; but, alas! so it is.

Here a fresh supply of fruit, and vegetables, and fish, from the shore; a batch of Calcutta papers; and sundry other little matters, made things very pleasant. All were "alive" and cheerful, and at ten o'clock I turned in, and rose in the morning like a "giant refreshed," full of agreeable anticipations of the scenes on which I was about to enter.

در صفت آب گوید

آن جرمِ پاک چیست چو ارواحِ انبیا
 چون روح با لطافت* و چون عقل با صفا
 گردندهٔ مطیع و خروشندهٔ خموش
 مردافکنِ ضعیف و سبکِ قیامت‌روا
 خالی ز نقش و رسم چو صوفی کبود پوش
 فارغ ز رنگ و بوی چو پیرانِ پارسا
 گه خوار و گه عزیز و گهی پست و گه بلند
 گه تیره گاه صافی و گه درد و گه دوا
 با چشمِ عاشقان و رخِ دلبران قرین
 وز چشمِ سفلگان و رخِ مفلسان جدا
 گه هم‌عنانِ بادِ صبا گشته در سفر
 گه در رکابِ خاکِ زمین گشته مبتلا
 مقصودِ جستجویِ سکندرِ بشرق و غرب+
 مطلوبِ آرزوی شهیدانِ کربلا
 فرعون گشته از دمِ او باطل الوجود
 مانده خضر‡ ز شربتِ او دایم البقا
 گاهی چو جبرئیل بُخاک آمده ز ابر
 گاهی چو مصطفی ز زمین رفته بر سما
 زو سر فراز گشته همه چیز در جهنم
 و او سر نشیب چون عدوی صدر مقتدا

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The East-India Year Book for 1841. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THIS is the first attempt to supply a book which is much wanted, namely, a collection of facts and authentic official information relating to India. It is published under the superintendence of the British India Society, but the Preface to the work expressly declares that "it is no part of the purpose of this publication to discuss disputable questions of policy or administration, but from the best sources to furnish to the statesman and philosopher, to the merchant and the philanthropist, to the statistician and the economist, facts on which they may reason, and from which they may deduce their respective conclusions." It is by strictly adhering to this rule that the compilers of such a work can alone expect to render it useful or popular. It would be, perhaps, hypercritical to scan too closely the first year's volume, which, in one or two places, seems to us to offend against its own excellent principle; we refer to the opinions expressed regarding the "Oriental despotism" of our Indian Government (p. 90); the "slavery" of the hill-coolies in the Mauritius (p. 111), and to the severe remarks upon the Board of Control; even those upon the Court of Directors and the Committee of By-Laws are scarcely within the canon. We throw out these observations in a friendly spirit, and with a view to the future improvement of the work, which is capable of a much greater extension.

The three parts, of which the Year-Book consists, are thus headed:—"Explanations of the Celestial Changes and Natural Phenomena;" "Information on Subjects of Geography and Statistics connected with India;" and "Information connected with the Government of India."

Egypt and Mohammed Ali: Illustrative of the Condition of his Slaves and Subjects, &c. &c. By R. R. MADDEN, M.D. London, 1841. Hamilton and Co.

THIS is a republication, in an improved and enlarged shape, of some able letters which recently appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*. They treat of the history and character of the chief of Egypt, his government and policy, the country and people, the views of the French with respect to Egypt, the slave-trade and slave-hunts in Nubia (of which a horrible picture is drawn), and the persecution of the Jews at Damascus, Dr. Madden being a warm advocate of the Hebrew people, and having accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore on his mission to inquire into the charges against the Damascus Jews.

Dr. Madden's estimate of the character of Mohammed Ali is a very fair one; he does justice to his good qualities without sparing his vices. He thinks his intellectual powers have been greatly overrated. None, however, can deny that he is an extraordinary man, who, in better circumstances, might have been a great one. The Turkish empire Dr. Madden considers as "a political bankrupt in the hands of official assignees," and he thinks it is the duty of those assignees to preserve the wreck of the property that is still left "from the cupidity of grasping claimants, or the fraudulent designs of those who are beneficially interested, not in the protection, but in the spoliation of the assets."

Those who are not already acquainted with these letters will derive much information and amusement from them.

The Thakoorine, a Tale of Mandoo. By CAPTAIN JAMES ABBOTT, Bengal Artillery. London, 1841. Madden and Co.

WE are not much prepossessed in favour of traditionary Eastern tales in verse; but we have, in the present instance, been agreeably disappointed. The tale is founded upon a local tradition of Mandoo, the ruined Moslem capital of Malwa, of an adventure of Baz Bahadur, the last king of that state, and Rúp Mutti, a beautiful Hindu maiden, which the author has woven into a very pretty poem, displaying a command over many varieties of measure, and much elegance of versification.

Captain Abbott must be known to our readers from his connection (we believe) with some of our political proceedings beyond the Indus.

A further Appeal to the Government and People of Great Britain against the proposed Niger Expedition: a Letter addressed to Lord John Russell. By ROBERT JAMIESON, Esq. London, 1841. Smith, Elder, and Co.

ADDITIONAL facts and considerations are urged in this pamphlet against the Niger project. In the letter to Lord John Russell, Mr. Jamieson states that he has received intelligence from the master of his steamer, that he had attempted to enter the Benin or Formosa river—which would have afforded a readier entrance into the Quorra than the Nun branch, which is navigable to the main stream only six months in the year, and then only by light-drafted steam-vessels—but that no entrance could be found.

Since the preceding notice was written, we are informed by the author, that accounts have been received of the return of the *Ethiophe* steamer, from the Niger to Fernando Po. "Captain Becroft confirms the representations given in the Letter, as to his failure to find an entrance to the Quorra by the Benin or Formosa, and his subsequent entrance to it by way of Warree. Thereafter, he penetrated into the interior to near Lever (a short distance from Boussa, and the highest point which has yet been reached on the Niger), when the bed of the river became so contracted and obstructed with rocks, that further progress was stopped. The river throughout was difficult of navigation, being dependant upon the rains, which for the season had been unusually light. Trade was attempted at all the leading towns on its banks, but very little could be done, although the natives at all parts were friendly, and favourable to commercial intercourse. Much sickness had prevailed among the white men of the ship's company, while in the river, and several deaths had taken place. Upon the whole, it appears that, from the unhealthiness of the river, and its difficult navigation, the Niger, from which so much has been expected, is likely to remain comparatively of little importance to the world as a medium of commerce with Africa."

The New Tale of a Tub; an Adventure in Verse. By F. W. N. BAYLEY. With Illustrations; designed by LIEUTENANT J. S. CORTON. Lithographed by Aubry. London, 1841. Colnaghi and Puckle.

WE have seldom enjoyed a more hearty laugh than over this *Tale of a Tub*, told in Mr. Bayley's best manner, and illustrated by designs, admirably executed, that would relate the whole story themselves. The adventure is that of two gentlemen of the Hon. Company's service, one "Short and Stout," the other "Tall and Thin," who, one fine day, enjoying a pic-nic (the materials having been conveyed in a hogs-head), near a jungle in Bengal, had their jollity disagreeably interrupted and intruded upon by "a very magnificent tiger," who, after dodging the two Bengalese round and round the barrel, in attempting to leap over it, fell in, and the tub capsizing, his feline majesty was enclosed, like a pea under a thimble, the pair of gentlemen mounting the top to keep the prisoner down. In one of his motions the monster's tail "twisted itself out of the bung-hole;" whereupon "Tall and Thin" makes the "tail" very interesting by grasping it tight, and finally ties a knot in it, thereby saddling the Lord of the Jungle with a slight incumbrance:

He's a freehold for life, with a tail out of joint,
And has made his last climax a true knotty point.

The Scientific and Literary Treasury: a New and Popular Encyclopædia of Belles Lettres. By SAMUEL MAUNDER. London, 1841. Longman and Co.

THIS work, which is compiled upon an excellent plan, contains an immense bulk of matter, carefully condensed, so as to be a hand-book of reference, portable yet full. As far as we have been able to examine its multifarious contents, they have appeared remarkably accurate. The marginal observations evince tact and shrewdness.

Medical Reform: a Letter to Lord Melbourne, with the Outlines of a Bill for regulating the Practice of Surgeon-Apothecaries, and Chemists and Druggists. By MARTIN SINCLAIR, M.D. London, 1841. Highley.

DR. SINCLAIR has entered very fully into the subject of reform in the medical profession, which has for some time past engaged much attention both in and out of Parliament.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXXIX.

THE dates of the advices by the March overland mail are as follow :— Calcutta, January 22nd; Madras, January 23d; Bombay, February 1st; and China, December 18th. Before we review their contents, it may be convenient to give a short summary of the late events in Afghanistan and Scinde, which, from the irregular manner in which they reached us, appear somewhat confused and dislocated.

After his defeat by Brigadier Dennie, Dost Mahomed Khan fled across the mountains into the Khoolum territory. Meanwhile, Sir Robert Sale, with the force which had been despatched into the Kohistan (a district at the base of the mountains, and stretching east and west within thirty miles of Cabul), was rapidly reducing the strongholds of the partizans of the ex-ameer in that difficult country, the obstacles in which were increased by the determination with which some of the forts appear to have been defended. Though abandoned by the Wali of Khoolum, who, after the affair of Bameean, came to terms with Dr. Lord, stipulating that he would neither assist nor harbour his late ally, the latter summoned his son, Afzul Khan, to join him, with his force, in order to make a further effort, and moved from Nijrow towards the Ghorebund pass, leading into the Kohistan valley, to effect the junction. Sir R. Sale, hearing of this movement, resolved to frustrate its object, and breaking up his camp at Balan, proceeded towards Purwan.

The localities may here be described. The Ghorebund river enters the valley at its north-west angle; about six miles from thence, to the eastward, the smaller river Purwan issues from the mountains, and, after a course of six or seven miles, falls into the Ghorebund, as does the Punjshere river, near Beghram, after a course of sixteen or seventeen miles. These three streams form the passes called respectively the Ghorebund, the Purwan, and the Punjshere. The position of General Sale, on the 1st November, when he heard of the Dost's movement, was three miles from the right bank of the Ghorebund river, considerably above its junction with the Punjshere. Dost Mohamed Khan, it was ascertained, was on the left bank of the Punjshere, close to the pass, his main body being on the opposite bank of the river. Two modes of attack offered themselves: one, to cross the two rivers, gain the high ground beyond the Punjshere, and then, turning to the left, advance against the Dost; the other, to move directly upon his position, crossing only one river. The latter plan was preferred, but the ex-ameer having crossed the Punjshere, and taken his army westward to the left bank of the Purwan, at the entrance of the pass, Sir Robert determined to move thither. The march was difficult in the extreme, the country being intersected by immense ravines and water-cuts.

The appearance of our troops occasioned the forts to be evacuated by the enemy, who, to the number of 4,000 or 5,000, fled to the hills. Dr. Lord, the political agent, who accompanied the advanced column, strongly

urged an attempt to cut off some of the fugitives, and, with this view, two squadrons of the 2nd regt. Bengal native cavalry were ordered to skirt one of the hills. The squadrons were in advance of the column about a mile, when a body of the enemy's picked horse, about two hundred in number (supposed to be led by the Dost in person, who was distinguished in the action by his dress, and a sky-blue banner), charged down the hill. The squadrons were formed in line, and led bravely against the Affghans by their officers, whom they shamefully deserted. The other portion of the column, however, did their duty effectually, clearing the hill which overlooked the pass and valley of Purwan, the enemy abandoning their position one after the other, and flying in the direction of the Punjshere.

Whilst the major-general, after this affair, was taking precautions to guard his force against an attack, and had even, it is said, fallen back upon Chareekar, the enemy (a characteristic trait of Affghan soldiers) refused to make any further efforts against us, and Dost Mahomed, fearing that his retreat might be intercepted, or that he should be seized or assassinated, resolved, like a greater fugitive, to confide in British magnanimity, and passing through General Sale's camp, with a single follower (Sooltan Mahomed Khan, of Nijrow, a Barukzye, and an active partizan of the ex-ameer), he reached Cabul unobserved, and surrendered himself to Sir Wm. Macnaghten, on the 3rd November, the day after the battle. Riding up to Sir William, he put his sword in his hand, as a token of submission, and appeared gratified on its being immediately returned to him. He wrote to his three sons, who were out in different parts of the country, desiring them to follow his example, and deliver themselves up.

It is mortifying to think that the decisive battle of Purwan, which has effected the final settlement of Affghanistan, can never be mentioned without bringing to recollection an act of treachery or pusillanimity by a native corps, in a campaign which has raised the character of the Company's army to the highest point of military merit: even the disaster at Nufoosk rather increased than impaired its reputation. The cause of this misconduct has been variously explained, but no explanation palliates it. A statement in the Indian papers, which we have now authority to pronounce a calumny, imputed the disgraceful abandonment of their officers to resentment on the part of the men of an act of severity directed by the late commander of the forces in Affghanistan; but if such were the motive, it is improbable that the execution of their purpose should have been so long delayed, and until the supposed author of their wrong had resigned the command of the army. Cowardice is another cause assigned; but cowardice would not thus pervade a body of disciplined troops (and the Second is a crack regiment), nor is the manner in which they acted reconcilable with pusillanimity, or a panic. Their assailants were less in number than the two squadrons (150 to 180), and when they descended, it is stated, the first troop, on being ordered to draw their swords and advance to the charge, wavered, and the men began to fall back by eights and tens, and upon being called upon to follow their officers to the charge, went threes about, and fled.

The second troop stood firmer, but never advanced, and the left squadron, though not the first to run, made not the slightest effort to support their gallant commanders. Another solution is, that the majority of the Bengal cavalry are Musulmans, who hate the Christians, and that Dost Mahomed had endeavoured to impart to the contest a religious character, as if he was fighting for the faith of Islam. But this theory supposes that the Hindu troopers were ready to co-operate with the Musulmans (who enter into the composition of the native infantry) in an object which they detest. Another suggestion is, that the want of old European officers occasioned the backwardness of the men, there being, out of eighteen officers, only eight with the regiment. Again, it is said that the men were disinclined to fight with the European pattern sabre! Such conjectures only prove how difficult the act is of satisfactory explanation.

On the very day that the ex-ameer of Cabul surrendered to the British minister, Major Gen. Nott re-occupied the fortress of Khelat, which had been plundered and deserted by the Beloochees, after destroying the town. This step, on the part of the general, who, it is said, knew, or ought to have known, that the place was abandoned, and, by moving on the Bolan Pass, might have captured or destroyed the whole force of the Brahoos, is severely censured by the anonymous critics in the Indian newspapers, whose remarks would have little weight, but that the supersession of the general by Major General Brooks is supposed to indicate the concurrent opinion of Government. The operations in Scinde, which reduced the Brahoos tribe to their present straits, are as follows:—

After the temporary success of Nusseer Khan, in the seizure of Khelat, he led his rabble first to Moostung, then to Beebee Nanee, above the ghats, then descended through the Bolan Pass; Gundava was sacked and destroyed by him, and Kotra and Dadur were marked out for a similar fate. The former was saved by the prompt march of a detachment of our troops, consisting of a wing of H.M.'s 41st, the 38th Bengal N.I., and some irregular horse, under Major Boscawen, who set off to protect Dadur, one of our chief depôts, but was stopped by the inundated state of the country, and when he reached the place, the post and town had been repeatedly assaulted, and the latter had been plundered. The enemy had been roughly handled by Capt. Watkins, in command at Dadur, and on the arrival of Major Boscawen, they appeared in great force (about five thousand), apparently with an intention to attack him. The gallant officer resolved to leave them no alternative, and ordered his party to advance upon the Brahoos, who, after suffering severely, retreated, and were pursued to their camp, which they deserted, and there the body of Lieutenant Loveday was found (half-naked, in heavy irons, chained to an open dooly), who had been murdered in cold blood, as it now appears, not by the orders of Nusseer Khan, but by a wretch named Gool Mahomed, the author of all the sufferings the unfortunate officer endured. This success was gained by Major Boscawen (singularly enough) on the 3rd November, the same day as that on which the surrender of Dost Mahomed and the re-occupation of Khelat took place.

The attack on Dadur commenced on the 29th October, and therefore, had General Nott moved to the Bolan Pass, instead of upon the empty fort of Khelat, he might, it is said, have pent up the Brahooes in that pass, and forced them to surrender.

In resisting the attack upon Dadur, a party of Skinner's Horse (in contrast with the 2nd Bengal cavalry) distinguished themselves greatly. The enemy advanced, in two divisions, of about two thousand each, to within 250 yards of the walls, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry; the cavalry charged one of these masses, dashing into the midst of it.

The Brahooe forces, under Nusseer Khan, after being driven from Dadur, were collecting for some further expedition, when they were at length brought to action and disposed of by a force under Lieut.-Colonel Marshall, at Peer Chutta, near Kotra, on the 1st December. Major-General Brooks, having received intelligence that a body of about four thousand Brahooes was encamped in a strong position eight miles from Kotra, and that reinforcements, to the extent of many thousands, were on the road to join it, directed Lieut.-Col. Marshall, at the head of 900 infantry and 60 irregular horse, to attack it. The enemy were completely surprised and defeated, after a long and desperate resistance, in which four of their chiefs and five hundred men were left dead on the field, the chief commander and six other chiefs were taken prisoners, Nusseer Khan escaping on foot almost alone, and leaving his kettle-drums and baggage behind.

The intelligence brought by this month's mail, respecting the state of Affghanistan and Scinde, would have been of a highly favourable character, but for the accounts which reached Bombay just on the departure of the mail, whence it would appear that an extensive insurrection against the authority of Shah Shooja had broken out in various parts of his kingdom; that the whole country about Candahar had risen; that the Dooranees, the tribe to which the Shah belongs, and to which he looked for support, had joined the insurgents; that a collision had taken place between them and the British troops, the result of which was not precisely known, and that reinforcements were again pouring into the country from Scinde and the provinces on the east of the Indus. So ill-timed a manifestation of disaffection indicates a want of prudence on the part of the leaders, and we shall probably find that the accounts of its extent and character are exaggerated.

Meanwhile, it is consolatory to see that the result of the victory at Kotra has been the surrender of Nusseer Khan; that the Beloochee tribes, and especially the Murrees (who still sustain their noble character), are desirous of coming to terms, and that the speedy pacification of Scinde may be looked for. Dost Mahomed Khan has been safely lodged, with his whole family, in the British dominions, so that his cause can no longer be a rallying point for the malcontents.

There is nothing in the other native states of India to excite immediate alarm. The affairs of the Punjab are in strange confusion. Shere Sing, belying the qualities attributed to him, has abdicated, and the widow of

Kurruck Sing, in conjunction with the crafty minister of Runjeet, Dhian Sing, for the present, reigns paramount. The Nepaul frontier is quiet; the Ghoorkha government seems to be unable to control its refractory army, which is said to be eager for war. Burmah ceases to evince any desire for hostilities. The unsettled state of Jeypore keeps our troops at the neighbouring station on the alert; and Major Forster has suffered some loss in an attempt to take a hill fort in the Sambhur country. The latest accounts from Herat represent that all was tranquil in and about that city, though some accounts ascribe the outbreak in Affghanistan to the devices of the vizier of Shah Kamran, Yar Mahomed Khan. Persia seems upon the eve of a civil war.

There are few domestic incidents at the British Indian presidencies which call for notice. The Calcutta papers are chiefly occupied with the transactions in the north-west of India, home politics, and attacks upon each other. The sudden death of Sir S. Whittingham, the Commander-in-chief at Madras, diffused a gloom at that presidency. An expedition is spoken of in the Southern Mahratta country, and another in Kattywar. Sir R. Carnac has proceeded to Baroda, to adjust the affairs in the Guicowar's state. The trade of Bombay appears to be slowly recovering from the blow which the loss of the China trade inflicted upon it.

In our last Review, we abstained from noticing the Report of the Military Commission (p. 117), appointed to inquire into the affair of Nufoosk, principally because we distrusted the authenticity of the document, as much on account of its contents as of the irregular manner in which it appeared. We, therefore, placed in juxta-position the details of the disaster given by Major Clibborn himself, the Report of the Commission condemning his conduct, and the official notification of the Bombay Government, recording the Governor in Council's "highest admiration of the gallant conduct of Major Clibborn and the whole of the officers and men composing the detachment," leaving these documents to speak for themselves. It now turns out, from the statement of Sir John Hobhouse, that the publication of the Report has been effected either surreptitiously, or by a breach of confidence on the part of a member of the Commission, before it had been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief for approval or revisal. It is clear, not only from Major Clibborn's account, but from the explicit declarations of the Murrees themselves, that the latter were defeated at Nufoosk with great loss, most of their influential sirdars having fallen; the disastrous retreat of the detachment was caused by the intense heat, the want of water, and consequent exhaustion of the men, to which causes the commander adds "too sanguine reports of a route altogether impracticable, if opposed by a determined and active enemy, such as the Murrees have proved themselves to be." By whom those reports were made, he does not say. The Military Commissioners condemn Major Clibborn (amongst other things) for having chosen the route by Nufoosk instead of that by Deyrah, placing reliance on a native, who intentionally deceived him, and when "led into the toil," adopting a "most injudicious plan of attack," not attempting to

turn the pass, which, accompanied by a false attack in front, would have enabled him to carry it with little loss. This is a question which it would be presumptuous for civilians to venture to decide; but the sweeping and almost indiscriminate censures conveyed in the Report (which charges Lord Keane himself with being "the remote and original cause of the disaster") induce us at least to suspend our opinion until the Report has undergone the revision of the proper authority. The latest accounts from Bombay show the feelings of the Government respecting the Report itself, and the manner in which it came before the public. The Court has been ordered to re-assemble, and to include the latter subject amongst its topics of consideration. We have inserted, as a matter of curiosity, in our Calcutta intelligence, the conflicting opinions of the press at that presidency, respecting the Report.

The intelligence from China is calculated to cast a cloud upon the most brilliant prospects in other quarters, for it portends an entire failure of the expedition thither. Deeply as we regretted that, by gross mismanagement, and a course of proceeding on our part strongly tinged with injustice towards the Chinese, the question between the two nations should have been brought to the arbitrement of actual hostilities, we still feel mortification and disgrace that the Chinese should, through an act of utter simplicity by our commander, snatch the triumph from our hands; and grief that a gallant army should waste away ingloriously on an unwholesome soil. It is melancholy to think that two such regiments as the Cameronians and the Royal Irish should have been sent to China for no other purpose than to inhale the miasmata of Chusan, and be fed upon bad pork. The officer now in command of the naval part of the expedition is a man of energy and tact; he cannot repair the mischief already done, but he may prevent it from extending further.

At the date of the latest advices, no progress had been made in the negotiations. Keshen, the plenipotentiary, who has united to his functions of imperial commissioner, those of viceroy of the two provinces (lately exercised by the unfortunate Lin), has made demonstrations of his intention to proceed to Macao, where the negotiations are to take place; but it would appear that he does not mean to degrade himself by holding a personal conference with our plenipotentiary. His disavowal of any intentional insult in the affair of the flag-of-truce, and his injunctions upon the Chinese commanders to abstain from all acts of a similar kind, are pledges of his good intentions. The next mail may bring more satisfactory intelligence; but *fugit, interea, fugit irreparabile tempus.*

ON PROFESSOR WILSON'S THEORY RESPECTING THE *PURANAS*.

LETTER IV.

TO THE EDITOR.

I proceed, with reluctance, however, to consider another of Professor Wilson's arguments, in which he infers that the present *Purans* must be modern compilations, because the Jains are mentioned in them. But in my last letter I have shown that, had Professor Wilson read the chapter of the *Kurma Puran* from which he has made a mutilated quotation, he would have observed from the context that the term *Arhata*, contained in it, could not possibly apply to Jina; and in the passage which he quotes from the *Bhagavat*, there is neither proof nor probability that *Arhata* means either Jina or the Jain sect. It is also expressly said in the *Vishnu Puran*, p. 339, the Buddhists "were called Arhatas, from the phrase he (Buddha) had employed, of—*Ye are worthy (Arhatha) of this great doctrine.*" It is singular, therefore, that Professor Wilson should assume, in direct opposition to the authority of the *Puran*, which he has himself translated, that the term *Arhata*, when it occurs as a proper name in the *Purans*, should be considered to apply to Jina, and not to Buddha. But it has been sufficiently proved that Buddha lived in the *sixth century B.C.*; and no argument, therefore, could be founded upon the mention of his name in the *Purans* to prove that not one of the works now extant under the name of *Purans* was written prior to the year 900 A.D.; and on that account, Professor Wilson has too evidently, for the support of his opinion, transferred the term *Arhata* from Buddha, to whom alone it is applied in the *Purans*, to Jina. Professor Wilson, therefore, has not yet proved that the Jains are mentioned in the *Purans*, but the Buddhists are frequently mentioned in those works; and it is, therefore, a strange mode of reasoning to infer that any thing contained in the *Purans* relates to Jina, when it may apply with so much more probability to Vishnu's incarnation, Buddha, from whom the Buddhists, according to the *Purans*, originated.

The preceding remarks, and those contained in my former letters, will evince that Professor Wilson's examination of the *Purans* has been much too incomplete, and that the conclusions which he has drawn from it are much too erroneous, to authorize him to state so positively: "That Brahmans unknown to fame have remodelled some of the Hindu scriptures, especially the *Purans*, cannot reasonably be contested"—and that—"It is possible* that there may have been an earlier class of *Purans*, of which those we now have are but the partial and adulterated representatives." This opinion has been maintained by Lieut. Col. Wilford and Mr. Bentley, and in some measure countenanced by Mr. Colebrooke; but it still remains unsupported by any proof whatever. Professor Wilson argues thus: In the vocabulary of Amara Sinha, written 56 B.C., it is said that a *Puran* is "a treatise on five topics," and in several of the *Purans* it is farther explained what these five topics are; but not one of the *Purans* now extant conforms to that definition—therefore, the present *Purans* cannot be the works which were current under that name in the time of Amara Sinha. This conclusion is farther supported by his affirming only, but not proving, that the present *Purans* inculcate the doctrines of sects of known

* This "It is possible" is singular, for much of Professor Wilson's reasoning depends on the fact that the original *Purans* were current in the time of Amara Sinha.

modern origin, and that "circumstances are mentioned or alluded to (in the *Purans*), or references to authorities are made, or legends narrated, or places particularized, of which the comparatively recent date is indisputable."

Such is the state of the question. On the first two of these points I have perhaps already said more than sufficient, and the only point, therefore, which remains to be considered is, whether there is any internal evidence contained in the *Purans* now extant, which proves that each and all of those works are modern compilations. I cannot place so much reliance on my own examination of the *Purans* as to affirm that there is not; but no passages containing such internal evidence have been yet produced; and, were even passages bearing a modern appearance produced, the dates of the circumstances mentioned in them could not be determined. For the *Purans* contain no dates, and there exists not any biographical, topographical, chronological, or historical work which would afford the means of fixing the date when in India a place of pilgrimage first acquired sacredness, when a temple was first erected, when a distinguished character lived, when a king reigned, or when an ancient sect, philosophical or religious, was founded, or when it became extinct. All the circumstances and events mentioned in the *Purans*, from which an inference with respect to their date might be drawn, are of precisely the same kind as the temples in Orissa, from the mention of which in the *Brahma Puran* Professor Wilson infers the modern date of that work; for it is not only necessary to prove that those temples were built in modern times, but it must be farther proved that, previous to their erection, no temples ever existed in India of the same names and in the same situations. In the quotation, also, from the *Kurma Puran*, contained in my second letter, is mentioned a *Vama Shastra*, and there is at this day a sect named *Vama Yamachari*; but, as the *Puran* gives no description of the *Vama Shastra*, on what grounds can it be reasonably supposed that this is actually the same as the *Tantras* of the *left-handed* sect of the *Shaktas*? In all such cases, it is evident that coincidence merely in name is no proof that the name must necessarily apply to the modern temple or sect; and consequently, its applicability must be proved before a mere name can be admitted as any proof that the *Purans* are modern compilations. It is equally evident that, as the *Purans* contain no dates, and as there are no books to refer to for an illustration of their contents, so far is the recent date of any particular circumstance mentioned in them from being indisputable, that, on the contrary, every adaptation of an occurrence or event mentioned in the *Purans* to a date must depend solely and entirely on conjecture. No circumstances, therefore, are mentioned in the *Purans*, the precise or even approximate date of which can be indisputably fixed, or even fixed at all; and it must hence follow, that those works do not contain any internal evidence which proves their recent composition.

Professor Wilson's supposition, however, that the *Purans* have been remodelled by the Brahmins, rests entirely on the farther supposition, that circumstances are mentioned in those works, of which the comparatively recent date is indisputable. But I have examined in vain the remarks contained in the preface to the translation of the *Vishnu Puran*, in order to ascertain what the precise opinion is which Professor Wilson means to express with respect to the genuineness and antiquity of the *Purans*, as now extant. He maintains that the whole of the *Bhagavat* was written by Vopadeva—that the compilation of the *Vamana* may have amused the leisure of some Brahman of Benares—that the *Agni* and *Brahma Vairavarta* have no claims to be regarded as *Purans*—and that the *Lainga* is more of a ritual than a *Puran*; and he thus gives

approximate dates to nine of the *Purans*, the dates of the other nine being nearer to or remoter from the earliest date mentioned.

<i>Markandeya</i> ...	9th or 10th century.	<i>Bhagavat</i>	12th — century.
<i>Lainga</i>	9th or 10th „	<i>Brahma</i>	13th or 14th „
<i>Vishnu</i>	11th or 12th „	<i>Vamana</i>	14th or 15th „
<i>Padma</i> *	12th — 16th „	<i>Naradiya</i>	16th or 17th „
<i>Varaha</i>	12th „		

But, although Professor Wilson thus expressly ascribes the original composition of two of the *Purans* to two individuals, and seems to intimate that several of the other *Purans* were composed in the same manner, he yet seems to suppose that the groundwork of the present *Purans* was the eighteen ancient *Purans*, for he speaks of “the strong internal evidence which ALL of them afford of an intermixture of *unauthorized* and comparatively modern ingredients.” He even remarks that “the identity of the legends in many of the *Purans*, and still more the identity of the words—for in several of them long passages are literally the same—is a sufficient proof that they must have been copied either from some other similar work, or from some common prior original.” To argue against such inconsistencies and contradictions is quite out of the question; but it is evident that, if the composition and compilation of the present *Purans* by eighteen different persons occupied eight centuries, those works could not also have been remodelled by the Brahmans for sectarian purposes—and that, if their groundwork was the ancient *Purans*, not one of them could be the original composition of a modern writer—and that, if such was not their groundwork, it is utterly incredible that eighteen different persons, living at long intervals of time from each other, and while the Muhammadans were extending their dominions over the greatest part of India, should produce eighteen works, in which the legends are identical and long passages are literally the same. The supposition, also, that an aggregate of 1,600,000 lines, spread over an extent of a million of square miles, should have been remodelled, whether by the Brahmans or any other persons, on one uniform plan, seems to be an absolute impossibility; and the motive assigned for such remodelling—sectarial imposture—is at once disproved by the simple facts that not one of the *Purans* inculcates sectarian doctrines, and that the *exclusive* worshippers of Vishnu, or of Shiva, or of any other deity, have always formed in India but a small portion of the whole population.

There is, however, a difficulty which embarrasses the decision of this question; for not only in several of the *Purans* are the names of all the eighteen specified, but in most of them the narrator is requested to repeat the *Puran* about to be related expressly by name. Professor Wilson, therefore, correctly remarks, that “the identity of the legends in many of the *Purans*, and still more the identity in words—for in several of them long passages are literally the same—is a sufficient proof that in all cases they must be copied from some other similar work, or from a common and prior original.” The internal evidence, however, of the *Purans* fully proves that they have not been copied from each other, and this identity, therefore, must have been derived from one common original; but there is nothing improbable in supposing that, previous to the *Purans* being committed to writing in their present state, *four or five centuries prior to the Christian era*; numerous legends and traditions relating to the modes of worship and the doctrines of the Hindu religion had, in remote times, been formed, preserved, and transmitted by oral communication

* Professor Wilson remarks that the different portions of this *Puran* are, in all probability, as many different works, and the above dates, therefore, apply to different portions of the whole work.

only.* When, therefore, eighteen different persons in different parts of India collected together those legends and traditions, and committed them to writing, the greatest similarity would necessarily exist in the eighteen works, and the same legend and tradition would often be selected for insertion, and consequently often expressed in the same, or nearly the same, words. The existence, therefore, of "a common prior original," so far from being an argument against the genuineness and antiquity of the present *Purans*, should, on the contrary, be considered as a decisive proof that those works are essentially in the same state as that in which they were first committed to writing. Because, in their present state, each of the *Purans* is a collection of legends, traditions, and rituals, and not a work systematically written; and it must hence be evident that such collections could have been made only at a time when such traditional lore was fresh in the memory of the Brahmans. The present state, therefore, of the *Purans* now extant, in which the most important legends, and even the origin of the deities, are related in a discordant manner—though not in such a manner as in the least affects the perfect homogeneity of the Hindu religion—is alone a strong proof that those works have undergone no alteration since they were first committed to writing; for, as those discordancies have been allowed to remain, it is most probable that religious scruples have prevented the Brahmans from subsequently giving uniformity to their religious system.

But to the suppositions that the present *Purans* are modern compilations, written between the eighth and seventeenth centuries, the existence of "a common and prior original" becomes an insuperable objection; for it is highly improbable that such legends and traditions as are contained in the *Purans* were then current; and, even admitting that they were, it is quite incredible that, in the disturbed state of India, and decay of Sanscrit learning, during that period, eighteen different persons should produce eighteen works, in which not only the legends are identical, but long passages literally the same. It may, however, be said, that the eighteen ancient *Purans* were then extant, or at least that fragments of them were still preserved. I shall not here repeat what I have already said respecting the incredibility of the suppositions that the Brahmans have suppressed the ancient *Purans* and substituted in their place the works now bearing that name, or that the Brahmans of all India have received in the place of the ancient *Purans* the acknowledged works of eighteen obscure individuals. On this point, also, it is impossible to ascertain what the opinion of Professor Wilson is; for in one part of that preface he appears to admit distinctly that each of the ancient *Purans* was extant until it was superseded by the present *Puran*, but in other parts he has argued at length to prove that the present *Purans* cannot be the same works which were current in the time of Amara Sinha. Since, therefore, Professor Wilson has thus adopted two contradictory suppositions in order to account for what he supposes to be the spuriousness of the present *Purans*, it must be evident that he has completely failed in proving that the present *Purans* are not genuine. But the levity and irreflection with which Professor Wilson has decided against the genuineness and antiquity of those works will be best judged of from these remarks:—"No weight can be attached to the specification of the eighteen names, for they are always complete; each *Puran* enumerates all. Which is the last? which had the opportunity of naming its seventeen predecessors,

* Such is the manner in which instruction is communicated amongst the Brahmans, even at this day; and it is an immemorial tradition, that the *Purans* were thus transmitted. In the *Vishnu Puran*, for instance, Parasara thus replies to Maitreya:—"Now truly all that was told me formerly by Vasishtha and by the wise Pulastya"—"I will relate to you the whole, even all you have asked."

and adding itself? The argument proves too much. There can be little doubt that the list has been inserted, upon the authority of tradition, either by some improving transcriber, or by the compiler of a work more recent than the eighteen genuine *Puranas*.* Professor Wilson extends the compilation of the present *Purans* over eight centuries, and therefore, in order to get rid of the objection to this supposition which results from each *Puran* containing the names of all the eighteen, he thinks it quite sufficient to observe, that this specification has been inserted by some improving transcriber—he must mean, of course, after the last of the present *Purans* was written—that is, after the seventeenth century. Thus supposition is supported by supposition, and thus all Professor Wilson's reasoning to prove that the present *Purans* are modern compilations depends entirely on gratuitous assumptions and groundless assertions.

Whether, however, complete works bearing the same names existed previous to the present *Purans* being committed to writing is a question which admits not of decision. That the names of all the eighteen *Purans* were previously known seems unquestionable, and it would therefore appear most probable that these names had belonged to works which had preceded the present *Purans*; but the internal evidence of the present *Purans* proves that they are rather collections of legends, traditions, and rituals, than works systematically written; for they are entirely deficient in arrangement, and the subjects treated of in them have no farther connexion with each other than that they all contribute to inculcate and illustrate some of the tenets and doctrines of the Hindu religion. It is possible, however, that more ancient *Purans* may have existed, which, from various circumstances during their transmission by oral communication only, were no longer in a complete state when the present *Purans* were committed to writing; and that such fragments of them as were at that time preserved have been incorporated in the present *Purans*, to which also the names of the ancient works have been given. But the decision of this question is of no importance; because it is proved that works bearing the names of the *Purans* were current in India in the century prior to the Christian era, and there is not the slightest reason for supposing that those works have not been preserved until the present day, in the same manner as other Sanscrit manuscripts of the same period have been preserved. From the notices, also, which occur in Greek writers, it appears highly probable that the very same system of religion, which is described in the *Purans*, prevailed in India at the time of Alexander's invasion; and it may therefore be justly concluded, that the *Purans* had received their present form four or five centuries prior to the Christian era. Even Professor Wilson remarks: "But the same internal testimony furnishes proof equally decisive of the anterior existence of ancient materials; and it is, therefore, as idle as it is irrational to dispute the antiquity or authenticity of the greater portion of the contents of the *Purans*, in the face of abundant positive and circumstantial evidence of

* Professor Wilson observes that the objection to the modern composition of the *Shri Bhagavat* is rebutted by there being another *Puran* to which the name applies, the *Devi Bhagavat*. But all his remarks on this point are entirely misplaced and unnecessary, because the mere perusal of the *Devi Bhagavat* will at once show that it is decidedly and avowedly a Tantrika work, for in the 26th chapter of the 3rd skand is contained a description of the *Kumari Puja*, or worship of the virgin. I possess a copy of this work in twelve skands, which appears to be complete.

What, also, does Professor Wilson here mean by *genuine Purans*? He denies that the *Purans* current in the time of Amara Sinha are now extant, but he has not attempted to explain how long it was that they continued current after that time, nor the time and manner in which they subsequently became extinct; and yet in discussing a point relating to the present *Purans*, he seems to speak of them as if they were the genuine *Purans*. To elicit, therefore, either meaning or consistency out of such remarks is evidently quite impossible!

the prevalence of the doctrines which they teach, the currency of the legends which they narrate, and the integrity of the institutions which they describe, at least three centuries before the Christian era." But it must be evident that these remarks are totally irreconcilable with what Professor Wilson elsewhere observes: "At the same time, the *Purans* may be acquitted of subservience to any but sectarial imposture. They were pious frauds for temporary purposes."

It hence clearly appears that, in contending for the modern compilation of the present *Purans*, Professor Wilson was influenced by a preconceived opinion, the erroneousness of which he would not admit; but that, in thus forcibly maintaining the antiquity of the greater portion of the contents of those works, he was irresistibly compelled to yield to the convincing proof which their internal evidence presents of the genuineness and antiquity of the *Purans* as now extant. I have, also, sufficiently shewn in these letters, that the present *Purans* do neither inculcate sectarial doctrines, nor indicate in any manner that they are an intermixture of ancient and modern ingredients; but that, on the contrary, they exhibit, throughout an aggregate of 1,600,000 lines, the utmost uniformity in the general description of legends, traditions, modes of worship, and doctrines. It must, consequently, be most reasonable to conclude, that the *Purans* now extant received their present form four or five centuries prior to the Christian era, and that since then they have undergone no alteration whatever; rather than that they are works which, for the purpose of sectarial imposture, either have been remodelled by the Brahmans since the Christian era, or which have been written by eighteen obscure individuals between the eighth and seventeenth centuries.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 30th October, 1840.

VANS KENNEDY.

LINES FROM THE NIGARISTAN.

نظم

دنیا که دشمن است خدا را و بنده را
معشوقه اهلای و ابنای روزگار
خواهی که یار و دوست بود خلق و خالق
با او مدار صحبت رو دست ازو بدار

HINDU WOMEN.

ON the 12th March, 1838, a meeting of native young gentlemen, convened by a circular, was held in the hall of the Sanscrit College, Calcutta, with the view of forming an association to promote a love of study by them, and the diffusion of knowledge amongst their countrymen. About three hundred individuals attended, when it was resolved to establish a "Society for the acquisition of General Knowledge." The plan of the Society is that of holding monthly meetings, at which discourses (written or spoken) are delivered on any subject chosen by the lecturer (except religion), after which other members may express their sentiments thereupon. A selection of the discourses delivered since the formation of the Society has been made by a committee, and published.* Amongst the number is a "Sketch of the Condition of Hindu Women," by Mohesh Chunder Deb, which is not only curious as a specimen of native composition, but valuable as an unimpeachable testimony to the baneful effects of polygamy, by one who, in this discourse, reminds his audience that he is only relating "what passes under their eyes every day and hour of their existence, within the precincts of their own domiciles."

"I need not tell you," observes Mohesh Chunder, "that personal or intellectual accomplishments are of secondary moment to our parents. Whatever be the physical or mental recommendations of a youth, they are scarcely taken into account, if unaccompanied by that most important qualification, *Kul*. This is a requisite of supreme importance, and every consideration of beauty and worth is sacrificed to it. Thus the ugliest and the most misshapen beings are united to the loveliest and the most graceful creatures, as well as the gentlest and the most amiable dispositions are joined to the sourest and the most disagreeable tempers. The result of these incongruous matches is, that absence of all conjugal love, and consequently of domestic felicity, which is so universally observable amongst the natives. It is, however, the women that are by far the greatest sufferers from these ill-assorted marriages. When the grievance is on the side of the men, they resort to various means to indemnify themselves. The world is open to them; they can seek enjoyment abroad; they have recourse to licentious gratification, which is, however, not confined solely to those who have been unhappy in their marriage. I may here remark, by the way, that this circumstance is independently a source of bitter suffering to the women. You cannot but be too painfully aware of the general prevalence of that most detestable crime, adultery, the avowed practice and open toleration of which strikingly marks the utter degeneration of our country. Happy or unhappy in their nuptials, there is not perhaps one in a thousand of our countrymen who preserves the sanctity of the marriage-bed. They know that their wives are poor, helpless creatures; the voice of their complaint cannot reach beyond those walls that confine them; they, therefore, tyrannize over them with unrelenting cruelty; they even not unfrequently strip them of their ornaments, to support the expenses of their debaucheries, and whenever these weak and unfortunate beings venture upon remonstrance, they are either answered by volleys of abuse or cudgelled into silence. Thus they have no other alternative than that of

* The subjects of these discourses will be seen in our Asiatic Intelligence, p. 1.

patiently suffering all those grievous wrongs which they cannot redress. I leave you, gentlemen, to conceive the evils which a treatment so brutal, to use the softest epithet, is calculated to produce. Suffice it for me to observe, that it gives rise to numberless miseries and crimes, the least of which is capable of rendering existence burthensome, and endangering the immortality of the soul. But to pursue the thread of my discourse. There is another practice which compensates to the men for an unfortunate marriage. It is sanctioned by their religion, though it is in direct opposition against the manifest design of nature, and certainly criminal in the eyes of purer and more refined ethics. In Europe, it is condemned both by the laws of God and man. The shastras concede to the men the privilege of wedding more than one woman. They often take advantage of this invidious right, not only on the score of connubial infelicity, but from various other motives, such as passion, prejudice, and the like. There is no creature more impatient of a rival than woman; the very idea of sharing the affections of her husband with another is gall and wormwood to her; it stirs up the worst passions of her soul, and brings into play all the energies of her mind; it fires her with invincible hatred against her competitor, and, subduing the softer qualities of her sex, breathes into her a degree of fierceness which is foreign to her nature; it inspired a queen of England with implacable malice, and arming her with a dagger and bowl, led her to seek her gentle foe, the fair Rosamond, through all the intricate labyrinths of a mazy wood. Yet our countrymen too often forget the impossibility of reconciling two rivals to each other, and making them live in harmony under the same roof. They render their homes a scene of perpetual discord, and thus banish all domestic peace and happiness. It is impossible that they should be able to regard both their wives with the same degree of love and attention; and even if they were to divide their affections equally between them, who would be satisfied with a half for a whole heart? Still, however, this would mitigate much of the evil of polygamy. But the case is otherwise: they generally doat upon one, and consign the other to absolute neglect. Thus the animosity which naturally subsists between them is aggravated in a tenfold degree, and they frequently meet like birds of prey, and tear each other's face and tresses. If their husband be a weak and effeminate being, they let loose the fiends of rage, malice, and jealousy; but if he is manly, his favourite spouse invariably proves victorious in every contest. Thus subdued, and subject to the taunts and the contumely of her proud and triumphant rival, nay, too generally denied the very comforts of life, the slighted wife is placed in a forlorn situation, and pines in misery. Under such an aggravation of misfortune, can it then be wondered at that her untutored mind frequently loses a sense of its dignity, steps beyond the boundaries of modesty and innocence, and ultimately becomes enthralled to vice? Urged by a feeling of revenge against her husband, and led by hope of bettering her condition, she places her affections upon another, and indulges in unlawful pleasures. Thus she is driven through despair to lead a life of shame and dishonour, and to ruin her eternal happiness. Some of our countrywomen, however, are endowed with extraordinary patience, and exert, be it spoken to their honour, a remarkable degree of long-suffering; they bear up against their evil lot with stoical fortitude. But, alas! these, too, oftentimes commit a deed which consigns their souls to everlasting perdition. The good graces of her husband are every thing to a Hindu woman in this world. If she then becomes to him an object of hatred and indifference, what is it that there remains to endear life to her? When, therefore, every prospect on this side

of eternity is dark to her, and not a ray of sunshine remains to cheer the gloom and hopelessness of her condition, her power of endurance becomes exhausted, and she flies to the presence of her Maker uncalled. Such are the disastrous consequences that too often flow from the practice of polygamy."

HINDŪSTĀNĪ GHAZAL.

BY JURAT.

جرات کي غزل

پهرتا هون تجھ بغیر مین هوکي دوانه هو بهو
 شهر بشهر ده بده خانه بخانه کو بکو
 چپوڻي وه کس طرح سي دل آه هوا هو جو اسیر
 زلف بزلف خم بخم پیچ بپیچ مو بمو
 روئي هین دم جو توحه کر پهنچي هین اشک چشم تر
 بحر به بحر یم به یم دجله بدجله جو بجو
 وای نصیب ایک شب اُس سي هوي نه آه هم
 دست بدست لب لب سینہ بسینہ رو برو
 اُسکي تلاش مین سدا پهرتي هین هم پُر اضرار
 بام بام در بدر کوچه بکوچه سو بسو
 پالا بغل مین جسکو مین هوئي لگا وه مجھسي دل
 مشت بمشت سر بسر کله بکله دو بدو
 دیکھا چمن مین جرات اب جلوه عیان کي یار کا
 شاخ بشاخ گل بگل غنچه بغنچه بو بمو

WOOD'S "JOURNEY TO THE OXUS."*

THE march of geographical science, advancing in the van of commercial enterprize, or following in the rear of war, is rapidly dispersing the agreeable reveries in which fiction and tradition once indulged respecting remote regions of the earth, and will soon leave no resting-place for romance and fable. The sources of the great rivers of the old world, the Nile and the Niger, the Brahmaputra and the Ganges, the Indus and the Oxus, which were till within a few years shrouded in solemn mystery, are now opened to the curiosity of modern geographers. Balkh, the "mother of cities;" Samarcand, "Temir's throne;" the altars of Alexander, and the relics of Babylon, are becoming, as it were, near neighbours of our own territories in India. Less than half a century ago, the Indus was regarded as a distant and almost impassable barrier, especially to our Hindu subjects; regiments of our sepoy's now pass and repass the dreaded river, and a Mohamedan merchant has even launched a steam trading-vessel upon its waters. To this incident may be remotely attributed the work before us.

The opening of the Indus for the purposes of trade, by the treaties formed by our Government, induced Aga Mahomed Hakim, a Persian merchant of Bombay, to purchase a steam-boat, of ten-horse power, the command of which was accepted (with the permission of Government) by Lieutenant Wood, of the Indian Navy, who, in October, 1835, had "the proud satisfaction of unfurling our country's flag on the Indus from the first steam-boat that ever floated upon its celebrated waters." Upon his return from this commercial expedition, he was employed by Government in noting the periodical rise of the Indus, the spread of its inundation, and the changes of its channels; and in November, 1836, being appointed an assistant to the commercial mission of Sir Alexander (then Captain) Burnes into Affghanistan *viâ* the Indus, one of the objects of that mission, namely, to ascend that river from its mouth to Attock, was entrusted to Lieut. Wood.

Entering the Hujamri branch, the party reached Vikkar (one of the two ports of Sind), and here they exchanged their sea-going boats for the Sindian *dūndī*, or river-craft. Mr. Wood endeavours to identify the route of Alexander's fleet, but it is hopeless, in such a river as the Indus, the channels of which are perpetually altering (destroying land-marks, and confusing the rights of property), to rely on the most probable theory. Not only does the river seek new channels, but the banks frequently fall in; and these occurrences are so common, that one, witnessed by Lieut. Wood, which engulfed houses and property, scarcely excited surprise to those whose very lives were in jeopardy. "When the waters of the Indus are low," he says, "the noise caused by the tumbling in of its banks occurs so frequently as to become a characteristic of this river; during the silence of the night, the ear is assailed by what at first might be mistaken for the continued

* A Personal Narrative of a Journey to the Source of the River Oxus, by the Route of the Indus, Kabul, and Badakshan; performed under the sanction of the Supreme Government of India, in the years 1836, 1837, and 1838. By LIEUT. JOHN WOOD, of the East-India Company's Navy. London, 1841. Murray.

discharge of artillery; two, three, and even four reports are often heard within the minute, and even thirteen have been counted in that short space of time." The valley of the Indus south of the mountains is aptly described as "a mud-basin, undergoing continual change."

In the journey through Sindé, the mission hired some Beloochees, of the Jokiyah tribe, as an escort, whose conduct justified the confidence reposed in them. And here Mr. Wood interposes a few words on behalf of the Beloochee tribes, who have been so unmercifully branded with contumelious epithets in the Indian journals. He distinguishes between the offence of plundering an invading army's commissariat and that of robbing the merchant or traveller, who may safely appeal to the honour of the Beloochees. Moreover, where clanship prevails, the chief, and not his men, is responsible for the actions of the tribe.

The mission remained about a fortnight at Hyderabad, and after accompanying the ameer, Noor Mahomed Khan, in a hunting and hawking party, the mission divided, Captain Burnes proceeding by land, and Lieut. Wood up the Indus.

The towns on the banks of the river have little attraction to visitors; Hala and Khodabad are scarcely exceptions. The soil and the elements are destructive of architecture. The only buildings in tolerable preservation at Khodabad are the *tombs* of the Talpoors. The magnificence and wealth of Sehwan have passed away, and little now remains but the ruins of its ancient castle. Shikarpoor, Mr. Wood says, did not answer the expectations he had formed from its commercial importance and connexions: the large houses of its wealthy Hindu merchants constituted its only distinction from the other towns of Sindé. Whilst they were here, a *mela*, or fair, was held in the dry bed of the Sindé canal, in honour of the periodical rise of the Indus.

From B'hkur to Mittun Kote, the western bank of the Indus is in the possession of plundering tribes, and from Larkhana upwards, the insecurity of property is indicated by the defences in the villages—walls, or a strong mud fort. The predatory tribes are nominally subject to Khyrpoor, the ruler of which dare take no steps to put down the system of pillage. On reaching Mittun Kote, Lieut. Wood was summoned to join Capt. Burnes at Ahmedpoor, and he accompanied him to Bhawulpoor; thence they proceeded to Ooch, on the Sutlej, descending the Chenab to Mittun Kote, at the confluence of the Punjab streams with the Indus.

Mr. Wood here makes some remarks upon the descriptions of this river given by Arrian and by recent authors; that of the Greek writer contains, in his opinion, "all the evidence of a truthful narration." The proper channel of the stream has been over-estimated, even by Burnes; "there is no known river in either hemisphere," observes Lieut. Wood, "discharging even half the quantity of water that the Indus does, which is not superior for navigable purposes to this far-famed stream." Proper vessels are now upon the Indus, and its capabilities for steam-navigation will be made the most of; but the native craft of the river is, probably, the best adapted to its peculiar-

rities, and to the trade of which it will soon become the channel. One of the peculiarities of the Indus was witnessed whilst Mr. Wood was at Dhera Ghazi Khan, on the west bank—a place admirably situated for a trading emporium. From the day of his arrival (30th May) to the 6th June, the river rose slowly an inch and a half a day, and had attained a width of 2,274 yards; on the night of the 6th, it fell eighteen inches, its bed, next morning, being one confused mass of sand-banks, the principal channel having shrunk to 259 yards. He attributes the rapid subsidence of the stream to the escape of a large body of water by breaking through or overflowing some high natural embankment, where the level of the river was above that of the inland country.

At Dhera Ismael Khan, Mr. Wood left Capt. Burnes' party, and started for Kalabagh, on the 2nd July, along the west bank of the Indus. The tracking of the boat was interrupted by the projection of a mountain-chain into the river, where are the ruins of the old castle of Kaffir-kote, equally remarkable for its strange site and massive architecture, which is evidently the work of a different race, or a different society, from that of which the present inhabitants have any recollection. At length they reached Kalabagh, romantically situated in a gorge of the great salt range through which the Indus rushes into the plain.

The season at which the party voyaged up the river was that of its periodical rise. Its appearance from Mittun Kote to Kalabagh, where it emerges from the mountains, is varied. "At some places, so diffused was the stream, that from a boat in its centre no land could be discovered save the islands upon its surface and the mountains upon its western shore." The islands are inhabited during the season when the river is low, and when it rises, the tenants, thus dislodged, quickly transport their cattle, furniture, and even the materials of their houses, to the shore.

Kalabagh stands on the southern face of the salt range, just in the gorge by which the Indus enters upon the plain; it is excessively hot; but for the facility of bathing (which is so much used, that the inhabitants of the borders of the Indus are almost amphibious), the heat would be intolerable. The Hindus in these regions differ considerably from those of Hindustan, being less fettered by religious observances, and assimilating more to the Mahomedans.

At this place Mr. Wood made preparations for ascending the stream to Attock. The boatmen reported its upward navigation impracticable at that season; but having chosen a strong boat, without masts or sails (called a *duggah*), he, with great difficulty, obtained a crew, of thirty-seven men, to take her no further than Mukkud, twenty miles. Here he procured a fresh crew, but found it fruitless to attempt to reach Attock by the river; accordingly, he proceeded by land, making a detour to avoid the lands of the Sagri Patans, who are unfriendly to the Sikhs, whose guests the party were. Arrived at Attock, he prepared to descend the river to Kalabagh, which proved a perilous undertaking, and was only accomplished by the skill and nerve of the boatmen, who guided the little vessel through

whirlpools and eddies of the most dangerous character, formed by the immense volume of water being pent up by mountains, obstructed by huge boulders, and turned sharply round projecting bluffs of rock, the current being nine miles an hour. "From the middle of May to September, the upward voyage may be pronounced impracticable; the downward voyage may be performed at all seasons of the year, although not without risk when the river is full."

From Kalabagh, Mr. Wood proceeded through the lands of the Bungi Kyl into the territories of Kohat, in order to join the mission at Peshawur. These Bungi Kyl are a tribe of Affghan origin, of thievish propensities and vagabond life, living chiefly on the west banks of the Indus, the opposite side being the principal scene of their depredations. They are not cruel, and their hospitality is a safeguard to the stranger. The plain of Kohat, about seven miles in diameter, is a fine country, and susceptible of the highest cultivation. The town of Kohat is a paltry-looking place, containing about two thousand souls. From hence Mr. Wood made an excursion into the Kuttock country, to see the sulphur mines and naphtha springs.

The town of Peshawur, as well as the surrounding plain, he says, bears witness to the violence and oppression of the Sikhs: "In whatever direction the eye is turned, it rests upon uncultivated fields and half-tenanted villages." At the period of Mr. Elphinstone's visit, the plain of Peshawur was highly peopled and cultivated, and one of the richest portions of the Cabul dominions. "Never," observes Mr. Elphinstone, "was a spot of the same extent better peopled; the uncultivated parts of the land were covered with a thick elastic sod, that, perhaps, never was equalled but in England; the greater part was highly cultivated."

The intercourse which our author had with the Sikhs, who were very friendly, did not give him so favourable an opinion of them, as he entertained for the poor, though honest, Affghans, or even the fierce Khyberees, who have a deep-rooted hatred of the arrogant followers of Nanak. The presence of a British agent, however, was equally acceptable to people of opposite creeds and hostile feelings, Hindus, Mahomedans, and the votaries of Nanak. Capt. Burnes, on his departure from Peshawur, in traversing the Khyber Pass, boldly trusted his party to a Khybree escort, and had no reason to repent confiding in the honour of thieves. The fort of Ali Masjid, in the Pass, was commanded by a person named Rattray, styling himself a "Lieut.-Colonel," a singular character, "devoid of principle, but clever and well-informed."

On debouching from the Khyber Pass, the mission proceeded through the country of the Sufeid Koh, called Nanjnahar, or "Nine Rivers," in which many sweet vallies relieve and diversify the stony and barren soil. The inhabitants were employed in cultivating these oases; every spot capable of cultivation from Khyber to Cabul is turned over by the plough or spade. On reaching the latter city, the mission was cordially received by Dost Mahomed Khan. Mr. Wood describes this celebrated man as about forty-five, yet looking worn-out and aged; his frame is large and bony,

and all his features are strongly marked, with a general expression of sternness in them, but they are lighted by eyes of peculiar brilliancy and intelligence.

From Cabul, the party made an excursion into the Koh Daman, which has been recently the scene of Sir R. Sale's successes against the ex-ameer, and is more familiarly known as the Kohistan, or valley of Cabul. At the upper end of the Koh Daman, on its eastern side, is the Reig-Rawan, or moving sand, of which Mr. Wood does not speak with much admiration. He considers the secret of the sound produced, which is like the roll of a distant drum, as that of the whispering gallery.

An embassy having been sent from Kunduz by Murad Ali Beg, to solicit the aid of an English doctor to relieve the chief's brother, Mohamed Beg, who was suffering under ophthalmia, the late Dr. Lord was despatched, as well as Lieut. Wood, with the Uzbek ambassador. In their journey across the Hindu Koh, they suffered severely from the cold and snow. The mountaineers, armed to the teeth, were restrained from plundering them only by the knowledge that they were guests of Cabul and Kunduz. The Kohistanes, or hill men, subsist principally on a flour made from the unripe fruit of the mulberry tree, which is cultivated in terraces on the scanty soil up the mountain sides, and is to them what the date is to the Arabs. Being foiled in an attempt to proceed by the Purwan Pass, the party went by Bameean, and traversed the Kamurd valley and the country of the Hazaras. They arrived at Kunduz on the 4th December.

Murad Beg received his guests graciously in durbar, in an apartment thirty feet by fifteen; the begs were seated in rows on one side, and on the other was Murad Beg, his legs carelessly stretched on a coloured felt, and leaning on a large silken pillow. The capital of this Uzbek chief is a wretched place. Its fixed population is contained in 500 or 600 mud hovels, intermixed with straw-built sheds and Uzbek tents. The fortress, according to Mr. Wood, is merely a mound, strengthened by a dilapidated mud wall and dry ditch; whereas Sir A. Burnes represents it as a place of strength, and the wall as built of sun-dried brick. "The appearance of Kunduz," adds the former, "accords with the habits of an Uzbek; and by its meanness, poverty, and filth, may be estimated the moral worth of its inhabitants." Murad Beg, Mr. Wood describes as a man of splendid talents, to which he unites good common sense. His own tribe are devotedly attached to him; his authority is absolute, and he is often needlessly severe.

From Kunduz, Mr. Wood started on an excursion to Badakshan and the Oxus. In this journey, our traveller came upon the track of Marco Polo, and he furnishes strong testimony to the authenticity and truth of the narrative of that much-decried Venetian. Leaving Kunduz, he crossed an open plain encircled on all sides by mountains, except on the north, where the Oxus flows. The land is moist, misty, and unwholesome, but might be easily drained. Behind Khana-i-bad rises the isolated Koh Ueber, which divides the plains of Kunduz and Talikhan, and is an object of superstition,

the people believing that the mountain was transported from Hindustan. Talikhan is the next place in importance to Kunduz. Here a market was held, which had much the appearance of an English fair.

They now crossed the Kokcha, and entered Badakshan, consisting of mountainous steepes where the snow lay, and occasional green valleys. The population was scanty; the dreary appearance of winter was seldom enlivened by the sight of man or beast. Jerm, though the largest place in Badakshan, is little more than a cluster of scattered hamlets, containing about 1,500 souls.

From this place, Mr. Wood started (with the permission of the governor) for the ruby and lapis lazuli mines, and to trace the Amu or Oxus to its source. The deposit of lapis lazuli occurs in the valley of the Kokcha, where the mountains are on both sides high and naked. The entrance to the mines is on the face of the mountain, about 1,500 feet above the level of the stream. The formation of the mountain is of black and white limestone, unstratified, but veined. The mine is entered by a shaft, leading to a gallery; the lapis lazuli is extracted by softening the rock by fire, and knocking off flakes with hammers, till the stone is discovered, which is detached by crow-bars from the matrix. The ruby mines, which Mr. Wood was unable to reach, are twenty miles from Ish-kashm, on the Oxus, in a district called Gharan, and on the right bank of the river. The mountain containing them is either red sandstone or limestone, largely impregnated with magnesia. The mines are easily worked, the operation being more like digging a hole in sand than quarrying rocks. The rubies are found under a seam or whitish blotch; each ruby is always encased in a round nodule of considerable size. The mines have not been worked since Badakshan fell into the hands of the present Kunduz chief, who sold the inhabitants of the district (five hundred families) into slavery, as a more profitable disposal of them than that of employing their labour in working the mines. These people were Sheah Mahomedans.

Lieut. Wood now applied himself, in spite of the remonstrances and croakings of his native guide, a Tajik, to his journey to the source of the Oxus. Proceeding up the valley of this river, the mountains of Shakh Durah on their left, and those of Chitral on their right, both rising to a vast height, their summits crowned with perpetual snow, they reached the village of Ishtarak, in the midst of a heavy snow storm. It is built amongst fractured pieces of the neighbouring mountains. A boy was holding a yak, or kash-gow, before a door, with its bridle in his hand, and the owner (a Kirghiz female) suffered our traveller to mount it, to try its paces. The lady was as remarkable an object as her palfrey. She was diminutive, but strong and active, with rosy cheeks and a Chinese countenance; she wore some half-dozen petticoats under a showy blue-striped gown, sitting close to her person, and held by a stout leather belt round the waist, whilst a high, white, starched tiara crowned her head. She took the bridle of the yak, and vaulted astride into the saddle. The yak is to the inhabitants of Tibet and Pamir what the rein-deer is to the Laplander: where a man

can walk, a yak may be ridden. They cannot live but in a very low temperature, and they find their food under the snow.

Mr. Wood learned at Ishtakh that the valley of the Oxus, for some distance upwards, was uninhabited; he accordingly set off for Kundut, the capital of Shah Turai's country, the monarch of fifteen families, which was reached after a cold ride of forty miles, and our traveller had to be paraded round the fire to disprove the assertion of a certain fakir from Jumbo, that the Feringis were a nation of dwarfs. The houses at Kundut are "clustered about the fort like so many cells in a bee-hive;" they have holes in the roof to give vent to the smoke and admit the sun, the rays of which indicate the divisions of the day. In prosecution of his journey up the valley, Mr. Wood encountered a Kirghiz encampment, the horde consisting of one hundred families, possessing one thousand camels, of the noble Bactrian breed. The arrival of the stranger brought forth the male inmates of every tent, which was made of coarse dun-coloured felts. "More rugged, weather-beaten faces I had never seen," Mr. Wood says; "they had, however, the hue of health; their small sunken eyes were just visible, peeping from beneath fur caps." The interior of the tents surprised him by an air of tidiness and comfort. "In the middle of the floor, upon a bright iron tripod, stood a huge Russian cauldron, beneath which glowed a cheerful fire, which a ruddy-cheeked spruce damsel kept feeding with fuel, and occasionally throwing a lump of ice into her cookery." In one tent, the children were conning their lessons under the eye of an aged Mullah; some were learning to write, by tracing letters upon a black board with a bit of chalk, while others hummed over the torn leaves of well-thumbed *Korans*.

At Kila Panj, 'Five Hillocks,' the party crossed the Oxus, the current being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. The valley continued level, about a mile wide, grassy in some places, though far from fertile. It terminates at Issar, in lat. $37^{\circ} 2' 10''$ N., ten thousand feet above the sea, the main valley there dividing into two, one conducting to Chitral, Gilgit, and Cashmere; the other, across the table-land of Pamir, to Yarkand and China. The question which of the two streams led to the source of the Oxus was one of difficulty. The Kirghiz gave no satisfactory solution of the point. Lieut. Wood, for sufficient reasons, concluded the Pamir stream to be the larger. He now had to encounter obstacles from the people who were to guide and escort him, and he was forced to throw himself upon the honour of the Kirghiz (though they were the very people whose aggression was feared), and five mounted and armed Kirghiz joined the party, who set forward in the ravine of Sir-i-kol, our traveller smiling at his "Esquimaux-looking body-guard."

The mountains forming the defile are not very lofty nor abrupt. They had soon to cross a deep chasm, which is often a cause of great interruption to the Yarkand caravan, and were obliged to bivouac for the night on the summit of an unsheltered knoll, 12,000 feet above the sea, selected because it was the only spot which the wind kept free from snow. The sense of severe cold was mitigated by a fire and the tea-cup; but some of the party

suffered so much that they returned. Next day they descended to the river, and marched upon its icy surface : its course was through a narrow strait, not more than forty yards across, walled by high perpendicular banks.

The party had approached the object of their journey within twenty miles, when a majority of the escort demurred to proceeding further, and, in spite of persuasion or taunts, adhered to their resolution ; Mr. Wood, therefore, was compelled to go forward with a diminished force. Only two of the Kirghiz were faithful, but they sufficed as guides, which was all our traveller cared about. The cause of the desertion soon appeared. The trodden snow-track struck off over the hills, and the party had to force their way by labour up the main defile, which the cowards would not face.

As they approximated to the source of the Oxus, the snow lay deeper and deeper, through which the horses of the party could scarcely struggle. It was a relief when they got upon the frozen surface of the river, though the ice became weak and brittle as they neared the head waters of the Oxus. A rough-looking building, decked with the horns of the wild sheep, arrested the attention of the Kirghiz, who dismounted, and, kneeling, sent up a prayer. It was one of their burial-grounds, and this act of devotion, in such a wild, dreary, and desolate scene, was not unimpressive to the bystanders. At length, on the 19th February, 1838, our traveller and his party stood upon the *Bam-i-Duniâh*, or 'Roof of the World,' as the Wakhanis name the Pamir plain, while before them stretched a noble lake, then frozen, from the western end of which issued the infant Oxus. The lake is fourteen miles long from east to west, by one mile of average breadth. On three sides it is bordered by swelling hills, which on the south rise into mountains 3,500 feet above the lake, or 19,000 feet above the sea, and covered with perpetual snow, whence the lake is supplied. The western end is in lat. $37^{\circ} 27' N.$, long. $73^{\circ} 40' E.$; its elevation, measured by boiling water, is 15,600 feet. The temperature of the water was 32° Fahr. The bottom of the lake was found at nine feet ; the water emitted a slightly fetid smell, and was of a reddish tinge. The description and position of this lake (which was called by Mr. Wood's guides *Sir-i-kol*) are accurately given by Marco Polo, who states that it is the source of "a handsome river." The hills and mountains that encircle *Sir-i-kol* give rise to some of the principal rivers of Asia ; from the ridge at its east end (where the Chinese territory begins) flows a branch of the Yarkand river, one of the largest streams in China ; the *Sirr*, or river of Kokan, rises from the hills on the northern side, and both forks of the Oxus, as well as a branch of the Kuner, are supplied from the snowy chain opposite. The aspect of the landscape around was wintry and dismal ; snow carpeted the ground ; not a sound, either of human voice or of beast or bird, disturbed the profound silence of a spot consecrated to the genius of desolation, and fixed upon the highest table-land in Asia, probably in any part of the globe. From Pamir the ground sinks in every direction except to the south-east, where similar *plateaux* extend along the northern face of the Himalaya into Tibet.

Wakhan is the name given to the district comprehending the main valley of the Oxus, from Ish-kasm upwards, and the durah, or valley, of Sirhad and Sir-i-kol. Population is confined to the first two, the last being, throughout a great portion of the year, a dreary, uninhabitable waste. The total number of souls in the district is only one thousand, and it does not produce sufficient grain (pease, barley, and wheat) for their consumption. The chief of this wretched territory arrogates a descent from Alexander the Great, disgracing his pretended ancestry by being a slave-trader. The Wakhanis are short in stature, the tallest measuring only 5 feet 7½ inches. In every feature they bear a strong resemblance to Tajiks. They wear *chapkuns* of wool, with *posteens* of untanned sheep-skins, and caps or turbans. "Their tattered garments give them a savage, reckless air, nor does their appearance belie their disposition." The flocks of the Wakhanis constitute their wealth; the women clean and spin the wool, and the men weave it into cloth. The goat of Wakhan yields a wool equal in quality to the shawl-wool of Tibet. The houses resemble those in Badakshan, except that, instead of a central fire-place, they have large stoves, after the Russian fashion, occupying an entire side of the house, and which throw out a genial warmth, though the smoke is annoying.

The details of our traveller's return to Kunduz comprehend nothing remarkable; he arrived there after an absence of three months. During a temporary excursion from Kunduz, he heard that Mohamed Rahim, the chief of Wakhan, whom Mr. Wood had seen, had been murdered in open durbar by Murad Beg. Mr. Wood and Dr. Lord visited Khulm, and at Mazar, thirty miles from thence, where the last of Moorcroft's party died, Dr. Lord obtained possession of every book belonging to the party, including even the daily-cash account-book; but there were no manuscript records of their journey. On the 11th April, 1838, Messrs. Wood and Lord quitted Kunduz, and re-entered Cabul on the 1st May.

We have derived a great deal of information and amusement from this book, which, besides the interesting discovery it records, throws much additional light upon the country and people of Central Asia. The latter portion of the author's journey was performed through tracts, great part of which is condemned by nature to unmitigable sterility; but even there, the influence of civilization, and the demands of legitimate commerce, may subdue the moral ills which increase its inhospitality, and reclaim the man-stealer from his execrable habits.

THE CAMPAIGN IN AFFGHANISTAN.

JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

CHAPTER VI.

WE left Ghuzni on the morning of the 30th, and marched twelve miles to Sheiksjoo; passing through a defile a mile and a half in length; the steep hills above, and perpendicular rocks beneath us, would have left us totally in the power of the enemy, had they made an attack. Affghanistan is full of these defiles, passes, and mountain fastnesses, and it is almost impossible to conceive a more naturally impregnable country. No wonder we look on it as our north-western barrier. Wild lavender growing luxuriantly on the hills.

Encamped on the 31st, eight miles from our last, at Haft Azyd: the valley well cultivated. We saw, for the first time, fields of broad beans in full blossom, and beauteous fountains issuing from the hills. The climate was heavenly. The people were flocking in from Cabul to join the Shah. It was rumoured that Dost Mahomed purposed throwing up his last chance of resistance at Cabul, and flying the country. When Mahomed Uzyl Khan, the Dost's eldest son, who had retired to within three miles of Ghuzni, heard the report of the guns, he fled, leaving his baggage, tents, elephants, &c. on the ground. One of the elephants, magnificently caparisoned, and bearing a silver howdah, the Shah seized and appropriated, apparently approving of it extremely. I really think we should all have our share of these little pickings, especially as, after our long journey, even a captain's share of the Ghuzni prize-money will scarcely amount to £30, and that, perhaps, doled out long after the storming of Ghuzni is forgotten.

At half-past four on the 1st August, we marched ten miles, to HyderKheel, through a narrow valley rich in cultivation, and displaying the most varied hues. Extensive fields of barley, lavender, clover, lucerne, beans in full blossom, contrasted beautifully one with another, and formed, as it were, a lovely natural mosaic, covering the face of the earth. Numberless villages by the road side, filled with tall, strapping, coarse, healthy, plain-featured fellows, most unlike the handsome but scoundrel Beloochees we had left in our rear. They wore large trowsers, loose sheep-skin jackets, and circular caps lined and edged with fur. Our encamping ground was but indifferent, but the scenery most picturesque, with abundance of water, and the river Loghur in our front.

Next day, marched two miles to Shekhabad. We could not doubt how nearly we were approaching Cabul and its exquisite plains; each march the country became more charming. We wound through a beauteous and highly cultivated valley by the side of the Loghur, with hills on each side rising gradually to snow-topped mountains. The camels found a difficulty in treading along the narrow pathway and the slight wooden bridge thrown across the Loghur, which the cavalry forded. On the opposite bank, the ground was sufficiently elevated to enable us to overlook the variegated valley we had passed. The river side was shaded by magnificent willow and poplar trees, and on our left, behind a bold and detached mountain, a purling stream gushed into the river; the fields were marked out by hedges, thick with wild roses; the glittering of arms, as our men wound round the various hills, and the exquisite blending of light and shade on the mountains, gave the scenery an almost magical appearance, which I know not how to describe. We here lost the river between two ranges of hills. The natives, as we passed along,

were seated in long lines on the road side, chattering, gesticulating, and ejaculating, like so many monkeys. The country appeared thickly populated. The temperature increased daily; and we had to descend about two thousand feet before entering Cabul, which in August is at its hottest season; September the rain commences; and during November snow falls, which speedily covers the face of the earth.

News arrived in camp of the death of Runjeet Sing, the monarch of Lahore, the ruler of the Punjaub. Though the Shah was obliged to put on the semblance of decent woe, it was impossible that he could otherwise than dislike the man who, in his misfortunes, behaved to him so ungenerously, nay brutally; and I doubt not, he was truly delighted that death had carried off his old enemy; though he complacently declared, to gain his assistance, that the treatment he had experienced from the monarch, delicately termed his *misfortunes*, "proceeded from his fate, and not from his highness" the maharajah. Perchance, now that the Sikh government has fallen into the hands of Runjeet's imbecile son, Kurruck Sing, our Government will calm their fears of hostility from, and moderate their transports at an alliance with, this bugbear lion of the Punjaub. We heard that, in the defile leading to Sheiksjoo, the Shah's contingent had been surprised; but so badly organized had been the attack, that whilst none of the Shah's men or baggage suffered, the enemy had forty killed.

We marched in two columns, the Shah and Gen. Willshire in our rear, and halted a day at Shekhabad. Whilst here, we heard that Dost Mahomed, deserted by his Kuzzilbashes, had fled to Bameean, whither his harem had preceded him, leaving all his guns on the ground at Urghundee. Major Cureton, of the 16th Lancers, was despatched to secure them, with two hundred cavalry, and then to proceed to Cabul and wait our arrival. Captain Outram was also ordered in pursuit of the Dost, with three thousand Affghans; but when the warning bugle sounded, like the bidden guests, one man was very ill, another had symptoms of cholera, another had not had his dinner, and a fourth complained of his hard fate. Outram was therefore obliged to content himself with four hundred Affghans of the Shah's contingent, with whom he started on this wild-goose chase. Fifty thousand rupees reward has been offered to any one who will bring him alive into camp.

Marched on the morning of the 4th twenty miles, to Mydan. I was on the advanced guard, and I suppose several hundred Kuzzilbashes came over to the Shah. Some of them were beautifully mounted, but I never set eyes on such a rabble dignified as soldiers; and yet these men were the royal guards, the men whose desertion had ended all Dost Mahomed's hopes. With a squadron of dragoons, I would undertake to make a thousand of them fly. I can give no better idea of the importance of these Kuzzilbashes, or Persians, than by extracting the account of them contained in Sir Alex. Burnes' official report to Mr. Macnaghten in 1837. "In the beginning of the last century, the feebleness of the Persian monarchy excited the cupidity of the Affghans, who overran the fairer portion of that kingdom, and possessed themselves of Ispahan. Their successes called forth the energies of the great Nadir, who not only drove the Affghans from Persia, but annexed the whole of their own territories to his empire, and turning their swords against India, sacked it, precisely a hundred years ago. During these wars, the conqueror deemed it politic to fix some native tribes on the lands he had subdued, and to this policy we owe the colony of Persians now settled in Cabul, which, when first located, amounted to less than two thousand families. The people comprising it consisted of three divisions; the whole being designated as Gholam-i-Shah,

or 'servants of the king.' I believe about four or five thousand Kuzzilbashes could, on an emergency, be levied for the purposes of war. On Nadir Shah's assassination, many of the Persians fled from Cabul to their native country; but Ahmed Shah Doraunee conciliated a portion of them, whom he retained in his pay, and found of eminent service during his active reign, in which they became an organized body, acting under a khan who was directly responsible to the shah. Matters seem to have continued in this state for about fifty-three years, during which the Persians acquired such power, that the king found it necessary to favour them by large stipendiary allowances, granted in some instances to minors; and as the Suddozye monarchy declined, their support became indispensable to the personal security of the king. In the reign of Shah Zemaun, the chief of the Kuzzilbash divisions was put to death, and from that time a want of confidence in the kings of Cabul, on the part of the Kuzzilbash, is to be traced, till they almost cease to appear as a body in the affairs of state. The superior intelligence, possessed by all Persians, readily befits them for employment among the Affghans, and from war many became secretaries and stewards to the different chiefs; others took to agriculture and merchandize, and some are at present shopkeepers in Cabul. Since the whole of the Persians in Cabul are Sheeahs, and the national persuasion of the Affghan is Soonnee, the position of the Kuzzilbash is full of danger; they are, therefore, intently bent on adding to their own strength by intrigues around them, and, though their military influence has declined, their power in this way is more considerable than before, since every man of rank has a Persian secretary, and all the home and foreign correspondence is in their hands, by which their influence ramifies in every direction. They had especially attached themselves to the Ameer Dost Mahomed, and with the greater avidity, as his mother was of their tribe. Dost Mahomed Khan availed himself to the fullest extent of their support, and it was long considered by many, that he was even favourable to the Sheeah doctrines, but he has either had the discrimination* to see that these would be fatal to supremacy amongst his countrymen, or never, in fact, entertained them. This he proclaimed to the world when he took the title of Ameer, which has a religious signification, and from this time the Kuzzilbashes have ceased to centre their hopes in him. In the Ameer's campaign with Shah Shoojah at Candahar, he is stated to have placed Affghans on both sides of the Kuzzilbashes, with orders to fire on them if they fled; and at Peshawur, it is very certain that the party were backward in fighting; none of them were killed, and a piece of pleasantry is attributed to the Ameer, who said that he never remembered a Kuzzilbash to have fallen in his service. But Dost Mahomed Khan may have mistaken want of inclination, originating from disappointed hopes, for want of courage. He has withdrawn much of his confidence from the party, reduced the number of those in his pay to about one thousand or twelve hundred persons, and part of their salaries he has retrenched; each horseman receives about Rs. 84 per annum. Even in public he does not conceal his contempt for their creed, and, what perhaps is more bitterly felt, has avowed opinions of their wanting courage in the field."† With causes of disgust against the Ameer so powerful, and so long rankling in their hearts, it is scarcely to be wondered, that when their support was all in all to him, they refused it at his need, and flocked to the Shah, to try with him their chances of protection and support.

The valley of Mydan, through which ran the deep blue Cabul, clear withal

* Query?

† The above are merely extracts from a lengthened and minute report.

as crystal, was beyond description beautiful : whilst we revelled in luxuriant cultivation, high and barren mountains, with their snowy caps, seemed to overhang us. The fruit was delicious ; pears that melted in one's mouth. Who could not have applied those soft lines of Moore's ? for

The spirit of fragrance is up with the day,
 From his harem of night-flowers stealing away ;
 And the wind full of wantonness woos, like a lover,
 The young aspen-trees, till they tremble all over :
 When the East is as warm as the light of first hopes,
 And day, with his banner of radiance unfurl'd,
 Shines in through the mountainous portal that opes
 Sublime from that valley of bliss to the world.
 And what a wilderness of flowers !
 It seem'd as though from all the bowers,
 And fairest fields of all the year,
 The mingled spoil were scattered here :
 In truth, all flow'rets and all plants—
 From the divine Amrita tree,
 That blesses heaven's inhabitants
 With fruits of immortality,
 Down to the humble rosemary,
 Whose sweets so thanklessly are shed
 To scent the desert and the dead—
 All in that garden bloom.
 The river, like the garden, breathes
 With the rich buds that o'er it lie,
 As if a shower of fairy leaves
 Had fall'n upon it from the sky.

Then, as to fruits, we had

The grapes of gold, like those that shine
 On Casbin's hills ; pomegranates full
 Of melting sweetness ; and the pears,
 And sunniest apples that Cabul
 In all its thousand gardens bears ;
 And melons, plums, and sweetest nuts ;
 With almonds, peaches, apricots,
 Plantains, the golden and the green ;
 All but the nectar'd mangusteen.

The approach to the town resembles that of a large mercantile English city ; from behind clusters of poplar and willow trees might be seen wreaths of smoke, and here and there, the half-hidden yet imposing building, and "shrines through the foliage were gleaming half-shown." I know of nothing I have yet beheld comparable to this scene ; it wanted perhaps nothing but woman, in her loveliness, to make it like a glimpse of heaven. One might crowd Moore's sweetest imagery into the description of this beautiful valley, and yet look around and feel how much more might yet be said.

We marched on the 5th twelve miles, to Urghundee ; the country very mountainous ; the valleys and gardens charming. The Cabul people came out in hundreds to our camp, with their donkeys laden with walnuts, cherries, melons, the most delicious peaches, in short, fruit and vegetables of all kinds, presenting a spectacle resembling a military fair. There were still twenty-nine guns on the ground when we arrived ; six had been sent on to Cabul ; of these one was as large as the brass gun at Ghuzni, and another, about a two-

pounder, had a beautiful long and rifled barrel; the remainder were of the common run of field pieces. The position the Dost had chosen was extremely good; his camp was surrounded and fortified, as it were, by deep ditches and rivulets; had he remained to try his chance, cavalry would have been powerless. Some of the Bombay artillerymen were severely hurt by an explosion of powder, none however fatally. We had no supplies as yet; all were living on water, with the exception of the big wigs, who, having no bodily, and but little mental, fatigue, required stimulants the least. The sun was extremely powerful, and we perhaps felt it the more, from the mountains close to us being heaped with snow, and beyond, a range of the Hindoo Kosh, which formed our western horizon, being nought but one irregular mountainous mass of snow.

Marched next day nine miles, to Kela i Kazee. I was on outlying picquet: at half-past two, the Shah's baggage, attended, as it always was, by armed coolies, was ordered on by Sir John Keane, of which we had no intimation. Whilst resting on the ground, I was aroused by a ball whizzing past me, and ere I had mounted, they were flying past in all directions. It appeared that one of the Shah's servants, who had preceded the others, had been seized, robbed, and cut across the face, by a party from the hills, and returning to the baggage-men with the alarm, the cowardly villains, out of pure fright, commenced firing on our picquet, and rattled away, in an agony of fear, at the subaltern's party detached to still their anxieties. Luckily, none of their balls told, and all the harm they did was so to frighten our servants and camp-followers, that they flung themselves flat on the ground, and (that such cowards can be particles of male humanity!) no kicking, coaxing, or threats could prevail on them to move till the firing had ceased.

The body of the force having taken a different route, our picquet marched on the 7th, through a lovely country, the fields fenced off by fruit trees, poplars, and willows. It was as if spring had reposed on the bosom of summer. As we approached our ground, the road was lined with thousands of Affghans, who came out to meet the Shah, but who, approving nearly equally of our picquet, gave us as hearty a cheer as ever came from English sailors' lungs. Mountains and gardens encompassed us; we encamped in the middle of a large melon-field, the produce of which the men appropriated most freely; the Shah paying for all thus lost or destroyed.

We halted on the 8th, on our yesterday's ground, a short distance from Cabul, the earthly paradise of the Emperor Baber. A squadron of lancers, one of the 4th dragoons, and a troop of horse artillery, were ordered out to escort the Shah into Cabul. After waiting for about two hours, in review order, extremely hot, and out of humour, we were remanded; but at a quarter before three, were again ordered out, when we formed up to receive the Shah, the guns saluting when he came to the front, and we dropping the point of our swords. We accompanied him to the city entrance, where we awaited Sir John Keane's return, whom we escorted into camp. The ground taken up for us by the quarter-master-general was not sufficiently large, and the only spot on this side Cabul of sufficient extent was wet; we were consequently counter-marched, and encamped six miles on the Ghuzni road to Cabul. Sir John Keane, accompanied by the 19th N.I., removed to Baber's tomb. Wyn-gate, of the Queen's, followed, to make a drawing of the spot. The grave itself is not striking, and the temple, composed of white marble, is very small and chaste. Here poplar trees luxuriated, large as an English elm; the black thorn grew to a considerable height, and at every turn, waterfalls, cascades,

and streams gushed forth with a cooling sound. Behind the tomb, an elevation of about eighty feet afforded a bird's-eye view of the valley, teeming with cultivation, and intersected by rivulets. On one side, the valley runs about nine miles; on the other as far as the eye can see. The whole of this meadow can be flooded; thus did the ruler and populace act in concert, rendering an enemy's position untenable near Cabul. Robberies, and even murders, were committed nightly by the camp-followers, and as this had only occurred since we joined the Bengal force (aught but a Belopchee robbery being before unknown), we naturally attributed it to the superior development of the organ of acquisitiveness amongst the Bengal followers. They were most daring. Some of them, at night, cut away the canaut-strings of Gillespie's, our brigade major's, tent, and he was aroused at midnight by his trunks being noisily dragged over the ground. He jumped up, sword in hand, made a cut in the dark, and came head over heels on his camp-table; the fellows dropped their prize, merely carrying off a bundle of clean clothes that the dobee had that evening delivered. Kemps, of "ours," and an officer of the 16th lancers, were entirely cleared out. The staff-mess lost seven pair of silver curry-dishes, and many officers were left without uniform.

Brigadier Arnold, of the lancers, died on the 21st; he was much beloved, and all officers were ordered to attend the funeral. Nine guns were fired over his grave. Outram returned unsuccessful from his pursuit of Dost Mahomed, owing to the treachery of two Afghan chiefs.

We marched, on the 22nd, to our new encampment on the further side of Cabul. The ground was bad, covered with stones, and its surface white, rendering the sun's reflection oppressive and painful. Water, too, was a mile and a half from our camp, and tasted of rushes and rotten vegetation. All supplies and troop stores were ruinously dear. We were without money, and had two months' pay due to us; however, each captain received Rs. 250 on the 19th. Treasure was daily expected. There were here some beautiful Cashmere shawls, magnificent skins, and sundries, on which one might have pleasantly lavished money, had there been any to spare. The skins would not stand the monsoon in India, we were told, and were priced at about Rs. 300 a-piece. The shawls were to be had at all prices, from Rs. 200 upwards. Sir John told me he had been looking at some priced at Rs. 3,000 the pair. I was obliged, notwithstanding my poverty, to purchase postins, skin jackets lined with wool, for my ghorawalas, as the nights were already bitterly cold, and only seventy miles to our west by north, Outram's party could only get at the water by breaking the ice. The Emperor Baber, in his *Commentaries*, says: "The warm and cold districts of Cabul are close by each other. From the city you may, in a single day, go to a place where snow never falls, and in the space of two hours you may reach a spot where the snow perpetually lies." * * The climate is extremely delightful, and in this respect there is no such place in the known world. In the nights of summer you cannot sleep without a postin,* and though the snow falls deep in winter, the cold is never excessively intense. In the districts dependent on Cabul, there is a great abundance of the fruits both of hot and cold climates, and they are also found in the immediate vicinity of the city. The fruits of the cold districts in Cabul are grapes, pomegranates, apricots, peaches, pears, apples, quinces, jujubes, damsons, almonds, and walnuts, and the cherry tree, which I caused to be planted. The fruits it possesses peculiar to warm climates are the orange, citron, am-luk, sugar-cane. The rhubarb of Cabul is excellent, as also its quinces, da-

* Baber must have been chilly.

mask plums, and cucumbers. The country of Cabul is very strong, and difficult of access, both to enemies and foreigners." The observant monarch then proceeds to enumerate the passes to it over the Hindoo Kosh, dilates on its trade, which has naturally sadly decreased, calling it "the very emporium of Hindustan;" mentions its fuel, the mastick, a species of oak, the bitter almond, and the kinkund. The royal commentator disapproves of the melons, the best of which he only pronounces tolerable. They must either have improved greatly, or the palates of 1500 might be more refined than those of the nineteenth century; for we all thought them delicious. Pears were to be purchased at the rate of sixteen for a penny! Cabul is as far superior to Candahar, as London is to Bombay. Two hills joined, as it were, behind the city, and on the eastern is the Bala Hissar, or royal prison; beneath it is a species of citadel, around which Dost Mahomed had commenced strong fortifications. The building stands on an eminence, and commands a noble view of the city, which lies at its base. Whilst riding round with Dartnell, some women came out, and most humanely uncovered their faces for our benefit; but alas! they were very so so, much to my disappointment, as ever since entering Mydan I had been fancying the various female figures that every now and then flitted by, Peri incarnations, which were to make the valley a heaven. In the city, three streets ran at right angles to each other, with a large bazaar in the centre, under three large, high and wide arcades, with shops on both sides. At the end of each arcade is an opening, surrounded with houses, forming an octagon, with a large hole in the centre. The shops are extremely neat, containing almost every thing for purchase. Running parallel with part of the Bala Hissar, is another large bazaar, filled with fruit shops, adorned in the prettiest way imaginable.

Brigadier Arnold's effects were sold on the 29th, and to give some slight idea of the rarity of common articles, a plain but good snaffle-bit sold for Rs. 58, and eleven bottles of sherry for Rs. 300!

The Bengalees and Bombayites were, on the 30th, to compete at a cricket-match, and on the race-course; the Shah had given a handsome sword to be run for. The appointed race days were the 9th, 11th, 13th, and 14th September; after which, we of the Bombay army turn our steps homewards. No luckless schoolboy, returning to a happy home after six months of another Dotheboy's Hall, could feel more happy than I do at the blessed prospect. Mr. Macnaghten was stationed at Cabul, Sir Alex. Burnes, much to his disgust, at Candahar, and young Burnes at Ghuzni. The 4th company of the 2nd bat. Bengal artillery, the 43rd Bengal N.I., under Col. Stacy, were to remain with part of the Shah's contingent at Candahar; the 16th Bengal N.I. were stationed at Cabul, with the 2nd Bengal light cavalry, the camel battery, and some auxiliary horse; the 48th N.I. were ordered to Ghuzni; the 31st Bengal N.I. and the 42nd to Quetta; the 2nd troop of the 2nd brigade Bengal horse artillery, 16th lancers, 3rd light cavalry, 4th local horse, sappers and miners, were sent to their stations in Bengal. The Commander-in-chief purposed returning with the Bengalees *viâ* Attock, whilst we marched home under General Willshire.

On the 4th September, Colonel Herring, coming into Cabul with treasure, was murdered three marches from us; he and some of his officers walked out to a slight eminence in the vicinity of Cabul, unarmed, and whilst sauntering about, a party of Affghans came down upon them: all ran for their lives, but the poor colonel, being an elderly man, was overtaken and butchered within sight of his camp. The river and rivulets overflowed for a day or two, in consequence of a thaw on the mountain-tops, and a fresh fall of snow. As

yet we were totally without supplies and funds, and I had not even a rupee to purchase grass for my horses. On the 10th, a *kafila* started, under protection, to bring the wives and families, &c. of the various officers and men to be stationed here and at Candahar. The band-master of the European regiment allowed the party to start without him, and after dusk, with his camel-load of baggage, he proceeded to overtake them. He was attacked on the very race-course; his camel-man murdered, his baggage and camel seized, and himself left as dead. He was brought into camp in a sad state, but there are yet hopes of saving him. A private was also murdered in the city; he got very drunk, and doubtless created a disturbance.

The Bengalees won every thing at the races; the "General," our best Bombay horse, who has a peculiar temper of his own, turned sulky, and was nearly distanced on the third day, but nevertheless won the race after four heats. The Shah, it was said, could in no way comprehend our method of racing, and greatly preferred the Affghan and Turkman style, feeling most anxious that "General" should try a sixteen-mile run. There were still reports that the Khan of Khelat and the *Sinde Ameers*, notwithstanding their professions of friendship and submission, were debating the feasibility of seizing Shikarpore, and the chances of effectually cutting us off on our return through the Bolan Pass. The Khan of Khelat was doomed at all risks to suffer. Our camels were dying off daily; strange to say, neither the climate nor forage agreed with them, and the effort to get them into condition for the return march was vain. Captain Fotheringale, of the 13th, died yesterday, and was buried with Colonels Arnold and Herring. A party was again despatched to Bameean, in pursuit of Dost Mahomed, and Outram started with a force to capture the murderers of Herring. Should the villagers refuse to give them up, they are to be shot or hung by decimation: and very properly too; some startling example is required to prove to them we must not be trifled with.

We marched on the 16th to the other side of Cabul, on the Ghuzni road, and halted here a day, in consequence of the *durbar* at the palace, when the various officers were to receive their grades of the new order. On the appointed day, many were grievously disappointed; few, of course, considered themselves rewarded according to their merits; and the *ill-used* holders of class 2 and 3, had *justice been consulted*, would have been 1 and 2, had their eminent services been considered, and their *own* opinions of them inquired into. This important business, which had given as much disgust as satisfaction, being over, on Wednesday, the 18th, we marched to Urghundee; our faces at last turned towards home, how joyfully none but our own hearts could tell. And though, as a man and a soldier, I should ever be truly glad, when called upon, to stake my life in and run the chances of twenty pitched battles, yet do I fervently trust it may never again be my destiny to undertake such another march, unless, indeed, a peerage and some thousands per annum were to be the prize at its termination; and report says, even greater things will perchance be in store for those who know of privation and fatigue but by name, and whose mental anxieties have been even much lessened by a very excellent division of their weight and number. Yet, after all, in honouring the heads of an army, Government confers its meed of praise on the humblest private who has toiled unmurmuring according to order; and those who return from the hardships of the Affghan campaign, though they have not stood for hours without a murmur beneath a murderous fire;* though they have not calmly bid defiance to the dash of French cuirassiers; still, have endured

* *Vide* Waterloo.

all the uncertainty and misery of the fiercest guerilla warfare—hunger, thirst, burning heat, intense cold, bodily fatigue, and horrible stench—and the soldier of Afghanistan, as he places his hand within that of the Peninsula veteran, may unblushingly tell him, “I, too, have endured.”

On entering Afghanistan, we were sadly disappointed in the appearance of the country; and as the soil appeared good, we could only suppose the utter want of irrigation and cultivation proceeded from the unsettled state of the country, and the tyrannical and oppressive rule of the Candahar sirdars, to whom the districts on our first entry were subject. Candahar itself was immediately surrounded by fertility, of which there was again scarcely vestige at our next halting-place. At Kela-i-Akoond, an entire change came over the face of the country; and from thence to Cabul, with the exception of one or two villages, around which the country was rugged and rocky, owing to some geological change, I never beheld any thing so lovely, and it requires no second sight to foretel, that with British troops, or even the contingent officered by our people, occupying the country, guaranteeing the safety of the agriculturist and his property, and giving an incitement to Afghan industry, this naturally luxuriant country will become one beauteous garden—a very paradise. Mr. Elphinstone has already mentioned wheat, barley, musoor, grain, rice, millet, jewaree, badjree, Indian corn, moong, peas, beans, melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, and gourds, as the various crops; and carrots, turnips, beet-root, lettuce, onions, garlic, fennel, egg-plant, thyme, greens, cabbages, and cauliflower, as their garden-stuffs. Trefoil, lucerne, clover, wild thyme, lavender, abound. The poplar, willow, black-thorn, castor-oil, tamarisk, in plenty, and growing in rich luxuriance. Apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot, date, orange, citron, pomegranate, walnut, almond, plantain, and filbert trees, are every where to be seen; and from the numberless streams and rivulets about, the country is, and might be still more, amply irrigated. The Affghans of the plains appeared a coarse, open-featured, hardy, good-tempered, industrious set of people; their ideas of morality rather limited. Of the mountaineers, we knew but little, and saw nought, except when they came down to rob and murder; for in our case the robberies were always accompanied with murder, if an opportunity offered. The population appeared large, and the cities contained a great number of Hindus. The Affghan boast, that they will never submit to a master, is a mere puerile bravado. Not only have they put their necks to the yoke with very little resistance, and submitted to the extortion and tyranny of the Candahar brothers, and latterly of the Cabul ruler, but they have submitted to it careless of vengeance, and ceasing even to murmur when exempted from toil. It requires but our occupation of the country to make the Affghans heart and soul our friends; their clanships will gradually disappear, as have those of Scotland. With them as our allies, and the various fastnesses, passes, and commanding positions with which the country abounds, under the surveillance of our military, we might defy Russia and Persia, though assisted by half Europe. Great heat and perpetual snow are, as it were, within call of each other; but, during the hottest weather, the nights at Cabul are moderately cool, though oppressive at Candahar; but both at Ghuzni and Cabul the cold weather predominates. Whilst we were there, the thermometer ranged from 118° to 17°.* Were it my destiny to live in some foreign land, I should scarcely repine were I to live and die in the kingdom of Cabul.

* At Candahar, some days in July, the thermometer stood at 118°; at Ghuzni, on our return, at 20°; and at Quetta, once at 17°.

THE POETICAL CHARACTER OF BISHOP HEBER.*

THE famous remark of Addison, that the schoolmen composed such large volumes, because they wanted the genius to make them smaller, conveys a wise aphorism under the form of a smart antithesis. In the intellectual, as in the physical frame, the strength of constitution must not be estimated by size. Those authors, it may be remarked, seem to be destined to the longest life of reputation, whose works occupy the least space. The world, in its breathless eagerness of haste, is unwilling to encumber its movements with ten volumes by a single author. Homer, Virgil, and Horace, take up little room upon the shelf, and two of them are the easy companions of a summer walk. The beautiful saying of Cowley might be advantageously remembered by all collectors of poetry, and with him they may consider a little tomb of white marble to be more durable and more honourable, than a vast irregular building of ill-assorted and inharmonious materials. The present edition of Heber's poems is obnoxious to this censure. In the anxiety of the editor to present a full casket, many poor imitations of the gems of fancy have been admitted; and the lustre of the genuine stones is certainly not heightened by the contrast. It could be wished, that every author—such at least as are entitled to that distinction by the concurrent voice of criticism—would collect his own compositions, and present them, a parting legacy, to the public. From such a collection, to which no subsequent addition ought on any account to be made, he would reject all the productions of his pen not calculated to increase, or, at any rate, to sustain his reputation. The spirited verses, in which Pope expanded and embellished the sentiment of Horace, may be prefixed to the works of every author who has laboured to *live*: having ridiculed with infinite pleasantry the self-satisfaction of bad rhymers, whose internal whispers of flattery repay them for all outward contempt, he says:—

But how severely with themselves proceed
The men who write such verse as we can read !
Their own strict judges, not a word they spare,
That wants or force, or light, or weight, or care—
Prune the luxuriant, the uncouth refine,
But show no mercy to an empty line.

Imitations of Horace, Ep. ii.

In cases where the collection is arranged by friends or by admirers, when the author is no longer sensible of praise, a difficulty unavoidably presents itself; the entire works must be given, including not only the mediocre, but the very weakest; or we must surrender to the editor the liberty of selection. This permission would eventually occasion the destruction of some of the finest efforts of genius. Taste is not uniform, and admits of no definite rules. The *Excursion*, which Wilson lauded, Jeffrey ridiculed. Who can believe that Johnson would have experienced much remorse in leaving out the odes of Gray, of Akenside, or of Collins? Where would Lycidas

* Poetical Works of Bishop Heber. London, 1841. Murray.

have appeared in his selections from Milton? So, again, we have reason to believe that the polished and ornate elegance of Campbell, or of Rogers, would not occupy a very large or prominent place in any beauties of poetry arranged by Mr. Wordsworth. The alternative, therefore, of receiving a considerable number of uninteresting poems, seems to be the most eligible; we had better be annoyed by *many* productions that are feeble, than punished by the loss of *any* that are admirable.

Upon *Palestine*, the blossom of his youth, the poetical reputation of Heber chiefly depends. His genius *flowered*, to borrow the happy word applied to Gray by Horace Walpole, in that poem. Perhaps the richness of his fancy expended itself in that single blossom. Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his commendable anxiety to enforce diligence and perseverance upon all aspirants after fame, declared his opinion that the imagination, so far from declining in age, continues to grow brighter, if supplied with appropriate nourishment. We certainly owe our sublimest epic, our pleasantest domestic poem, and our most animated translation, to the autumn of life. Milton was fifty-nine when he produced *Paradise Lost*; Cowper was fifty-four when he completed the *Task*. These are very remarkable examples; but the history of our poetry would afford instances, scarcely less interesting, of the earlier maturity of the poetical faculty. The *Pleasures of Imagination* appeared in 1744; Akenside having been born in 1721. Thomson composed his *Winter* before he was twenty-six; Congreve wrote four plays—the *Mourning Bride* in the number—before he had completed his twenty-eighth year; and above all, *Romeo and Juliet* is said to have been printed when Shakespere was thirty-three years old; and Malone assigns the first part of *Henry VI.* to a period eight years earlier. Pope sketched the *Rape of the Lock*, of all his works the most instinct with poetical life, and most glowing with the bloom of fancy, in his twenty-third year; and, to descend among living writers, the *Pleasures of Hope* belonged to the early youth of Mr. Campbell.

The quality of mind, which attracts peculiar attention in *Palestine*, is elegance. The artist is every where seen; and our admiration is awakened by the exquisite harmony of the arrangement, and the graceful disposition of the light and shade. The versification is laboured into ease; not without a curious felicity of expression that reminds us of Horace, as in the following couplet:—

Or ere to Greece the builder's skill was known,
Or the light chisel brushed the Parian stone.

The imagery is tastefully selected, and rendered still more pleasing by the rich, mellow light of an Eastern sky. Oriental superstitions and allusions are gracefully introduced. We behold the wonderful cities of Tadmor and Balbec rising beneath the magical hand of Solomon; and rays of light are darted through the mist of centuries from the enchanted wall of Estakhar. There is none of the gorgeous decoration of theatrical pomp in these pictures; the horizon is only tinged with those beautiful beams that coloured the visions of the Platonic philosophy. Of the imagery more

strictly national, the impersonations often deserve great praise. Thus, in the description of the coming Saviour,

The beams of Gladness hell's dark caves illumine,
And Mercy broods above the distant gloom.

Or, more vehemently, and with a more daring pencil,

There, where her fiery race the desert pour'd,
And pale Byzantium feared Medina's sword;
When coward Asia shook in trembling woe,
And bent appall'd before the Bactrian bow.

The invocation to the crusaders breathes the spirit and fire of Dryden.

We catch some of the echoes of *Palestine* in the lines entitled *Europe*, and written in 1809, when the nations of the earth were agitated by wars and rumours of wars, and the sanguinary spirit of a deadly ambition walked up and down the world. Heber was abroad at the time, and the opening verses were composed in the park at Dresden. They are not wanting in vigour, or in that glow of patriotic ardour which was likely to animate so noble a bosom. But Heber excelled rather in the gentle scenery of fancy, than in the darkness and tumult of the sterner passions; it was reserved for Campbell to terrify the soul with the horrors of modern warfare, and to bring before our eyes the Hun, in his "sulphurous canopy," amid the dismay of Hohenlinden. The *Passage of the Red Sea* is in a higher mood; and the author appears to have felt some of that vivid inspiration which lighted up the imagination of Milton, when he sang with sublime power—

In vain, with timbrell'd anthems dark,
The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipp'd ark.

In this poem, the delicacy of *Palestine* is replaced by a majestic grandeur of sentiment, and a splendour of diction, which Heber never equalled in any other production. The picture of the pursuing army of Pharaoh might have called the blood into the cheek of Tasso, or awaked the "tumultuous line" of war before the illuminated eyes of our blind Homer. We cannot deny ourselves the delight, or the poet the justice, of transferring the passage to these pages. It will be long ere the present age hears such a triumphant blast of music.

Soft fell the eve. But ere the day was done,
Tall, waving banners streak'd the level sun;
And wide and dark along th' horizon red,
In sandy surge the rising desert spread.
"Mark, Israel, mark!" On that strange sight intent,
In breathless terror ev'ry eye was bent;
And busy faction's fast-increasing hum,
And female voices shriek, "They come, they come!"
They come, they come! in scintillating show,
O'er the dark mass the brazen lances glow;
And sandy clouds in countless shapes combine,
As deepens or extends the long tumultuous line;

And fancy's keener glance e'en now may trace
The threatening aspects of each mingled race;
For many a coal-black tribe and cany spear,
The hireling guards of Misraim's throne, were there.
From distant Cush they trooped, a warrior train,
Siwah's green isle, and Sennaar's marly plain;
On either wing their fiery coursers check
The parch'd and sinewy sons of Amalek:
While close behind, inured to feast on blood,
Deck'd in Behemoth's spoils, the tall Shangalla strode.
'Mid blazing helms, and bucklers rough with gold,
Saw ye how swift the scythed chariots roll'd?
Lo! these are they, whom lords of Afric's fates,
Old Thebes had pour'd through all her hundred gates,
Mother of armies! How the emeralds glow'd,
Where, flush'd with power and vengeance, Pharoah rode!
And stoled in white, those brazen wheels before,
Osiris' ark his swarthy wizards bore;
And still, responsive to the trumpets' cry,
The priestly sistrum murmured—Victory!

The fragment of a longer poem, which Heber had designed to found upon the sixth chapter of Genesis, is written with elegance and an evident familiarity with Miltonic numbers. We are not sorry that he never completed the outline. The subject was too remote for interest, and too mysterious for pictorial treatment. Milton might, indeed, have clothed the tale in magnificent verse, if the same muses who visited him in Paradise had shared his solitude; but even his pencil would have been benumbed by the uncertainty and dimness of the description. The fragment of Heber is, however, worthy of preservation, and we would quote the following lines as a specimen of stately and harmonious diction. Jared, sitting on the turret of his palace, at eventide, is visited by a spirit, who desires to obtain his daughter, Ada, for a wife. Jared hastens in joy to carry the intelligence to her.

Thus he spake,
Nor spake unheeded; in the ample hall
His daughter heard, where, by the cedar fire,
Amidst her maidens o'er the ivory loom
She pass'd the threads of gold. They hush'd the song
Which, wafted on the fragrant breeze of night,
Swept o'er the city like the ring-dove's call;
And forth with all her damsels Ada came,
As 'mid the stars the silver-mantled moon,
In stature thus and form pre-eminent,
Fairest of mortal maids. Her father saw
That perfect comeliness, and his proud heart
In purer bliss expanded. Long he gaz'd,
Nor wonder deem'd that such should win the love,
Of Genius, or of Angel; such the cheek,
Glossy with purple youth; such the large eye,
Whose broad black mirror, through its silken fringe,

Glisten'd with softer brightness, as a star
 That nightly twinkles o'er a mountain well;
 Such the long locks, whose raven mantle fell
 Athwart her ivory shoulders, and o'erspread,
 Down to the heel, her raiment's filmy fold.

The fancy of Heber found a more congenial atmosphere in the romance of Spenser. His *Morte d'Arthur*, though unfinished, shows him to have been not unacquainted with the beauty of the *Fairy Queen*. No person wanders in the garden of Spenser without bringing away some of the perfume upon his garments. The fancy of Heber flows with a clearer stream when it has mingled with the transparent waters of Spenser's imagination. The scene of the story is, of course, laid at the court of that famous prince who gives his name to it; nor was it without some features of local interest to Heber, since traditionary traces of Arthur, his queen Ganora, and the renowned Sir Lancelot, are still to be discovered in Wales and parts of Shropshire. *Morte d'Arthur* has been before the public for many years, and needs no analysis in these remarks. Warton observed, that exactness in the *Fairy Queen* would have resembled the cornice which a painter introduced into the grotto of Calypso. Heber has not Spenser's intricacy; from that obstacle to pleasant study his simpler plot preserved him. Even the comparative poverty of his imagination aided him; Spenser resembled, in one particular, those extempore painters—*pittori improvvisatori*—whom Sir Joshua Reynolds mentions in his Twelfth Discourse. The rich extravagance of his designs and his colouring was very frequently the result only of his luxuriant affluence of imagery. But we forbear to pursue a path which would lead us into so agreeable, but so extensive, a field. In returning to Heber, it may be sufficient to notice the naturalness of his descriptions, and the happy manner in which he puts figures into his sketches. Take this picture:

And softer seem'd her silent grief to flow,
 And sweeter far her unrestrained tear;
 While soft and sweet a tale of tender woe
 Iölo wove, the bard whose harp to hear
 Even the rude warder, leaning on his spear,
 Prest to the further door; and squire, and knight,
 And lingering pages, on those accents dear,
 Paus'd round the unserv'd board; and ladies bright,
 Breathless, with lips unclosed, drank in the wild delight.

P. 1, st. xxxiv.

Or the following, in the graphic style of William Browne, who also learned his music from Spenser:—

While listening far from forth some fallow brown,
 The swinked ploughman left his work undone;
 And the glad schoolboy, from the neighbouring town,
 Sprang o'er each prisoning rail, nor reck'd his master's frown.

P. 3, st. x.

Of the lighter productions of Heber which are now published, we suppose for the first time, little need be said; they justify the remark of his editor, that "while fulfilling the various duties of an active and useful life, he yet found time to add to the innocent mirth of the fire-side." The serio-comic romance of *Blue-Beard* is related in lively rhymes, and recalls a kind of entertainment which Hayley, if we remember rightly, constructed with some ingenuity. Of the Hymns it would not be becoming to speak. Three or four of them are exquisitely beautiful, and breathe the sweetest spirit of Christian devotion and praise. Of the miscellaneous verses, the *Evening Walk in Bengal* is the most excellent and the most widely known; but we have been extremely delighted with a ballad, beginning, "Oh, Captain of the Moorish hold;" Lockhart never produced any thing more animated or simple.

Where, then, in taking leave of this amiable and gifted man, ought his poetical seat to be placed? Not, certainly, in those shrines of the Temple of Fame where the intellectual Princes are enthroned; but rather in the outer court, among the cultivated scholars of the most refined ages; with those whose capacity of judgment was livelier than their power of performance; who, to a delicate sensibility added a graceful and select choice of expression; who felt more than they could utter; and whom nature intended to make the interpreters and the commentators of Virgil and Spenser—not their rivals.

WOMEN OF TURKESTAN.

"THE dog in Turkestan, although not elevated to so important a rank as the horse, is still as useful and as highly esteemed as in more civilized communities. And here we have an example of those caprices and contrarities which every where distinguish man. To ask an Uzbek to sell his wife, would be no affront; but to ask him to sell his dog, would be an unpardonable insult: *suggee ferosh*, or 'dog-seller,' being about the most offensive epithet one Uzbek can apply to another. In speaking of the Uzbek ladies, I must not omit recording that they are admirable housewives; so that, though they lack beauty, they have a more endearing claim on the affection of their lords. Like others of their sex, they strive to dress well, and disfigure their natural beauty by vain attempts to improve it. Like the mantilla of Spain, the gown of the Uzbek lady envelopes the head as with a hood, and from about the ears are suspended the sleeves, long narrow slips of cloth, that sweep the ground, and which, dangling to and fro, as the portly beauty rolls along, bring to mind the stories told by Ptolemy and the elder historians, of a long-eared race of men."*

* Wood's *Journey to the Source of the Oxus*.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER VII.

THE morning after our arrival at Kedgerree I arose early, and on coming on deck, found the weather perfectly calm, and presenting a striking contrast to its appearance on the previous day. A burning Bengal sun, however, shone around in all its glory, and was reflected with painful and dazzling brightness from the now unruffled surface of the Hoogly. Boats, to me of singularly novel and picturesque forms—some thatched, others open, and all with long galley-like prows and sterns—were moving here and there, mingled with market-boats, laden with fruit and vegetables, and light and graceful dingies, or fishing-canoes, floating down with their outspread nets and dusky crews, on the gentle undulations of the falling tide. Near us, ships of various descriptions were riding at anchor, from the stately Indiaman of those days, with her double tier of ports, and looking like a 74, to the Arab grab and country-coaster.

The shore here presented nothing to the view that was particularly attractive. Huts, with thatched roofs and semicircular ridge-poles, intermingled with luxuriant foliage; an occasional white temple, with clumps of coco-nut trees, constituted its leading features. Towards the back of the village, arose the rather aristocratic-looking mansion of the Master-Attendant—a giant amongst pigmies—casting into shade all the humbler tenements around. Kedgerree, I was informed, is a most insalubrious spot, particularly when the winds blow across the channel from Saugor Island and the Sunderbunds. At that season, the inhabitants of the large house are obliged to close the windows towards the eastward, to keep out the malaria; nevertheless, some of it does contrive, now and then, to slip in at the back-door, and the result is, that *Pallida Mors* walks off occasionally with the Master-Attendant. I doubt, however, if it is so bad as Calcutta itself, the latter being as near to the jungle and farther from the sea.

This was a day of considerable bustle and excitement. The passengers were looking up their baggage, getting out their letters, or despatching special messengers to their friends in Calcutta. Boats from the presidency were continually arriving alongside, freighted principally with baboos or circars, good-looking fellows for the most part, with huge green or yellow curley-toed shoes, and flowing muslin-robcs, as light as the gossamer, and white as swans'-down. Some came to secure constituents; others were deputed by merchants or parties interested in the ship or passengers; and not a few keen-witted fellows, like my friend Ramee Sawmey Dabash, were on the look-out for "pigeons." With all these arrivals, our deck began to assume a very lively and animated appearance. I could not help being forcibly struck with the marked dissimilarity between the two races, who, here respectively the subjects of a common power, and from the antipodes, were engaged in objects of mutual interest, or busy in the exchange of friendly greetings. There stood the sturdy Englishman, with his ruddy face, iron muscles, and broad shoulders, strong in his straight-forward hyperborean honesty; before him, like some delicate spaniel, or Italian greyhound, coaxing a bluff old Jowler of a mastiff, were the wily Asiatics, chattering and salaaming, fearful to offend, their slender and supple limbs all in motion, and supplying by quickness and address the want of energy and boldness. The time, however, may come, and is, perhaps, not far re-

moved, when from amidst receding darkness, and the crumbling wreck of lifeless superstitions, the genius of India may arise, the light of liberty and knowledge shining on her brow; when the erect port of the freeman will succeed to the crouching gait of the slave, the fruit of ages of misrule and oppression.

The family union, which had now for five months so pleasantly subsisted between our party on board, was about to be dissolved, and already were their thoughts and feelings on the wing, impatient for other scenes and objects. The cup of pleasure is seldom unmixed, and with mine, at that moment, mingled a drop of bitterness, as I thought that an important scene of my life was about to close for ever, and that many of the actors in it, with whom I had so pleasantly "strutted my hour," I might never see again. To think that we are leaving even an inanimate object "for ever," is a painful thought, but it acquires almost a solemnity when man, "the mind, the music, breathing from his face," is the being we are about to quit. Honest McGuffin, methought, have I heard your broad Scotch for the last time? Grinnerson, my merry wag, will you roast me no more? Gillans, bluntest of seamen, will thy hoarse voice, in the midnight watch, never again startle my ear, when through the shrouds (rudest of Æolians) the rough winds pipe their wild accompaniment? And, oh! Jemmy Ducks, thou Pariar of the *Rottenbeam Castle*, thou great conservator of chickens, shall I never again see thee scramble over the hencoops, or be more enlivened with a pleasant vision of thy tarred and ragged brecks? *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

As a party of us, including the second mate, were chattering and laughing on the deck about noon, our attention was suddenly attracted to a handsome pinnace, with green sides and venetians, and of a light and beautiful rig, gliding down the river, with all sail loosened, which, however, the light winds had barely power to distend. As it approached, we observed an old gentleman, and a numerous group of attendants on the chut or roof. Marpeet immediately observed that we were about to be visited by one of the Calcutta big wigs; and Grinnerson, applying the glass to his eye, exclaimed, after a little reconnoitering and slapping his leg with delight, "By the piper that played before Moses, if it isn't that old Tartar, General Capsicum; he'll keep us all alive if he comes on board." The general was seated in an easy chair, smoking a magnificent hooka, the silver chains and other brilliant appendages of which were conspicuous even at a distance. Altogether, with his troop of attendants, he looked not a little like the chief of Loochoo, as depicted in Capt. Hall's voyage to that interesting island. Of the liveried and bearded group about him, one swung a huge crimson silk punkah, or fan, with a silver handle, the end of which rested on the deck; a second held an umbrella of the same colour over his head; two more worked chowries, or whisks, to keep off the flies; and behind his chair stood his pipeman, or hookhaburdar, a black-bearded fellow, with his arms folded, and looking as grave and solemn as a judge. At the back of all these again, and forming a sort of rear-guard, were a body of mace-bearers and silver-stick men, awaiting the slightest order of the chief. Well, this is something like Eastern magnificence, indeed, thought I—*nil desperandum*—"Frank Gernon, hold up your head; you may be a nabob yet." Upon the arrival of the pinnace within a very short distance of the ship, the old gentleman, assisted by his obsequious attendants, arose from his chair, and moving to the verge of the roof or poop, with a gait almost as unsteady as the toddle of an infant, gave us a full view of about as odd a figure as can well be imagined. In height, he was below the middle size, and

as thin and shrivelled as an old baboon, to the physiognomy of which animal his own bore no inconsiderable resemblance; indeed, till I saw him, I never thought much of Lord Monboddos theory. He wore a red camlet raggie, or Swiss jacket, with blue collar and facings, which hung in bags about him, and a white waistcoat wide open, from which a volume of frill protruded. His nether man was encased in a pair of tight nankeens, buttoned at the ancle (a singular perversity common to old gentlemen whose calves have gone to grass), and which exhibited the extraordinary slenderness of his frail supporters in a very striking point of view. A queue (the general being one of the "last of the pigtails"), a round hat of black silk, a good deal battered, with a bullion loop and button, completed the outward appearance of the Bengal veteran, who soon, however, satisfied us that, spite of appearances, he was, as Grinnerson had said, a stout-hearted old fellow, with plenty of pluck and mental vigour still about him; one of whom it might be said that, "E'en in his ashes glowed their wonted fires." When pretty close, the little old man, from whom a squeaky and faltering treble might have been expected, astonished us by shouting out, in a stentorian voice and with a tone and accent smacking strongly of the "first gem of the sea," "Is that the *Rottenbame Castle*, sur?" Being answered in the affirmative, he continued, "Is Captain McGuffin on board, sur?" McGuffin, who by this time had come to the side, replied to this question himself. Taking off his hat, and waiving it, he said, "Hoo air ye, general? I'm glad to see you, sir, luki'g sae weel. Will you come on board, sir?" "Hah! McGuffin, is that you? How are you, my good sur?" returned the general, raising his hat, too, with all the dignity of the old school, or of the guardsman at Fontenoy. "Sorry to see you in this ugly pickle, though. Have you got my Maria on board?" alluding to his daughter, a widow lady, one of our passengers from Madras, and who, at this instant, having heard of her father's arrival, rushed to the side, and kissing one hand with *empressment*, whilst she waved her handkerchief in the other, soon afforded him satisfactory evidence of her existence. After some little trouble, the pinnacle was safely moored alongside, and the old general securely, though with equal difficulty, and a few volliès of abuse to his servants, deposited by instalments on the deck. Here, however, he appeared in some danger of suffocation, from the vigorous embraces of the buxom young widow, who, yielding to the impulses of natural feeling, and regardless of standers-by, rushed into his arms, and kissed him with the warmest affection, knocking off his hat by the collision, and exhibiting to our view the general's venerable head, white with the snows of seventy or eighty winters. Here, then, in the shrivelled old soldier standing before me, I beheld a warrior of the days of Clive, a last representative, probably, of a generation long gone down to the dust, whose thoughts, dress, and manners so essentially differed from our own, and who (all honour to their three-cornered hats and big waistcoats) had baffled the Indian in the field and the cabinet, and laid the foundation of this proud dominion, on which I was about to set foot. I looked on him with that respect with which we contemplate a grey ruin of other days, with its silent courts, its "banquet-hall deserted," and all its glorious associations, and which long has withstood the tempests of the world.

After retiring to the cuddy, and some private conversation with his daughter, the general again came on deck, and had a renewed round of hand-shaking with the captain, and some other of his acquaintance, whom he expressed himself as devilish glad to see in India again, "the best country in the whole world, by all that's good!" He concluded with a look redolent of gunpowder

and hair-triggers, though half jocular, "And where is the man that will say me nay?" It was obvious at a glance that the general was what an old Scotch author calls

A fiery Ettercap, a fractious chiel;
As hot as ginger, and as true as steel:

with not a little of that *refined savageism* in him, which exalts the *duello* into the first accomplishment of a gentleman. In Colonel Kilbaugh, he recognised an old friend and brother campaigner, and right cordial was the greeting between them. A tremendous refighting of battles would then and there have taken place, it was quite clear, had time allowed of it; unless, upon the principle that two negatives make an affirmative, they should have neutralized their kindred *fortes*. The general, amongst his other peculiarities of the old school, swore like a trooper; indeed, so free was his indulgence in that once fashionable, but now, amongst gentlemen, exploded vice, that had he been in England, he would doubtless have been liable to an indictment from the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for profane swearing. "By G——, you're looking well, though, Kilbaugh, d——d well, upon my soul; you've taken a new laise of your existence since you went home." "Why, eh—yes," said the little colonel, pulling up his collar-gills complacently, and looking extremely large for his size, "we are certainly a new man, general; nothing like a few hogsheds of Cheltenham waters for setting a dyspeptic man on his legs again." "Indeed, then, that's true; but, by G——, Kilbaugh, though, you and I have had some rale plissant days together in old times—eh? You liked your glass as well as any of us, and (with a palpable wink) that same *minus* the g, too—*minus* the g—eh? ha, ha, ha!" With this, he made a pass at the ex-resident's ribs with his extended finger, which the other dexterously avoided, though with a complacent chuckle which showed that he was not displeased at this allusion to his youthful frolics. "Well," continued the general, "you'll put up at my place, and I'll give you a cast in the pinnacle. By-the-by, you liked a good bottle of beer, Kilbaugh, I remember right well, and just now I can give you one, a rale foamer, got in a splendid batch lately; it is from Bell, and by G—— it bears a bell, too." So he rattled on; and the ex-resident having signified his acceptance of the general's offer, the trio, after a hearty leave-taking, were soon on board the pinnacle, and on their way to Calcutta.

This was the first time I had seen the Mohamedan domestics of this part of India, and I was agreeably struck by their handsome and manly appearance, and the becoming costume of those in the old general's suite. Their turbans, vests, loose *pajammas* or trousers, and *kummerbunds* or girdles, set off by their crimson belts and metal badges, and their massive silver batons, gave them a very striking and picturesque appearance, enhanced by luxuriant beards or moustachios, large eyes, and high features. There are some strange anomalies attendant on the march of civilization, and none more so, perhaps, than the indifference, or rather want of real taste, which nations in a high state of refinement evince in regard to costume. Whether it is that scientific pursuits, and the busy occupations of the thoughts on matters of high social, moral, political, and commercial interest, leave no time for men to study the graces of attire, or that such a study is really unworthy of, or incompatible with, cultivated minds, or, as the Quakers think, unfavourable to morality, certain it is that the art of decorating the person does not keep pace with other improvements. In semi-barbarous periods in our country—semi-barbarous, at least, when compared with the present; such, for example, as during the reigns of the Tudors and Stuarts—the dress (making every allowance for

the cheatery of historical association), such as we see displayed in the pictures of Holbein and Vandyke, possessed a surpassing elegance, whilst that of the present day (though somewhat less preposterous than it was a century back) is one of the greatest marring of the human form divine, that the wit of man could have devised; not only is it unbecoming (I allude more particularly to male attire), but with its ligatures, bands, and throttling stock, by impeding free circulation and the expansion of the form, must be decidedly detrimental to health. Compare it with Greek, Albanian, Tyrolese, or Turkish, and how much does it lose by comparison! Frequently, during my sojourn in the East, where personal appearance is much regarded by the natives, and is expected to harmonize with other perfections of the European character, real or imagined, in the durbar, the camp, or other scene of a public meeting between the magnates of the East and West, have I felt positively ashamed of the figure cut by our countrymen when, amidst a crowd of natives arrayed in all their barbarian magnificence of costume, arms, beards, and turbans, I have contrasted with them the unbecoming black hat, the shaven face, the swallow-tailed coat, and the generally twopenny-barber style of costume of some potent civilian, looking as small as a shaven poodle or skinned rabbit; yet had they changed dresses, so great is generally the superiority of the European *physique* when made the most of, that the contrast would have appeared still more extraordinary. Surely, if the exhibition of splendour and good taste in our houses, furniture, equipages, &c. is compatible with minds of a manly and cultivated cast, the embellishment of the person, within rational limits, even to the extent of a radical change in the character of the national dress, may be equally so. Of course, there is a fitness and congruity to be considered in all things, and in adopting a new style of dress, the age, climate, and harmonious national associations, should not be lost sight of. The recent improvements, both in male and female attire, are very great, but much remains for some *Arbiter Elegantiarum*, some greater than Brummell, still to effect. He who will give a new and picturesque costume, in which the above considerations are allowed to have their due weight, will deserve no mean niche in the temple of Fame. Look to it, ye D'Orsays and Bulwers, who lack neither the taste nor the power to effect this mighty reform.

Our commander (finding he could not leave Kedgerree till the following morning), Marpeet, Grundy, and I, accepted the obliging invitation of Capt. Grogwell, of the *Rohomany* barque, country trader, a friend of the captain, to accompany him in his vessel, then under weigh for Calcutta. "I can give you a glass of grog, gentlemen, and a bit of curry, and there's my cabin for you to turn into if you should stay with me over night," said the frank and good-humoured sailor; "but," added he, "there's no time to be lost for those that go, as the tide's already on the turn." A few bags and boxes were soon stowed in Capt. Grogwell's boat, and after many warm adieus from our friends on board, and the expression of mutual hopes that we should meet again in Calcutta, off we pushed for the *Rohomany* barque.

As we approached her, two or three bronzed faces, surmounted by straw hats, rose above the side, and were directed expectantly towards us, whilst the whistling pipe of the serang, or native boatswain, announced the skipper's approach alongside. We mounted through a bevy of the sable crew, and soon stood on the deck of the country ship, just arrived from a voyage to the Eastern Islands. "Welcome on board the *Rohomany*, gentlemen, where I hope you will make yourselves at home and comfortable," said Capt. Grogwell. "My first officer, Mr. Dobbs, gentlemen," he continued, presenting a

tall, brawny, and fine-countenanced man. Mr. Dobbs made his best leg; was glad to see us on board. The lascars now began to weigh the anchor to a wild and not unmusical chaunt, with an agreeable chorus of "*Ya Ullahs*." All was now bustle, the anchor a-peak, and the mates shouting forth their commands in the most extraordinary lingo that ever grated "harsh music" on my ears. "Trinkum Garvey de man," said one; "Garvey brass trinkum de man," roared another; whilst Mr. Dobbs, in a tremendous-fury (why I knew not), and stamping like a madman, sung out, "Chop and string your goosey, and be d——d to you all." These are a few specimens. On hearing the last, I certainly was inclined to think that the death-warrant of one of those *capitol* birds who feed on our commons, and on whom our commons feed (excuse the double pun), had been pronounced. I wish some Oriental philologist would give us a history of this nautical jargon, which, I take it, is a sort of *olla podrida* of Portuguese, Bengalee, and heaven knows what dialects besides—the *lingua franca* of the Indian seas. On we glided; passed the "silver tree," a singular vegetable production, composed of brick and mortar; "Diamond Harbour," another misnomer, but very Golcondahish in the sound; and finally, a stiff wind setting in dead a-head, found it impossible to get round a certain peninsula, sometimes called "Hoogly Point," but amongst sailors, rejoicing in the less euphonious appellation of "Point Luff and be d——d." There was no help for it, so down went the anchor, and there seemed every prospect of our having to conjugate the verb "*ennuyer*," till a fresh flow of the tide and shift of wind should enable us to pass this most troublesome part of the river, and the dangerous shoal of the James and Mary. The reader must understand that all this was before the days of steam. At this moment, a happy thought struck our friend Marpeet, who was an old hand, and had the true *qui hye* intuitive knowledge of where any thing good in the gastronomic line was to be had. "As the ship can't get on," said he, "what say you, my lads, to our starting a-head, and eating mango-fish at Fultah?" Fultah, I must inform you, reader, is a solitary inn or tavern on the Calcutta side of the aforesaid peninsula, to which the lovers of good eating resort from Calcutta, in order to enjoy the delicate fish above named—the whitebait of Bengal—which, at the time I am writing of, was in high season. The proposal was readily agreed to; Grogwell lent us his boat, and offered to pick us up in the morning; off we started, and in an hour or two were comfortably established in the hotel at Fultah, where I ate my first meal on Bengal ground. Ample justice did we to the mango-fish, which, truth to tell, I found fully merited all the encomiums I had heard bestowed upon them, which is saying a great deal: mango-fish and mosquitoes are almost the only two things of which I can safely predicate so much. Mrs. Graham, a lady writer, who, during her sojourn in India discovered some very valuable "mare's nests," expresses herself highly gratified by the flavour of this delicate member of the finny tribe, which bears, she affirms, a considerable resemblance to that of the mango; from which circumstance, she further tells us, it derives its name. This is an amusing example of how readily that gay deceiver, imagination, builds a superstructure on the sandy foundation of error; the mango-fish (and here I must be so ungallant as to sport my knowledge at the lady's expense) being so called because it comes into season with that fruit, not from any resemblance in their respective flavours, which, as far as my experience goes, I should say, are as different (to borrow a homely phrase) "as chalk from cheese." The fish is four or six inches long, of a delicate rose or peach colour, and has a

profusion of threads or whiskers attached to its head and gills, from two to four feet long.

Next morning, we breakfasted in a room overlooking the broad Hoogly, and I sang a stave of "Flow on thou shining river," in real *il penseroso* style, till summoned to that meal by Marpeet and Grundy. We had fish, rice, eggs, and a profusion of fruit, and plenty of black fellows to wait upon us. I thought it all very delightful—every thing smacked of novelty—of charming novelty; not a fear nor a care had I. *Vive la jeunesse!* say I, and heigh for the life of a griffin! "Well, Gernon, my boy, what do you think of India?" said Marpeet. "Think of it," I replied, "I'm delighted; it is *magnifique*—a splendid country." "Oh, you've seen but little of it yet, though; wait till you get to Calcutta; that indeed will 'astonish your weak mind.'" "Had it that effect upon yours, Captain Marpeet?" said I, a little stung by this irreverent mode of mentioning my cogitative apparatus, and thinking the phrase had been coined for special application. "To be sure it had; but you're not offended, are you, old fellow?" said the good-natured captain, who, like some of our John Bulls at home, had a habit of punching ribs, and saying coarse things, by way of evincing his regard, and showing how far he was privileged to go; "I was only joking, you know." Offence, explanation, and treaty of amity were all the work of a moment. "Now that's all over, Gernon, my boy," said he, "let me give you a bit of advice; don't be such a griff as to 'hog your back' at trifles. I'm an 'old hand,' and speak from experience. If you do, you'll be in eternal hot water, and get yourself disliked." I promised to be a good boy in future, and so that ended; but begged, at his leisure, that he would furnish me with a few simple rules to enable me to distinguish Indian jokes from affronts.

Sweeping along with the flowing tide, the flat shores on either hand looked green and luxuriant. Further inland, were massive groves of mango trees, commonly called topes, topped here and there by clumps or single trees of the tufted coco-nut, and amongst which, partially disclosed, appeared, like clusters of bee-hives, the populous Bengalee villages—small white-humped cattle fed upon the banks; the fishermen plied their nets along the shelving shore, and the grey kingfisher of the Indian rivers hung with quivering wing suspended in air, or plumped like a stone into the water, to capture his scaly prey. The sun shone brightly; the serang's whistle sounded; the boatmen sang as they passed, and on we glided merrily. We soon passed Budge Budge, the scene of the sailor's unique exploit—a story too well known, I fancy, to need repetition here—and in a short time after, on turning "Hangman's Point" (where once stood an outpost of civilization), found ourselves opposite "Garden Reach," the sylvan vestibule of Calcutta. I have seen few sights in my wanderings more beautiful and imposing than the approach to this Petersburg of the East, this magnificent capital of our Eastern empire. On the left was the Botanical Garden, with its skreen of tall, dark cypress trees; on the right, a long succession of beautiful villas, situated amidst verdant lawns and parklike pleasure-grounds, sloping gently down to the water's edge. Here the eye was caught by some pretty kiosk or summer-house, like the *lust-haus* of a Dutch retreat, or such as we sometimes see in the stately gardens attached to some mansion of the olden time here at home. There it rested on a ghaut, or flight of steps leading to the water, with urns or ballustrades, before which, in the mellow *chiaro-scuro* of some overhanging banyan-tree, lay moored the elegant covered pleasure-boat of the owner—hurrying through the grounds, a

palankeen would appear, with its scampering bevy of attendant bearers and running peons, the huge red chattah or umbrella to shield the master from the sun, when making his *exits* and *entrées*, bobbing up and down—standing before many a porticoed mansion, gîgs or other equipages would appear in waiting, to take the Sahibs to town, or on their rounds of morning visits, and mingling in pleasing contrast with the Europeanized character of these beautiful domains, the lofty palm or kujjoor would here and there raise its head, the perch of a knot of solemn vultures, or parting the grounds one from another, lofty fences of the graceful and pensile bamboo, drooping in rich clusters, like plumes of ostrich feathers. Numerous boats glided up and down the river, with here and there a vessel like our own obeying the whirling impulses of the tide, and rapidly approaching its destination—all, in fact, bespoke the close vicinity of a great capital. The reach nearly past, the proud citadel of Fort William broke in view, its “grinning honours” opening upon us, one after the other, and affording a lively idea of the sort of gauntlet which an enemy might reasonably expect should one sufficiently hardy ever dare to confront them. Here and there, on the long-extended rampart, the sentry “walked his lonely round,” his musket and bayonet gleaming brightly in the noontide rays, whilst crowds of natives, passing palankeens, and stately adjutant birds, stalking “in grey attire” on the banks, gave life and animation to the scene—a few minutes more, and a long forest of shipping, with masses and lines of stately mansions reposing under the still calm sky, like some Grecian capital of old, bespoke the City of Palaces, the proud metropolis of British India.

Here was a sight at which a Briton might honestly exult, and, young as I was, I gazed with pride on this magnificent creation of my country’s civilization and power—the point from which she governs the countless millions of the dependent empire which Providence, for the wisest of purposes, has submitted to her benignant sway. Mighty heart of Old England! long may thy vigorous pulsations be thus felt to the utmost bounds of our earth! Nations, like individuals, have their stages of existence—their infancy, their manhood, and their decline; some fall into premature decrepitude and dissolution, and leave but the memory of evil deeds behind them; whilst others sink in glorious maturity, under the weight of years and honours, leaving the fruits of a well-spent life behind them, to be embalmed for ever in the hearts of a grateful posterity. May such be thy lot, oh, my country!

TO THE LILY.

And where art thou, O Lily pale,
 With drooping cheek of virgin bloom,
 White as the bosom of a sail,
 Seen through Bermuda's cedarn gloom?

Say where, O Lily pale, art thou?
 What lonely field dost thou beguile,
 Like Eastern Queen with radiant brow,
 And the mild lustre of thy smile?

Come forth, of fairest flowers most fair;
 The curtain of thy sleep unfold;
 Like veil from Cytherea's hair,
 By rosy-finger'd Grace unroll'd.

We long to bless thy face; and soon,
 From purpling window of the sky,
 The Morn shall warm thee, and the Moon
 Shall bless thee with her dewy eye.

Long has thy tender smile reposed,
 Meek Hermitess of quiet dale;
 Long has thy fragrant lip been closed,
 Since Autumn sighed upon the gale.

Thrice dear to me the summer rose,
 By Milton's memory loved and mourned:
 No common weed the hedge-row knows,
 By my contemptuous footstep scorned!

And dear the cowslip's yellow rim;
 The daisy of our Chaucer's sky;
 The azure violet looking dim;
 And soft Althæa's purple eye.

Dear, too, the Indian blossom hung
 From gorgeous bough, like sunny bird
 Unto the odorous leaves that clung,
 For ever sparkling as they stirr'd.

But thou art brighter, dearer, still,
 By loving Nature's hands attired;
 Thy mirror in her crystal rill;
 Thy perfume by her breath inspired.

Sweet flower of peace! methinks I see
 Our Eden-Mother bending o'er
 Thy fragrant cup, beneath the tree
 That wove her dwelling's leafy door.

We know thy Maker, lovely flower!
 In every tint His pencil trace;
 And read the story of His power,
 Written in bloom upon thy face.

By heavenly lips thy name was blest;
 Thy beauty heavenly lips display;
 And Solomon's resplendent vest
 Faded before thy white array.

Then teach us meekness, lowly flower!
 Teach us the lesson that He taught;
 And oft, in contemplation's hour,
 Pour thy mute wisdom on our thought.

Teach us the raiment white to wear
 Of Purity; and Pleasure's loom
 Will never weave a robe so fair,
 Or bathe it in so rich perfume.

Teach us with thee in peace to dwell,
 Afar from turmoil and from strife;
 Yet, not in lone monastic cell,
 But breathing fragrance upon life!

THE LATE LIEUTENANT LOVEDAY.

WE have been permitted to publish some extracts from several of the last letters which the late Lieutenant William Loveday addressed to different members of his family in England, together with the following short account of this gallant and lamented young officer's career.

He was born in India, and sent at an early age to England for education. Being originally intended for the medical profession, he was acquiring some knowledge of physic—a knowledge which, in after life, proved to be of the highest use in enabling him to benefit and secure the good will and attachment of the natives—when he was offered a cadetship to Bengal. His bold and enterprising spirit, as well as early recollections in favour of the land of his birth, made him eagerly accept the offer, and he proceeded to Calcutta in the year 1818. He soon attained considerable proficiency in both the Persian and Hindostanee languages, and secured the appointment of interpreter and quarter-master of his regiment, the 37th Bengal Native Infantry. He was afterwards nominated adjutant, in which capacity he accompanied his regiment when it proceeded on service into Afghanistan with the Army of the Indus. During the progress of that campaign, his intelligence and energy of character, and his superior acquaintance with Oriental languages, customs, and manners, attracted notice, and he was first offered an appointment in the commissariat department, which a secret consciousness that he was better qualified for some political office induced him to decline. In the month of May, 1839, the minister and envoy, Sir William Macnaghten, gladly availed himself of an opportunity of engaging young Loveday's services in the difficult task of settling a distracted territory, and attached him as an assistant to Capt. Bean, the political agent at Shawl. From hence he afterwards accompanied Major-General Sir T. Willshire's force against Kelat, and after the fall of that place, he was left there with the new chief, Shah Newaz, at whose especial request, made to the Governor-General of India, he was ultimately established as the political agent there. Of the vigorous and spirited style in which he contrived to defend that place, with a few sepoys only, until the cowardice and treachery of Shah Newaz and his followers surrendered it to the rebel force under Muhrab Khan's son, and of the cruel sufferings and indignities which were heaped upon him for nearly five months, until he was shamefully murdered near Dadur, just as our troops were about to rescue him, our readers are aware. It appears to us, however, a matter of surprise, that no official notice whatever has hitherto been taken by the Government of India of the barbarous murder of their political agent, expressing their regret for the sufferings and untimely death of so promising a young officer, and holding him up as an example to other servants for the high and honourable spirit which had induced him to remain at his post at Kelat, rather than retire from it with Shah Newaz, who had surrendered it to a set of rebels, and engaged to hold no further intercourse with the British Government. We are concerned, also, to learn, that the authorities in England have not yet manifested any tokens of sympathy and condolence towards the venerable father of the deceased, an officer who has served the East-India Company for upwards of sixty years, and who is now left to mourn the loss of two sons and a son-in-law in the service of his country in India. His eldest son was drowned at Malloon, whilst serving with H.M. 87th Foot in the Burmese war; and his son-in-law, Colonel Herring, was assassinated by the natives, whilst escorting a convoy from Ghuzni to Cabul, in October, 1839.

By the last accounts from India we learn, that the remains of Lieut. Loveday, after the affair near Dadur, were borne to the grave by the European officers of the Bengal 38th regiment, and that the sepoy of his own regiment voluntarily came forward and requested to be allowed to subscribe a sum of money towards erecting a monument to the memory of their late lamented adjutant. This last-mentioned fact, and the fidelity and attachment manifested by his personal servant, his sirdar-bearer, Sunputt, who was found by our troops weeping over the remains of his master, and whose pathetic account of his sufferings and death has appeared in most of the newspapers, afford ample proofs, that Lieut. Loveday was conciliatory in his deportment to natives, and that he had kindled feelings of love and esteem on their part towards himself. He was well known to be an excellent Oriental scholar, and we have been assured by many Indian officers of reputation and experience, that never was a more correct remark made than the following one, by the late Sir John Malcolm: "I have invariably found, unless in a few cases where knowledge had not overcome self-sufficiency and arrogance, that in proportion as European officers, civil and military, advanced in their acquaintance with the language and customs of the natives of India, they became more sincerely kind to them; and on the contrary, ignorance always accompanied that selfish pride and want of consideration, which held them light, or treated them with harshness." But the following extracts from several of the last letters written by the deceased, in the free and cordial intercourse with members of his own family in England, and under no expectation that any portion of such correspondence would ever be published, cannot fail to possess interest, as well as to do honour to the writer's memory, showing that Lieut. Loveday was not only a gallant, intelligent, and most promising young officer, and a man endued with honourable principles and the finer feelings of our nature, but that he was attached to the people placed under his care, anxious to conciliate them, and to adopt the most judicious measures for improving their condition.

Extract from a Letter dated Roree Bukkur, 27th January, 1839:—

It will be the good fortune of our brigade to be the first to cross the Indus; and a proud day will it be to us all, as the school-boy recollections of Alexander rush to our minds, that we, the happy soldiers, should be the first to carry our country's standard across this magnificent river. Yes—we will baptize our colours, and dip them in the middle of the stream. Do you not envy us?

If once I am brought to Mr. Macnaghten's notice, it shall be my fault if I do not deserve his good opinion. I believe, without exaggeration, I am the best Persian scholar in our camp, and I have been called upon to interpret more than once, when regimental interpreters have been present.

Extract from a Letter dated 5th March, 1839:—

I am not one of those who regret the *past*—a folly I never indulge in; and, unfortunately, in the constitution of things, experience is placed on the stern, and not on the bows, of the vessel of life, and throws its light on the path which is passed, and not on that which is to come. Had you been in this country, I would have indented on your lanthorn now and then; but as you were at a distance, the light did not reach me in this *benighted land*, as your saints choose to term it. Happy India! though 'tis the fashion to abuse thee, yet ever will I be your warmest advocate and friend! I get on well with the natives of all ranks; kindness, *consideration*, and the simple rule of doing unto others—black though they be—what I wish them to do to me. I tried to instil these principles into —, for he was inclined to be harsh and stingy, and parsimonious to an extreme, which, fond as the natives are of money,

they soon discover and ridicule in tip-top style. Their proverbs and sayings cut our's out completely.

Extract from a Letter from Quetta, dated 9th May, 1839 :—

You will be delighted to hear that I have been nominated by Mr. Macnaghten, the envoy and minister, as "Assistant to the Political Resident" of this district, which you will readily find in Arrowsmith's map. So, at last, I have arrived on the first step of the ladder which leads to renown, and even to wealth. You will ask how I got this—to what kind friend I am indebted for it? I will tell you. On the arrival of Shah Shooja at this place, some ten or rather twenty days after Sir W. Cotton, Mr. Macnaghten sent for Captain Bean, and offered him the appointment, adding, that he might have any assistant he chose to name. He immediately mentioned me, saying that, independent of other qualifications, my knowledge of Persian would be of great advantage to him. Mr. Macnaghten said, that it was with very great pleasure he would apply to the Commander-in-chief, Sir John Keane, for my services; that he knew me personally, and congratulated Bean on his selection.

I have been drawing out a brief statistical report of this district of Shawl. It is only ten *koss* long by seven or eight broad, and is surrounded by mountains, inhabited by Kaukers, Achikyars, Murrees, and a few other tribes, all, unhappily, thieves and plunderers by profession. The valley is some 5,600 feet above the level of the sea, and, as a consequence, the climate is superb. Thermometer between 54° and 56° in the morning, ranging to 90° at noon, and between 60° and 70° at night in my tent. *No hot winds*. The district contains from between 2,000 to 3,000 men, and raises about 6,000 *khurwar*s of wheat and barley: a *khurwar* is equal to nine maunds. There is not a single well in the place, the irrigation being effected by the water which flows from a hundred mountain-rills. Not a third of the land is brought into cultivation, the people being extremely indolent and ignorant. On my proposing, the other day, digging some wells at the extreme end of some cultivation, the *zumeendar* gravely asked me, how it was possible to draw the water out? Apricots, apples, pears, and grapes, abound here. The gardens are covered with rose trees ten feet high, but the people do not know how to prepare the rose-water. As I am very fond of it, (are not you?) I soon got up a still, and yesterday obtained ten bottles of proper good stuff. I have ascertained the localities of all the villages, and have made a rude map, which, at all events, is very useful, though by no means correct.

Extract from a Letter dated Quetta, 21st June, 1839 :—

As this is the longest day in the year, I cannot do better than devote a portion of it to you, after having had a three hours' work at the Pushtoo or Affghanee, of which language—the most difficult I have ever attempted, excepting Arabic—I have been endeavouring to compile the elements of a grammar. I am resolved not to be deterred, but by patience, labour, and intercourse with the natives, I *will* acquire the language. The difficulty appears to me to arise from the harshness of its pronunciation, and the very irregular construction of the verbs. The language abounds in gutturals, and its acquisition would be easy to a German; why, then, should it be difficult to an Englishman who can pronounce *hooqqu* correctly? I will lose no time in learning it.

All these Kaukers speak Pushtoo. I like what I have seen of them, and think that, ere long, they will be converted into good subjects. Like all mountaineers, they are active, vigorous fellows; nothing fatigues them; they are good-tempered, lively, and cheerful, but at the same time very greedy and impatient, and soon get angry. I treat them as children, and get on very well. I humour them in trifles, give them little presents, and they are ready to do any thing. One brings me a wild sheep (venison is not to be compared to it), and begs, as he good-humouredly presents it, that I will give him a *leettle* more English powder for priming his matchlock. Another brings ice, or rather indurated snow, from the crevices of the Chuhul-tuen, upwards of 5,000 feet high. By-the-bye, I forgot to mention that a vein of coal has

been discovered. Already have our efforts been attended with the most beneficial results. Plundering in Shawl, and even in the Bolan Pass, has almost ceased.

Thank my mother dear for her kind wishes and warm prayers for my safety, and to which, indeed, I feel inclined to attribute it, for neither — or I got harmed, whilst —, who has no mother to think or care about him, gets wounded in the Pass, with ten of our sepoy: they behaved nobly, and carried him off, and kept up a smart fire at the same time.

Extract from a Letter dated Kelat, 25th Nov. 1839 :—

I know not whether this letter will give you the first intimation of the assault and capture of Kelat, or whether the public prints will have anticipated me. At all events, they will not give you so minute a detail, and certainly not so *egotistical* a one; but that, I am sure, you will not consider an objection.

My letter of the 23rd October, from Mustong, will have acquainted you with the cause of my having been deputed there, and the important duties I had to perform. Did I mention to you a report, brought by some traders of the town, that Muhrab Khan had given orders for a detachment of 2,000 men to march from Noshki, and make me and my little party prisoners, and hostages for his own good treatment? I laughed at the report, but did not forget to take every precaution. On my first arrival at Mustong, I had anticipated the probability of some such attempt, and selected a large house, about a mile or two from the town, surrounded by a high wall, with a good *banquette*. I had loop-holes made in every direction, and provisions laid in for three days, or six on half-rations, for which time I could have held out stoutly; but there was no occasion for the proof. On the 6th inst., my kind and good friend, —, arrived with the Bombay column, under the command of Major-General Willshire, C.B., with the avowed intention of proceeding to Kelat, against Muhrab Khan, who had refused to come in and accept the terms offered by Government. The arrangements I had made at Mustong met with the entire approval of my official superior. The new local authorities were in the due performance of their respective duties, and supplies procured without difficulty. What took place at my interview with Muhrab Khan's vakeel is reserved for the Secret and Political Department, for I must not even breathe a syllable of it to you. From Mustong, the troops —consisting of H.M. 2nd and 17th Foot, with two howitzers, under Capt. Forster, Bombay Artillery; our own Bengal 31st regiment, under Major Weston, and two risallahs of the 4th Local Horse, with four 6-pounders of Shah Shooja's newly-raised artillery, under the command of Lieut. Cooper—marched without interruption until the morning of the 12th. We were then on our road to Gurranie, about five or six miles from Kelat: a good map will at once tell you its position. Capt. Outram had gone on with part of the advanced guard, consisting of twenty *suwars* of the 4th Local Horse. There was a wide plain both on our flanks and front, and we saw a small party of the enemy's horse *debouche* from some hills towards our right, who retreated as Outram advanced. We of course watched their movements with intense eagerness, until a small hillock, or rather swell of the ground, hid them all from our view. Suddenly, a few shots were heard, when I galloped up to ascertain the cause. Outram told me they had been firing at him, but that he had not returned it, the distance being too great, and that he valued a bullet too much to throw it away. Whilst talking with him, we observed the fellows watering their horses at a small stream; so I sent my Beloochee to ask who they were, and why they had fired. He brought word back that they were the Khan's servants, and were merely firing at partridges! *wah! wah!* However, as Outram had very properly refrained from returning their fire, he thus enabled us to pass over the outrage, should the turn of political affairs require it; this, however, their determined hostility prevented. By this time, we had reached our encamping-ground, Gurranie; and, as the column was a good way in rear, we pushed on to examine the road in advance. We had hardly gone a mile, when the same party of horse watched our movements, retiring slowly as we advanced. They let us come within two hundred yards, when they halted, and suddenly fired a

volley at us: no firing at partridges this time, for their balls whistled right and left of us. We then fired quickly and smartly; they retired, and we pushed on until we drove them away. We then returned to our camp, and every one was delighted to hear that there was a good chance of a fight. On the morning of the 13th, we marched early for Kelat: every one in high spirits; though, as in duty bound, Capt. Bean requested the general to overlook the affair of the preceding day, should Muhrab Khan's troops refrain from further hostility. Soon as the sun arose, having marched a mile or two, we descried about a hundred horsemen on our right flank. These fellows gradually closed in, and then commenced firing at the head of our column. I was talking to the general when some of their shot whistled close to his head: he then ordered off a light company to disperse them, and this they very soon did in pretty style; not, however, without having three of their men wounded. The enemy then skirted round to our front, where the advanced guard was ready for them. In this way we proceeded some two or three miles, the enemy firing and retreating, not much harm being done on either side. By this time we arrived upon a rising ground, from the top of which we could overlook the whole plain reaching to the walls of Kelat; there were three small hillocks which concealed the town from our immediate view, but the citadel rose proudly above and frowned defiance. We saw the enemy's horse moving off in a body, when a couple of our guns were instantly unlimbered and brought to bear, and after a few rounds of shrapnell, they retreated in confusion to some gardens on the left. We then halted to take off the men's packs, and await the arrival of our baggage and rear-guards. In the mean time, some companies of infantry were sent to dislodge the horse; and whilst this movement was being executed, the enemy's artillery opened a fire from some guns posted advantageously on the top of the three hills, or hillocks, I mentioned before. The first few shots fell short, but discovering their error, they elevated their guns too much, and their shot then whistled over our column, and fortunately did no harm. It was a pretty sight, and somewhat exciting, to see the puff of blue smoke announce the coming shot, which allowed you but short time to guess whether it was intended for you or your neighbour. Between nine and ten o'clock all was ready. The columns of attack moved down, our guns being placed between. As we neared the hills, the latter advanced rapidly at the gallop, and taking up their position, fired shell and shrapnell with such precision and effect, that the enemy soon broke and fled, endeavouring to carry off their guns, but our infantry, crowning the height, compelled them to abandon them. The detached companies then closed in from the left, driving the enemy before them. An effort was made to rush in with them, but they shut the gate too quickly, shutting out a number of their own followers. Our brave fellows threw themselves behind a breastwork about seventy yards from the wall, and commenced a smart fire, which was well returned by the enemy. Here our chief loss took place; an officer of H.M. 2nd Foot, and fifteen or sixteen men, being killed, and numbers wounded. The artillery skirted round the base of the hills, and opened a heavy fire on the town. Two of Cooper's guns played direct on the gate, at the distance of two hundred yards only, some of his men being knocked over by matchlocks. At last, the gate gave way; our gallant fellows rushed in with a loud hurrah! and, in a short time, the town and citadel were ours. Muhrab Khan was killed in the *mêlée*, and several other *sirdars* of rank and distinction. In one court-yard I saw a heap of their dead, some forty or fifty—some very fine, handsome fellows—their shields shot through, and broken swords and matchlocks lying about in every direction, telling of the fierce fight. There was still, however, a small party who obstinately held out in an upper apartment; there was no going at them, except by a narrow passage, which admitted but of one at a time; three or four attempted it, and were instantly shot dead. We offered them quarter, but they would not trust us. At last, I was sent up alone, when they surrendered. I called for a small guard and took their arms, and walked them down, some five-and-thirty in number. Our loss has been greater than at Ghuzni. We have thirty-two killed, and one officer (Lieut. Gravatt, of the 2nd Foot); and 108 wounded, with six officers. It is not

easy to tell the enemy's loss, but I should judge somewhere between 200 and 300 killed, and 700 and 800 prisoners, all of whom were liberated the next day, with the exception of twenty.

I then went to the mother of Shah Newaz, who is the new Khan, and who made his escape from prison some seven years ago. This poor creature, with a few old women, had been shut up in a distant apartment ever since the flight of her son, miserably fed and miserably clothed. I explained in a few words what had taken place; our capture of the fort, the death of Muhrab Khan, and the near approach of her son, whom our Government had placed on the *musnud*. You may readily fancy the scene: what with surprise and joy, she burst into tears, said she was my slave, and would have thrown herself at my feet, if I had not prevented her.

On the following day, a few of Muhrab Khan's servants brought the body of their master for burial, a fine-looking man; there was one little hole in his breast, which told of a musket-shot having passed through. He had no clothes on, except his silk *pyjama*s. One of his slaves whispered me for a shawl: alas! I had nothing of the kind, but luckily remembered a brocade bed-cover, which I had bought in my days of folly and extravagance at Delhi; I called for it immediately, and gave it to the Khan's servants, who were delighted with this last mark of respect, and wrapping up the body in it, placed their deceased master on a *charpoy*, and carried him to the grave. The Khan was decidedly a gentleman; besides, I called to mind the conduct of a sirdar of a fort in the Dooab, which was attacked by our troops; the first assault was repulsed, and four or five officers slain, whose corpses were sent into camp by this sirdar, wrapped up in shawls.

The prize-money will be very handsome. The prize-agents had contrived to collect upwards of a lac of rupees by the sale of property, &c., when a man came privately to me and said that he knew of a place where the Khan had buried his jewels, or most valuable property. I immediately informed the prize-agents, stipulating with them for a reward for the man who told me of the concealed treasure. We then went to the spot pointed out, a little earth was dug up, and four boxes found filled with diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and pearls, as big as peas, valued, at a rough guess, at two lacs of rupees.

Extract from a Letter dated Kelat, 8th December, 1839:—

The new Khan of Kelat, Shah Newaz, is very anxious for me to stay here; he says my advice is invaluable, and calls me his brother, for what he is pleased to term my noble conduct to his mother on the day of the storm.

Extract from a Letter dated Kelat, 25th January, 1840, half-past 3 A.M.

This is an odd freak of mine, is it not—getting up so early in the morning? I think I mentioned it before in a former letter, that I always rise at four, often at three; the two wax candles (very extravagant, but one's precious eyes are worth something more than the odd light) are lighted, and I set to work, as I do at this present moment. This is the time I devote to writing, and never complain of "want of time," the too frequent excuse of many of my friends. There is a stillness at this hour most favourable for the exercise of the pen, while at the same time the energies of the mind are vigorous and fresh, and one feels even tempted to give way to the glowing exuberance of fancy, or the light play of imagination, so often checked by the noise and glare of day. Perhaps you will say it is all the better for such check; such sprightliness but ill accords with the character of a steady, sober, *political* officer; but in private life, in the bosom of my own family, I am as playful as a kitten, and nothing shall check that frank, unbounded confidence I bestow on you, or the joyous cheerfulness which is my peculiar characteristic. Mine is a sanguine temperament, which ever looks on the bright side of things, knows not *regret* (that truly Parthian arrow which wounds in retreat), and looks forward with a trusting, cheerful, but humble confidence, to the future. May the good God in his mercy keep that happy meeting in store for us, which my heart so earnestly desires!

I have already asked you to send me out all kinds of seeds, both flower and fruit. My library is at Agra, and by-and-by I will send for it; but any new scientific works from England will be highly acceptable. Send me a couple of powerful magnets, for I have a great many delicate experiments to perform with reference to galvanism. There is nothing I omit to notice in any of the arts and sciences, and I apply myself to every thing, from the manufacture of a pump to the building of a house, and the making up of all the furniture. I wish you could only see some of my pretty designs of couches and tables, many of which I have executed. How useful the knowledge of physic has been to me! I have not neglected to add to it by constant study, and I am a tolerable practical chemist. I have a laboratory, also a cabinet of minerals, and acquaintance with that branch of science has enabled me to discover a copper-mine, which was never dreamed of by these people. I have established (or, I should rather say, I am so doing) a pottery, from which I obtain nice clean white jars, cups, &c., from burnt flint, so superior to clay. I have sent for silk-worms' eggs, and am doing all in my power to promote industry among the poorer classes here, and teach them how to raise silk. I hope to employ many of them in copper and iron mines, and make their labour repay every expense. They know not how to blast a rock, whilst quarries of fine stone, and even marble, are neglected from their ignorance of the proper method of splitting the huge blocks. Should I be permitted to remain here, I think, with the blessing of God, that I should so improve the country, that my name would never be forgotten, or, as they call me, "Wullee Lubdeen." Among the curiosities I send you is a Scinde sword, remarkable for its shape, enormous breadth, and sharpness. I have a long story to tell you about it, for its former owner twice took a shot at me; he was desperately wounded in the storm. I recognised, fed, clothed, and cured him, and then gave him some money and his discharge; but shortly after he died of a fever, poor fellow.

Extract from a Letter dated Kelat, 14th April, 1840:—

Shortly after I wrote last to you, I received intelligence which decided me on going to Punjgoor, and this I did accompanied by six men, my own followers, mounted on my own horses. One of these men was my good moonshee Gholam Hussein, and another, Nahal Khan, an old and faithful servant, who has been with me ever since I was a cadet. Shah Newaz, the prince, was with me, but I reached Punjgoor four days before him; and though the man I went after escaped, yet I was enabled to instal him in the quiet possession of a district which had always been rebellious. On this journey I learnt what hunger and thirst really are. One day we came upon a small pool, as big as a bucket, slimy and *gilded* over; yet I enjoyed the draught exceedingly. I have an amusing story to tell you about Punjgoor, but I stood the trial like a Roman (Scipio). You must know that that place is famous for its pretty girls, and that Shah Newaz, with whom I am very intimate, and who has often rallied me about my continence, sent me a young lady about fifteen, whom I sent back *instantly*. When I saw him, I thanked him for his rude courtesy, but told him I did not want such cattle. "Not pretty enough?" said he. "Well, then, take your choice from *nine* I have got here." I told him I did not find fault with her beauty, but did not approve of the system, and that were she as handsome as a *houri*, I could not accept her. "Well," said he, "you are a wonderful people, you English; you refuse gold, even when offered secretly, and are indifferent to the charms of women." "Oh! no," said I, "any thing but indifferent;" and explained, that the offer was refused from the high principle which all Englishmen possess of abhorring every thing like compulsion in these matters; and also, because my situation as a British officer would not allow me to be party to any such proceeding.

Extract from a Letter dated Kelat, August, 1840:—

Let me now give you a detail of the events of the last six weeks. You will have heard of the massacre at Mustong, in which my poor moonshee, and twenty as good sepoyes as ever stepped, lost their lives. The young khan (Muhrah's son) imme-

diately joined the rebels, and proceeded to Shawl, which they laid waste. They then returned to Mustong, finding they could make no impression on Quetta, which Bean had occupied, and as he had two 9-pounders, they ventured not too close. I think it was on the 17th July that the rebels left Shawl. During this time, Shah Newaz, the chief of this place, had summoned the clans from the southern districts and the immediate vicinity of Kelat, who arrived in little detachments daily, till they amounted to 1,500 men, as stated by him. I proposed an advance to Mustong, which he promised to make, and pitched his camp outside of the town; but procrastination, or something worse, delayed his march until too late, for news arrived of the advance of the rebels on Kelat, when he broke up his camp and returned into the town; but instead of 1,500, not 500 men could he muster, and more than half of these were traitors. Each sirdar had his part assigned, whilst I, with my thirty sepoy, took charge of the Mustong gate and northern wall. On the morning of the 24th July, the rebels arrived, and almost immediately commenced the attack by a fire of musquetry and matchlocks from the eastern suburbs, which came close to the town walls. This was continued to a late hour at night, when they retired with a loss of eighteen killed and wounded, whilst our casualties amounted to seven. The day of the 25th passed over quietly. I went round the walls, issued ammunition, visited the wounded, and gave rewards and promises in abundance. As soon as it became dark, the enemy commenced the attack with vivacity, their efforts being chiefly directed against the southern wall and gate, probably a feint, for about midnight a report was brought to me that they had scaled the western wall, in charge of the Jutsuk Brahoes (people of Mustong). I sent at once a havildar's party to their assistance, who at the first volley cleared the wall, and drove back the assailants with great loss, for I saw a number of them dead at the foot of their ladders. This saved the town, for upwards of thirty had entered, and were making their way to the citadel, but finding their support cut off, were soon made prisoners. From their confession it appeared that the rogues in charge of the wall, where they had effected their entrance, had not only not opposed them, but had invited them to plant their ladders, and helped them in! This glaring treachery disheartened Shah Newaz. I proposed disarming the traitors, and turning them out; but he sent word it was impossible, as the chief sirdars would be offended and leave the town! He came to me in the afternoon, and stated that the defection had spread through the town, and that, in the event of another attack, it would be impossible to keep the place, and proposed making terms. You may fancy with what bitterness I heard this, for it rendered vain all my exertions, and those of my gallant sepoy. The brother-in-law of Shah Newaz, who had hitherto fought well, also came and stated the same. Twice had the rebels been beaten back, and, but for this cruel treachery, I could have held the place. I had saved the town but to no purpose, except to prove that I had not been conquered. Their negotiations lasted two days; the result of which was, that Shah Newaz should retire to Baghghana with his property, whilst it was stipulated that I should have free permission to remain here, or return to Shawl with my escort and baggage, the safety of which was pledged by the young khan, who occupied the *musnud* with the name and title of Meer Nusseer Khan. Shah Newaz retired, and urged me to accompany him, but it looked too much like a flight; besides, he had signed a formal abdication, renouncing all claim to the *musnud*, and forswearing all future connexion with us. He showed himself a *craven*, and I had nothing more to do with him, though he told me these people would plunder me, and probably assassinate me. I shall make an attempt to return to Shawl, and though I shall probably succeed, yet all my baggage will, I suspect, be plundered.

GLEIG'S "MEMOIRS OF WARREN HASTINGS."

SECOND ARTICLE.*

MR. HASTINGS, on his return to India, applied himself with energy to the important objects recommended to his attention and entrusted to his management as a Member of Council at Madras. The insight which he thus acquired into the system and principles of government at this presidency was useful to him when he exercised a directing power as governor of Bengal, and afterwards as governor-general. A great improvement introduced by him, to the benefit of the native manufacturers as well as of the Company, was the abolition of the contract system in the Carnatic, and a reform in the mode of supplying the investments. But his services were soon to have a more extensive range.

In April 1771, the Court of Directors, taking into consideration the general aspect of their affairs in Bengal, fixed their attention upon Mr. Hastings, and it was announced to him that they had, as a mark of their high approbation, nominated him second in Council at Bengal, to succeed Mr. Cartier, on the retirement of that gentleman, one of Mr. Hastings' early contemporaries and friends, and who had succeeded Mr. Verelst. He took his seat at the Council in February 1772, and in April the charge of the government devolved to him.

The affairs of the Company at this presidency had greatly deteriorated under the preceding governors. The produce of the revenues had disappointed the splendid predictions of Clive; the expenditure was constantly augmenting, and the debts rapidly increased. On the 1st January 1771, the cash in the treasury of Fort William was only £350,000, whereas the bond debts at that period amounted to £600,000, and at the beginning of the following year had increased to upwards of a million.† The year 1770 had been distinguished by one of those dreadful famines which have so often afflicted India, whereby more than one-third of the inhabitants of Bengal are computed to have been destroyed,‡ which crippled the resources of the Government. Nevertheless, in one of his earliest letters from Bengal,§ before he had in fact disembarked, he evinces a spirit very opposite to that rapacity wherewith his enemies reproached him. "You may depend upon my attention to the improvement of the Company's finances," he says, writing to a Director, "as far as it can be effected without encroaching on their future income. It might be a useful policy to force as large a present revenue from the country as it could yield, if I had no other view than to establish a temporary interest, and to quit my station as soon as I could attain the purpose of completing my own fortune; but such a conduct would be but an ill return to the confidence which the Court of Directors have placed in me. The provinces have suffered much by the late calamities, which have greatly hindered their cultivation and manufactures, and

* Since the first article appeared, the third volume of the "Memoirs" has been published, completing the work.

† Mill's *Hist. of Brit. India*, b. iv. c. ix.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ 15th Feb. 1772, to Sir George Colebrooke.

lessened the number of their inhabitants; under such circumstances, the revenue will require much management and a very gentle hand."

The financial difficulties of the Company at this period were, perhaps, the remote cause of the persecution and embarrassments which beset Mr. Hastings, from an early period of his administration down to his impeachment. The illusive hopes which had been indulged of the mighty wealth that was to flow in a constant tide from India to England, disposed the Company, in 1767 and 1769, readily to accede to an agreement by which they were to pay to the public a trifling portion of that wealth, namely, £400,000 a year. So far from being able to continue that payment, they were soon compelled to apply to the Ministry for relief. The affairs of India became a subject of virulent animadversion in Parliament, and of bitter criticism in pamphlets. A select committee was appointed to inquire into the condition of the Company, and this question was made the medium of disseminating party rancour and personal animosities, and of promoting political intrigues. "From that day," observes Mr. Gleig, "began a system of fierce political warfare, of which the belligerents were the East-India Company on the one hand, and the King's Ministers on the other; it was the object of the latter to wrest from the Company all the power and patronage of the East; it was that of the former to resist this aggression, and to retain both the patronage and the power in their own hands." The appointment of Supervisors, with extraordinary powers (who were lost on their passage to India), gave an opportunity to the Minister of showing his disposition to interfere in the concerns of the Company, and the Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step to that absorption of all power in India by the Crown, which was not effected till 1833. Under that Act, Mr. Hastings was appointed "Governor-General" of Bengal, and General Clavering, Colonel Monson, Mr. Barwell, and Mr. Francis, were made members of Council, not removable except by the King. Three of these councillors, namely, Clavering, Monson, and Francis, were partisans, if not tools, of the Minister, and there is good reason to think they went out to India with the design of embarrassing the administration of Mr. Hastings, so far as to afford a sufficient excuse, if not an imperative reason, for displacing the authority of the Company altogether by one emanating entirely from the Crown.

Meanwhile, the new president and governor had commenced grappling with the difficulties of his new position with all the energy which his limited means allowed. The vast expansion of authority which this presidency had attained was accompanied by little corresponding change in the powers of its government. The experience of the home authorities taught them that such changes might be made the medium of more extensive abuses than had hitherto been revealed, and they contented themselves with plucking up individual weeds, rather than, by the adoption of some grand measure of reform, clean and purify the soil. The appointment of Mr. Hastings was, as Mr. Gleig observes, the first decisive step taken by the Company to introduce a new and more efficient system of general administration.

"It is evident," say the Directors, in a despatch of April 1773, "that the evils which have been so destructive to us lie too deep for any partial plans to reach or correct; it is, therefore, our resolution to aim at the root of those evils;" and they follow this up by observing: "Our president, Mr. Hastings, we trust, will set the example of temperance, economy, and application, and upon this, we are sensible, much will depend;" and they conclude with expressing their persuasion that "he will persevere in the same laudable pursuit," as that which had earned him their approbation on the coast of Coromandel, "through every branch of our affairs in Bengal;" adding: "he, in return, may depend on the steady support and favour of his employers." Mr. Hastings, therefore, had strong encouragement, in the knowledge that his past disinterested and unflinching reforms had given satisfaction to his employers, and that their "steady support and favour" might be relied upon. The means were, however, in a great measure, left to himself, though restricted by secret instructions, which placed him in an invidious light towards his colleagues.

A letter from the Court, dated in December 1771, communicated to him confidentially their belief that monopolies of salt, betel, grain, and other necessities of the natives, had been carried on for their own private emolument, and in spite of the Court's orders, by a combination of their servants high in office, including members of council; and they committed to his "sole care" the detection of these crimes, and called upon him "not to suffer any bias of friendship to interrupt or weaken his strict scrutiny into the conduct of the several members of the council," and others, menacing all persons, however high their rank, who should have committed such "enormities," with dismissal and disqualification. It is clear that, had not Mr. Hastings proceeded in this matter with great caution and discretion, he might have involved every thing in confusion. "He caused the obnoxious trade to be abolished, sacrificing, for a while, all the benefits which used to arise from it, both to the Company and to individuals; but he did so with such gentleness, that the parties deprived of their emoluments could take no offence."

A great implement of reform had been placed in Mr. Hastings' hands by the determination of the Court of Directors to check the manifold oppressions of the natives of Bengal, by "standing forth as Dewan, and, by the agency of the Company's servants, to take upon themselves the entire care and management of the revenues."* In carrying out the Court's views of revenue management, expressed in their instructions of 1769, two councils were formed, one at Moorshedabad, for the Bengal provinces, and one at Patna, for the province of Bahar; and the Court had pointed out Mahomed Reza Khan, a native of rank, who had been employed under successive soubahdars, as a fit person to be appointed Naib Dewan, or the Company's deputy, for Bengal, and Shitab Roy for Bahar. In the letter of 1771, however, containing the orders for assuming the Dewanny, the Court, believing that Mahomed Reza Khan had abused his trust and been guilty

* Letter to Bengal, 20th August, 1771.

of gross oppression, required not only that he should be divested of his employment, but, in a letter to Mr. Hastings, the Secret Committee directed him to "issue his private orders for securing the person of Mahomed Reza Khan, his whole family, and his known partisans and adherents," and to pursue measures towards them which could be justified only by *prima facie* evidence of their guilt, though the object was merely inquiry; and it was coupled with a recommendation that he would "avail himself of the intelligence which Nuncomar," a name of evil omen, "might be able to give respecting the Naib's administration," on the principle that the envy and jealousy of the former might lead to disclosures which his sense of truth and justice would not induce him to reveal. This transaction is connected with some of the earliest accusations brought against Mr. Hastings; we shall, therefore, investigate it with some minuteness.

The crimes and misdemeanors charged against Mahomed Reza Khan were, general oppression and tyranny, speculation and misappropriation of the Dewanny revenues, and increasing the calamities of the poor, during the famine, by monopolizing grain and other necessities of life. These offences seem to have reached the Directors, not through official, but private channels; the latter charge was communicated in a letter from a native. The power of the Naib does, in truth, seem to have offered every possible temptation to a badly-disposed man to become a traitor to his trust. He had possessed for seven years uncontrolled authority in the province, the absolute command of every branch of the Nizamut, the chief power in the Dewanny, the unrestricted disposal of thirty-two lacs of rupees, intrusted to him for the use of the Nawab, and an allowed annual stipend of nine lacs (about £100,000) for himself. "To speak more plainly," observes Mr. Hastings, "he was in every thing but the name the Nazim of the province, and in real authority more than the Nazim." This personage, as well as Shitab Roy, the Naib of Bahar, in pursuance of the Secret Committee's peremptory commands, was arrested, brought to Calcutta, and placed in confinement, by Mr. Hastings' sole authority. The inquiry into his supposed guilt, however, was a work of infinitely greater difficulty under any circumstances, still more considering the occupations of Government, pressed with urgent and important matters of administration, of which the establishment of the Dewanny was not the least. The creatures and agents of Mahomed Reza Khan filled every revenue department, and although the fall of a minister generally works a conversion of friends into enemies, in this instance, the confidence of the partisans of the late Naib, that he would be restored to power, operated as a cement of their attachment to him, and, of course, threw impediments in the way of investigation into his conduct. The friendly co-operation of his council materially lessened the difficulties of the Governor, and in conformity with the suggestions of the Court, he availed himself of Nuncomar's services in a way which was the least likely to give scope to the bad qualities of that individual.

Rajah Nuncomar appears to have been an individual of most dangerous

character, whose vices were peculiarly calculated to thwart our interests and embroil our affairs at this epoch of our Indian history. He was deceitful, crafty, intriguing, malevolent, capable of the blackest acts to gratify his prevailing passion; "one whose gratitude no kindness could bind, and whom even his own interest could not divert from the crooked policy which had been the study of his whole life." He had ingratiated himself into the good opinion of Lord Clive, who had entrusted him with the collection of part of the Nawab's revenues; notwithstanding which, in 1762, he had assisted in carrying on a correspondence between the Shahzada and the French governor of Pondicherry; and he forged letters to ruin a banian of Lord Clive. In 1764, he was found to have been in treaty to furnish Meer Cossim full accounts of all the transactions of the English army, on condition of being appointed to the Dewanny of Bengal; and, in 1765, Mr. Vansittart reported to the Court his treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Under this gentleman's administration, however, his council, amongst other violent measures, forced Nuncomar upon the Nawab Meer Jaffier, as his Naib Dewan; but on the death of Meer Jaffier, and the accession of his son, Nujeem-ud-Dowlah, they set aside Nuncomar, and re-established Mahomed Reza Khan as Naib Dewan, the former having employed his influence in doing us all the ill-offices he could at the court of the Nawab. Mr. Hastings had had ample experience of the man, and, as if to confirm it, when his appointment as Governor of Bengal was known, and before he left Madras, he received letters as from the Munnee Begum, the widow of Meer Jaffier, entreating his protection, in the most earnest terms, for her house and the people of Bengal, against the tyranny of Mahomed Reza Khan, and referring to Maharajah Nuncomar for further information; which letters afterwards proved to be forgeries. Adopting, however, the policy recommended by the Court of Directors, Mr. Hastings appointed the Munnee Begum guardian of the young Nawab and head of the administration, and Rajah Goordass, the son of Nuncomar, who was free from his vices, dewan of the household, both being enemies of Mahomed Reza Khan. The latter appointment, he expected, would conciliate Nuncomar, without affording him any means or opportunity of doing mischief.

The inquiry into the conduct of Shitab Roy ended in his acquittal of the charges against him, and his restoration to office, attended with all the compensation which could be made for his sufferings and indignity. The charges against Mahomed Reza Khan were pressed with more pertinacity; but, in spite of every expedient employed to obtain evidence against him, in spite of advertisements inviting persons to give information, notwithstanding "the abilities, observation, and active malignity of Nuncomar," Mr. Hastings "patiently bestowing hours and days in listening to the multiplied but indefinite suggestions" of that individual, the inquiry ended in the failure of the enemies of Mahomed Reza to support their allegations. "The whole of the proceedings," Mr. Auber justly observes,*

* *Rise and Progress of the Brit. Power in India*, i. 377.

"exhibit the baneful effects of acting in any degree upon private and unofficial representations, and awaken feelings of deep sympathy for the sufferings of a distinguished native, who had been subjected to so protracted and severe an ordeal, terminating in the entire failure of his enemies to establish any one of the charges so unjustly brought against him."

The Court of Directors entirely approved of Mr. Hastings' conduct in this difficult affair, although it was made afterwards one of the grounds of his impeachment. Mr. Hastings seems to have foreseen the possible contingency of a charge against him in this matter, for he observes, in a letter to Sir George Colebrooke, with reference to the acquittal of Shitab Roy in particular, "it is not possible to steer clear of the imputation of injustice on one side, or of bribery on the other; I hope the character I have studied to establish in the course of above twenty years' service will exempt me from the suspicion of either, for truths cannot possibly be obtained either to convict or acquit me."

These investigations were carried on, as we have already said, amidst claims upon the governor's attention which were sufficiently distracting. The relations with the native powers, and the task of watching them, especially the Mahrattas, would alone have afforded pretty close employment; but these were as nothing compared with the domestic duties, of which Mr. Hastings gives the following outline: "The new government of the Company consists of a confused heap of undigested materials, as wild as the chaos itself. The powers of the government are undefined; the collection of the revenue, the provision of the investments, the administration of justice (if it exists at all), the care of the police, are all huddled together, being exercised by the same hands, though most frequently the two latter offices are totally neglected for the want of knowing where to have recourse for them; added to the difficulties attendant on the arrangement of each, we have them all to separate and bring into order at once."

The judicial and financial affairs of the country having been reduced to comparative order, Mr. Hastings applied himself to its foreign relations. The native states were beginning to perceive and to fear our growing greatness and spirit of encroachment, and to look upon us with jealous hatred. They were, however, isolated and distrustful of each other; they had no master-mind amongst them to combine their ample means of annoyance, and to this cause our safety may be attributed. Mr. Hastings saw the necessity of connecting the British Government with some of the native powers, as the preferable alternative of perpetual recourse to the sword and unlimited conquest or entire extinction.

The powers with whom our Government were at this time loosely connected, were the Mogul Emperor and the Nawab Vizier of Oude. Both these allies had been long threatened by the Mahrattas—those restless spirits, the extension of whose empire throughout India was prevented only by the strong arm of the British—and a body of our troops had been stationed at Allahabad and Benares, the key of the countries threatened, to watch their proceedings, in the time of Lord Clive, who projected a

treaty of mutual defence between the Company, the Vizier, and the Jaut and Rohilla chiefs. Even at this time, however, the Court of Directors took every opportunity of enjoining their governors to abstain as much as possible from hostilities: "We are firmly persuaded," they said, in March, 1767, "that every step beyond the Caramnassa, except in a defensive war, will lead to the irretrievable ruin of our affairs;" and, with this view, they desired the brigade at Allahabad to be withdrawn. The council consequently declined treaties with either the Jauts, the Rohillas, or the Mahrattas, "that they might stand clear of all troublesome engagements." Such had been the disorganization of India, that few of the great princes had at this time a legitimate title to the territories they possessed. Shah Allum, the Emperor or King of Delhi, after the invasions of Nadir Shah and Shah Abdallah, and through the rapacity of the Sikhs and Mahrattas, retained little of the authority or dominion of his ancestors, and had become to some extent dependent upon the Company for support. The Nawab Vizier, who had enriched himself with some of the spoils of the empire, was an ally of the British. The Rohilla chiefs held separately districts contiguous to those of the king and the vizier; they were an Affghan tribe, who made an irruption into the country, about fifty years before, for purposes of plunder, and finding the people incapable of resistance, took possession of the country, parcelled it amongst them, and called it "Rohileund." They were a warlike race, could muster a force of 80,000 men, and retained their lawless and predatory habits. The Jaut country extended from Agra to Delhi on the west, and to Etawah on the east; it was constantly overrun by the Mahrattas.

The Bengal Government had become involved in the meshes of engagements with some of these powers. By the treaty of Allahabad, in 1765, the Nawab Vizier was established in the sovereignty of Oude, and the provinces of Corah, Currah, and Allahabad, part of his hereditary dominions (situated in the Dooab), were made over to the King of Delhi. As Shah Allum could not prevail upon the British Governor to escort him in triumph to his capital, he, in disgust, or by compulsion, threw himself into the arms of the Mahrattas, to whom he actually made over the three provinces ceded to him by the treaty, and otherwise evinced a leaning towards those enemies both of the Vizier and the English. Mr. Hastings and his council, finding that our payments to the Mogul, under obligations to the head of the empire, were in fact but contributions to the Mahrattas, withheld them, and determined to resume possession of the three provinces, and transfer them to the Vizier, who, from similar motives, concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the Rohillas, against the Mahrattas, the immediate object being to expel them from the Dooab. These contracting parties, however, failed in a hearty fulfilment of their mutual engagements, and as soon as the Mahrattas, after laying waste part of Rohileund, were forced to retreat, which was effected principally by the presence of a British force, they broke into mutual criminations and recriminations, which reached such a point that it was plain one must succumb to the other. At

length the Vizier, seeing plainly that the Rohillas would be a perpetual source of uneasiness to him, that no alliances could bind to his interests such turbulent neighbours, and that their country would, if not occupied by him, fall into the power of the Mahrattas, resolved to take possession of it himself, and called upon the English to assist him. Mr. Hastings could not be a neutral spectator, and could scarcely hesitate as to which cause he should espouse. The Vizier was an ally, whom it had always been the policy of the English to uphold and aggrandize; the Rohillas were a band of invaders, with no tie to the country, and who were more likely to excite than allay the elements of disorder. It was one of those questions with which statesmen have often to deal, wherein plausible and abstract reasoning can place right and justice on one side, and interest and convenience on the other; for the subjection of Rohilcund to the Vizier would not only have completed the defensive line of his dominions, but left us less to fear and to defend. In a personal interview with the Vizier at Benares, Mr. Hastings concluded a treaty for an expedition against the Rohillas, and although this engagement was on the point of becoming nugatory, through the vacillation of the Vizier and the reluctance of the council to embark in the war, the menacing movements of the Rohilla Sirdars in the Dooab, and the obvious policy of supporting Oude, induced the council to consent to the march of our troops into their country, strictly enjoining the commander not to extend his operations further. The Rohillas, under Hafiz Rehmud Khan, were defeated, in spite of the "shameful pusillanimity" of the Vizier, and their country was annexed to the territories of Oude.

The "destruction" of the Rohillas forms one of the heaviest charges against Mr. Hastings, and it is a transaction which his advocates least love to dwell upon. Mr. Mill stigmatizes it as a barter of the lives of a gallant people for money: "There can be no doubt," he says, "that the Rohillas, whose troops were amongst the best and bravest of Hindostan, were a barrier against the Mahrattas; but the desire of territory and plunder blinded the Vizier; that of money the Governor." It must be confessed that, in Mr. Hastings' letters, although great stress is laid upon the convenience of dispossessing the Rohillas, and upon the pecuniary advantages which it would yield to the Company, the justice of the measure is only remotely hinted at.*

We have now reached the period when the Regulating Act took effect in India, and when the arrival of the new councillors cast a peculiar colour upon the transactions of our Indian administration, and planted additional thorns in the path of the Governor-General.

* Since Mr. Mill wrote his history, the particulars of the Rohilla war, which he extracted chiefly from statements calculated to prejudice Warren Hastings, have been published in the authentic form of a *Life of Hafiz Rehmud Khan*, written by his son, and translated by Mr. Chas. Elliott, of which a review was given in our vol. iv. p. 151. The facts stated in that work are in constant contradiction with Mr. Mill's narrative. We are surprised to find Mr. Gleig has apparently made no use of such a work, which might very properly have been used as one of the materials for a biography of Mr. Hastings.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XL.

Our files of papers by the April overland mail are to the following dates:—Calcutta, January 18th; Madras, February 20th; Bombay, March 1st.; and China, February 27th.

As we anticipated last month, the state of affairs in China has improved under the management of Commodore Bremer. The Chinese Imperial Commissioner, in pursuance of the policy which had succeeded in removing the fleet from an inconvenient proximity to Peking, commenced a system of procrastination at Canton, which our plenipotentiary tamely suffered to continue for nearly three weeks, when he thought proper to transfer the conduct of the negotiations to the more capable and energetic hands of Sir Gordon Bremer. That officer, without loss of time, made vigorous arrangements, by which, with very trifling loss on our side, the Chinese forts were placed in our possession, and the Chinese Commander-in-Chief, in conjunction with Commissioner Keshen, agreed to preliminary stipulations, a measure which ought to have preceded the departure of the British squadron from the Pih-ho. These stipulations were necessarily arranged between the Chinese authorities and the British plenipotentiary; and here the conspicuous want of judgment of the latter became again apparent, in consenting to terms so far below those which it was in his power to have exacted, and which afford to the Chinese negotiators means of procrastination which they did not possess.

These terms are, first, "the cession of the island and harbour of Hong Kong to the British Crown; all just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa." Now this cession is worth comparatively little. "Chusan," as one of the Canton papers observes, "would have cost us nothing, for a very light impost on the trade would very soon have paid every expense; Hong Kong, on the contrary, will be a most expensive establishment for no object. It can have no revenue, for that is to be given up to the Chinese! It can scarcely have any trade, for the regular trade can be conducted better and cheaper at Canton, and the smugglers will have no inducement to go to Hong Kong, when subject to Chinese revenue laws. It might, no doubt, have been made an emporium for British commerce, had a stipulation been made that Chinese vessels and merchants of all places might come and freely trade there, and that no hindrance of any kind should be given to such a trade by the Chinese authorities; but as the foreign trade is to be restored to its former footing, the Hongks will still possess the monopoly."

The next stipulation is "an indemnity to the British Government of Drs. 6,000,000, Drs. 1,000,000 payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846." The whole of this "indemnity" if realized, will not cover one-half the cost of the expedition. The third stipulation, that there shall be "direct official intercourse between the countries, upon an equal footing," is the only one of any value. Then follows

"Details remain matter of negotiation." Nothing is said of the opium trade; nothing of any indemnification for the loss of the surrendered opium, or of any commercial facilities, or reduction of charges, or mitigation of the restraints upon Europeans in China; nothing is said of the indignity supposed to have been offered to the representative of the Queen, one of the prime grounds of the war; moreover, it is objected to Capt. Elliot, that, by checking the Commodore in his career, and not following up the success at the two minor forts of Chuenpee and Ty-kok-tow by the capture of the more important fort of Anunghoy, he has, in fact, induced the Chinese to believe that the strength of the latter made him fear the result of an attack, and eager to receive pacific overtures. In short, the whole conduct of Capt. Elliot, which is as incomprehensible as the bombastical language of his circulars, has provoked the contempt as well as the vivid reproaches and remonstrances of his countrymen both in India and in China.

It is satisfactory to find that the accounts from Chusan, which are to the 12th January, represent that, with the cold weather, sickness has disappeared, and that the garrison was plentifully supplied with provisions. The island is, however, to be evacuated, and no port is to be opened to the northward.

Important events have occurred in the Punjab. Shere Sing, whose abdication excited our astonishment, knowing that pusillanimity was not reputed to be one of his qualities, has been, meanwhile, maturing a plan whereby a counter-revolution has been effected in his favour. After a fierce struggle, attended with much bloodshed, this adopted son of old Runjeet has, in spite of his base birth, re-occupied the *gadi*; and the widow of Kurruok Sing has withdrawn, like her competitor, into retirement, with a liberal stipend. The state of the Sikh army, however, and the disordered condition of the country, render the seat of the new ruler, though at present unmolested, insecure; and must impose upon the Anglo-Indian Government the duty of keeping up an establishment to watch so formidable a neighbour.

In Afghanistan and Scinde, matters seem returning to a state of tranquillity. The rebellion affair turns out, as we expected, to have been much exaggerated. A collision did, indeed, take place between our troops and the malcontents, which ended in the discomfiture of the latter, with small loss to the former, who behaved with gallantry. The origin of the insurrection is represented in a private letter to have been this:—The political agent despatched some Afghan sowars, with two guns, to collect tribute at Ghirisk; the people refused its payment, seized the guns, and sent back the sowars. Colonel Wallace, thereupon, sent a force which recovered the ordnance and compelled the payment of the tribute. The district of Zamin Dawer, in which Ghirisk is situated, is reported to be much disturbed, and the people generally disaffected; otherwise Afghanistan continues tranquil, and the influence of Yar Mahomed amongst the tribes, to which some of the accounts had attributed (p. 196) the instigation of the rebellion, is very trifling. Nusseer Khan, it seems, has not yet come in, but his surrender

was hourly expected; and, meanwhile, the restless spirits in Beloochistan were becoming petitioners for peace.

Both Nepaul and Burmah are quiet. No intelligence has been received from Persia. Some hostilities have taken place, upon a small scale, in the Southern Mahratta country.

The domestic transactions at the Presidencies demand little notice. The Governor-General in Council has inflicted a severe punishment upon the regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry, which so shamefully abandoned their officers and disgraced the name of soldiers by a shameful flight at the battle of Purwan Durrah. The plea of the offenders (p. 298) is at variance with all the excuses, or rather reasons, for the desertion, suggested in the newspapers. Not one of the dastards ventured apparently to allege the act imputed to Lord Keane as a motive for their misconduct. With reference to the transaction just alluded to, it will be seen (p. 286) that a writer in the *Agra Ukhbar*, where the charge against his lordship appeared, has given the same account of the transaction as Sir John Hobhouse, which fully justified it.

At Bombay, Sir James Carnac (whose health, we are glad to find, is re-established) has adjusted at Baroda the grounds of dispute with the Guicowar, and has returned to the Presidency. Mr. Farish, senior member of Council, and Sir John Awdry, the Chief Justice, have resigned their offices, to return to England. The retirement of the former,—a gentleman well esteemed and respected in private as well as public life,—was marked by a high compliment, namely, a resolution passed at a public meeting to raise a subscription for the establishment, at the new Grant Medical College, of some scholarships, for deserving natives, which should bear his name. Notwithstanding this object, so well calculated to conciliate the natives of the Presidency, and in spite of the amiable character of Mr. Farish, the connexion which that gentleman had, or is supposed to have had, with the attacks made upon the religious opinions of the natives, and especially with the conversion of the two Parsee youths, induced the respectable members of that part of the community (two only excepted) to absent themselves from the meeting. Even at the sale of that gentleman's furniture, the natives abstained from bidding, and consequently the prices were materially reduced. These are indications, which should not provoke (as we regret to perceive they have provoked in certain quarters) violent and acrimonious reflections upon the native gentlemen, who are guilty of nothing more than the exercise of a just privilege, but should inspire the ruling authorities with an additional degree of caution.

BURMAH.

IN the present posture of our affairs on the eastern frontier of India, it is not unimportant to consider the character of the people inhabiting the regions beyond the Ganges, when it is remembered how much our intercourse with those semi-barbarous nations has been impeded by our ignorance of their national prejudices and our contempt for their mental qualities.

The extra-Gangetic nations divide themselves into upwards of thirty branches, which, they maintain, possess in common the same physical conformation. Their average height is 5 feet 3 inches, and they weigh about 120 lbs. each; they are active, fleshy, strong, and symmetrical in form. The Chinese, Siamese, and Kareens are the fairest; the Aracanese, Burmese, and Peguers the darkest; the first three are of a bright cane colour; the last three are dark bamboo: the other tribes are of every intermediate shade. They have all a more uniform standard of conformation than prevails in the Caucasian race; the deviations from the fixed standard being few, and those not of an important character.

We have before spoken of the Peguers, emerging from a state of bondage of seventy years' duration, and forming themselves into a thriving and intelligent community, under our protection, in the ceded provinces of Tenasserim. With regard to the Burmans, it is obvious to the most casual observer on the spot, that the country is gradually falling to decay. While the people of India are pressing forward with rapid strides, in defiance of the trammels of caste, scarcely glancing behind them, and then only to smile at the errors of their ancestors, the Burmese are receding from twilight into darkness, gathering their wisdom from books fourteen hundred years old, turning the fables of their forefathers into truths, pausing in puerile admiration over the knowledge and exploits of their ancestors, and lamenting their own fallen condition; the government, meanwhile, regardless of the value of life, draining an already half-peopled country of its inhabitants; towns dwindling into villages, and villages disappearing altogether; communication becoming less frequent, the people, dispirited by oppression, and passionately attached to the soil, anxiously waiting the fulfilment of the prediction, which promises them the restoration of their lost happiness and power, under a wise and just dynasty.* The wars which had prevailed since the twelfth century, at one time between the Shans and Burmans, at another between the Siamese and Peguers, and at a later period between the Peguers and Burmans, had almost stripped those regions of their inhabitants, when the warlike propensities of the successors of Alongpore gave the final blow to the prosperity of Burmah: they robbed their cities of every able-bodied man, and carried their arms into Siam, Aracan, Assam, and Cassay, exterminating the people wherever they came, till the whole tract, from the 95th to the 100th degree of longitude, and from Cape Negrais to the Tropic, became nearly untenanted by human beings. This vast tract is now overrun with an extensive jungle, which encloses within its gigantic embrace the ruins of numerous forts and temples, that serve to indicate the spots which in former times were crowded with a dense population, whose descendants are gathered in scanty groups upon the banks of the magnificent rivers which still water the land; but they have lost the enterprise and valour which for ages rendered them the terror of every neighbouring country, and

* A tradition is now circulating among the Burmans, that the seventh sovereign of the dynasty founded by Alongpore will be replaced by a prince of supernatural wisdom, to whom universal dominion will be given over the "south island," that is, the world.

retain only the vanity, obstinacy, and restlessness, by which they have always been characterized. These degenerate people seldom engage in any pursuit which demands much mental application; their books upon religion and scientific subjects are translations from the Palee; they have no knowledge of perspective, their drawings being all in profile; their poetry is confined to odes and songs of love and war, the larger poems being paraphrastic translations of the great Hindu epics; their knowledge of music is very limited; their system of anatomy is imperfect; they are unacquainted with chemistry, and believe in the transmutation of metals. On the other hand, they are acquainted with vegetable physiology, and recognise the sexes of plants; they can work in gold with considerable taste; they can weave intricate patterns, which even in England have been found difficult to imitate, and they can carve in wood with tolerable ingenuity; but, upon the whole, they do not excel, or even attain mediocrity, in any art which demands elaborate manipulation; and the few manufactures which they still possess flourished among them in higher perfection at the moment of our first acquaintance with them than they do at the present moment.

A learned Italian priest, who resided a number of years in Burmah, and lived in close terms of intimacy with the people, states that they are only to be "governed by the lash:" it is to be feared that the father has inadvertently fixed the reproach of wilfulness upon the people, instead of condemning the government which sanctioned the acts of cruelty he must have daily been in the habit of witnessing. The state resorts to force upon the slightest occasion of opposition, for the laws are enacted in a vindictive spirit, and punishment is regarded as the just consequence of resistance. The Burmans, however, are not less sensible of considerate treatment, nor more deaf to the voice of reason, than the inhabitants of the more civilized countries of Europe; like other men, they are not patient under oppression, and they resent indiscriminate acts of personal violence, whenever they can do so with success, although from the slight protection which the laws afford to the poor, and the savage obduracy of their superiors, they frequently submit to their fate without a sigh, enduring the most exquisite tortures with the same fortitude and utter contempt of pain as the North-American Indians are reputed to do in the camp of their enemies, at the celebration of their own defeat. Here, however, the resemblance ceases; the Burman cannot boast of the patrician brow and collected mien of the Indian; his face is without intelligence; his mouth is large and sensual, the teeth prominent, and the nose flat. Altogether, the national cast of countenance is vulgar in the extreme, and so rigid, that the passions have scarcely the power of relaxing it. In another respect the parallel may be resumed; if the American savage is vain of his person, and of the glittering baubles which decorate his costume, the Burman is equally so of his athletic frame and gaudy silk *potso*. This immoderate vanity may be traced in every action of his life which permits of its display; but it is at the court of Ava that it comes more prominently before the eye: an affectation of scornful superiority over every other nation is there the ruling passion, blinding the judgment, and inducing a ridiculous reserve, which is in momentary dread of compromising itself by some act or expression of civility or friendship.

The pride, occasioned by this incessant contemplation of its transcendent greatness, leads the ruling dynasty to adopt upon all occasions of intercourse with other nations a lofty and contemptuous phraseology, most offensive to Europeans, in which are recited the attributes of the royal family. The king

acknowledges no equal ; even the Emperor of China he addresses by the term "royal friend," calling himself, at the same time, "the sovereign of the world." In the instructions which were drawn up for the use of the ambassadors who were deputed to the court of Cochin-China by the late king, they are commanded to reply in the following terms to any inquiries that might be made relative to the court of their royal master :—"Like as the king of angels, who rules in Thoodathana, on the summit of the Mienmoo mount, resides in Weydzayanta's spired palace, so I dwell in a golden ornamented mansion, studded over with the nine kinds of gems ; my palaces are more than a hundred in number." This vanity, which is content with no lower title than "the sovereign of the world," and which compares the wooden palace at the capital to the celestial mansion of a deity, has not, however, had the effect, as is currently reported and believed, of making the Burmese historians represent their late disasters and tribute paid to us as victories and presents to defray the expenses of our return home ! On the contrary, the state-records (which have been perused by more than one European) detail with considerable exactness all the leading occurrences of the campaign. The following tale, which is strictly authentic, and slightly connected with those events, may serve to illustrate a prominent feature of the Burmese character :—

Bundoolah, the chief who fell at Dennophyen, in command of the forces opposed to Sir A. Campbell, commenced life as a lubeodau, or gentleman-in-waiting, in the king's palace at Ava. He retained this situation till his thirty-sixth year, sometimes poor and sometimes rich ; now pawning his gold earrings to purchase food, to-morrow ransacking the foreign merchants' shops for the gaudiest silks and the finest muslins. Like the other courtiers of low degree, he was continually engaged in broils with his companions, but whether he was circumspect in his conduct while in the immediate vicinity of the royal apartments, or whether the king was unwilling to take serious notice of his turbulence, it is certain that he had not once heard his own name pronounced by the golden lips even in terms of censure. Feeling himself made for better things than the dull duties of a mere page, he set about contriving how he should engage the notice of his master, and at length formed the resolution of creating a disturbance in the palace, under the very eye of the king. The risk he would run of forfeiting his own life he placed in the scale against the miserable monotony in which he had spent so many of the best years of his life, and felt that it would be far better to fall by the hand of the executioner than prolong his present intolerable existence. The next morning, therefore, when his tour of duty had commenced, and he was sharing with a single companion, in the ante-chamber, the honour of waiting near the golden person, he suddenly seized him by the hair, and inflicted upon him a severe beating. The cries of his victim brought a number of frightened attendants to the spot, who rescued the unfortunate courtier from the grasp of his assailant, and carried them both before the king. The cause of the uproar was quickly explained, and the culprit awaited his sentence, when the royal grandfather,* addressing Nga Phyeu by name, inquired the reason of his setting upon his companion. "Merely that I might hear my own name pronounced by your majesty's golden lips," replied Nga Phyeu. The king, as may be supposed, was much struck with the singularity of the young man's excuse, and his vanity not being proof against the ridiculous flattery of his attendant, he pardoned him on the spot, applauded his courage, and took him into friendly intimacy. The

* Mendaragye, the grandfather of the late and present king, is known to the Burmans only as *Rhauddau*, or the royal grandfather.

old king, whose insight into the character of his domestics is stated to have been infallible, soon discovered the good qualities of Moungh Phyw, and perceiving that his wishes led him to a military life, he sent him upon the next foreign expedition, where he acquitted himself so entirely to his master's satisfaction, that he employed him upon every succeeding foray; and upon the invasion of the country by the English, he was selected by the late king to lead the army against the white strangers. He was seated at his breakfast, outside the town of Dennophyw, when a shell from Sir A. Campbell's camp fell near the spot, and deprived the kingdom of the only man who had sufficient address to cope with the English. The person who related this, observed that some anecdote or other of the same stamp might be told of every courtier in the king's palace: preferring change, at all risks, to the monotony of a court life, they adopt a course of riotous behaviour, till the patience of their master becomes exhausted, and they are got rid of either by promotion, ejection, or death. In the lower walks of life, this restlessness gives the people a taste for novelty, which they gratify by leading a vagabond life, passing from one town to another; porters at one place, carpenters at another, and boatmen at a third; then returning home for a brief space, to set out again upon new travels.

The vivacity of the Burmans is observable in their conversation; they talk over trifles with the same zest and interest as the people of other countries discuss events of momentous importance. I am sorry to add, that they season their discourse with the most astounding falsehoods, which pass without any other notice than a smile, for lying is not held in much disesteem; on the contrary, it is a national boast, that the Burmans are without equals in their adroitness in concealing the truth. Candour and sincerity are unknown to them; they are early taught by experience to study precaution, and practise dissimulation in every action of their lives. Happy or sad, their physiognomies announce neither pleasure nor grief; questioned upon the simplest topic, they return an indirect reply. Empty are their promises, and idle their professions of regard; artifice and circumvention are resorted to as the legitimate means of obtaining their ends, and so necessary are they considered, that the man who should employ neither deceit nor stratagem in the attainment of his object would be looked upon as little better than a fool.

Excepting in remote villages, the people are upon a perfect equality with regard to education, which is accounted for by the fact that they are all instructed in the common routine of college instruction, which is every where the same, and embraces reading and writing in the vernacular, and a smattering of Palee, gathered from elementary books, in what may be denominated ancient heathen history, wherein the sentences in the original are interpolated with a Burman translation. The colleges having no direct revenues, the priests are dependent upon the free-will offerings of the people for their subsistence and clothing; but usage has imposed upon parents the duty of feeding the clergy of the college in which their offspring are educated; a large number of scholars forms, therefore, the best endowment of the brotherhood, which may account for the vehemence with which they exhort their hearers to send their children to school, denouncing the negligent in this respect as the enemies of religion. As a body, the priesthood are not surpassed by the clergy of many more civilized countries in the extreme simplicity and virtuous manner of their lives. Existing, as just observed, by the voluntary gifts of the people, their best interests are involved in the observance of an irreproachable life; their sermons are generally in praise of charity; and the example of the

saints and kings who have renounced the world and bequeathed their riches to the church are dwelt upon at great length, and wisely recommended to the contemplation of their congregation. Their interest being so deeply involved in this subject, it is almost needless to add that they discourse with far greater eloquence upon it than upon any other topic, and with an equal degree of success, for while they receive in *alms* a full tithe of their possessions, they fail in persuading the people to a steady and provident course of life.

Notwithstanding so much is said by the priests relative to charity and its rewards, the general doctrines of Guatama are not left unexplained. The clergy assemble four times in the year, in their respective colleges, and expound the tenets of their saviour and his saints, dwelling with pardonable prolixity upon their forbearance, their sufferings, and patience under all the evils to which they were exposed. Their persecutions, as detailed by the Boudhist historians, are of a character forcibly to remind us of the pains and penalties of the early martyrs of the Christian church. Nor does the resemblance cease here; if we look forward to the epoch of the establishment of Boudhism, we find the founder of that religion, born of the immaculate virgin Maya (figuratively, the creative imagination, by which the Supreme Being has made all things), teaching the unity of God, the wickedness of strife, ingratitude and inebriety, and the felicity attending a life of piety and benevolence. The resemblance is no less remarkable in the outward forms of worship, to those observed in the Catholic service—the same celibacy of the priests, their separation from the people, their distinguishing costume, their tapers, processions, rosaries, offerings, and images; but the doctrines propounded at the present day are disfigured by the dogmas of numerous commentators, and a mystic pantheism has taken the place of a purer worship. But fallen as is the religion of Sakyamuni, it still teaches that a terrestrial migration leads to a state of repose, in which individuality is not destroyed; that animals by migration participate in this immortality; and it proscribes murder, theft, adultery, inebriety, and all evil passions.

Among the vicious habits to which the Burmans are particularly prone, are opium-smoking and gambling. These they indulge in, to the ruin of body and estate, in defiance of the severe punishments which are enacted for their suppression. They are generally united in the same person, for the gambler flies to opium to relieve himself from a sense of his losses, and he acquires from its use a factitious courage, which renders him insensible of disappointment. The professed opium-smoker is a character to be met with in every part of the country; he never remains long in one place, but wanders from town to town, alternately a bachelor and a married man; the husband of many wives, and the father of a multitude of children; to-day he is seen with a silk *potso* of thirty stripes; he has a roll of gold leaf in each of his ears, an inch in diameter, and carries a couple of ruby rings upon his fingers: these are probably the plunder of some rich widow, whom he has beguiled into a temporary marriage. A month hence he will be found in a distant part of the country, in the company of a band of players; the rings have vanished from his fingers, and his ears are plugged with wood; but his easy flow of language,* and the grace with which he plays upon the harp, have already attracted the notice of a young woman, whose rings and bracelets he will soon obtain possession of. There are, however, thousands of people of the greatest respectability who

* The people of Shoey-down and Promé are remarkable for their readiness of speech and purity of pronunciation; the men are notorious as fortune-hunters, opium-smokers, and rakes, all over the country.

indulge in the habit with such secrecy and address, that they are never even suspected by the world. Arrack paralyses the physical energies, and benumbs the understanding; but opium, although it may weaken the body, has no visible effect upon the mind; opium is, therefore, chosen as a means of excitement, because it does not betray itself. A Burman, who was once reproached with his excessive use of the drug, defended himself with no little ingenuity:—"I can work," said he, "with these hands, as I could always do, and I can express the sentiments of my mind by the usual mode of speech; but I have other powers and sensations awakened by its use, which are independent of body and mind, neither influencing, nor subordinate to, one or the other!" Notwithstanding that opium is a contraband article, it finds its way into every part of the kingdom, as do also all the liqueurs of Europe; these the people of rank will swallow with avidity, although they will not burn their throats with arrack. An officer, who once penetrated into a Shan state, so remote and isolated, that, in a journey of ten days, he met only one traveller on the way, found the prince fully capable of descanting upon the delicious flavour of cherry-brandy, which was the only English article that was known to him by its right name. As to gambling, it is indigenous in all the Indo-Chinese nations, the son inheriting the passion from his sire, more fully developed than any other hereditary predilection.

Horse-racing, boat-racing, and cock-fighting, are the favourite sports of the rich, and cards and beans, of the poor. The last game is sanctioned by the state, which authorises the heads of towns and villages to derive a small revenue from the sums won at the public gambling-shed, which usually stands a few paces in front of the court-house. The game is played upon a raised floor of smooth clay, with large black beans; the parties each stake an equal number of beans, which have a certain value; these are placed in a row, two inches apart, and facing the players, who *pink* at fifteen paces, spinning the beans from the palm of the left hand, with the fore-finger of the right; each person takes up what his bean has knocked down, which are redeemed at the end of the game by the losers, to make up the number of their pool. Another favourite pastime is football; but the manner of playing at it differs from our own, inasmuch as the object of the players is to keep the ball in the air, and not permit it to reach the ground. Six or seven men stand in a circle, when the ball, which is made of wicker-work, is thrown to one of the party, who kicks it with the sole of his foot, ankle, or knee; the ball springs off towards another, who keeps it going. From its extreme elasticity, and the dexterity of the players, it is surprising to witness the quickness with which the ball passes from one to another. The cream of the pastime consists in the endless ways of striking the ball; sometimes with the sole of the foot forwards, sometimes backwards with the ankle, knee, hip, back, and toe. At these games the men preserve the utmost good-humour and apparent indifference to loss: their pride will not permit them to betray their real feelings in public, and it is only upon their return home that the upbraidings of their wives, sounding in their ears for hours together, awake them from that ideal world, to which they have been consigned by the fumes of opium, and restore to them the faculty of beholding realities with that degree of attention which they demand. They return to their several employments, and labour being every where plentiful, and provisions cheap, their families soon feel the blessing of comfort and plenty; but the craving for excitement again carries them to the opium-shop and the gambling-shed, and the scene is repeated of ruin, upbraidings, and hard labour.

The Arabs of Muscat and Bussora, and the Gulf-Persians, were the first merchants who traded with the people of Burmah; they were followed by the Armenians, and the natives of Surat; but the former continued to enjoy the greatest portion of the trade till the arrival of the Portuguese, who appear to have carried on a flourishing traffic in the middle of the sixteenth century. Pegu, Siriam, and Mataban, at that period, were populous cities, the emporia of the richest fabrics of the two continents, and the admiration of strangers, for the order and security that prevailed within them. The Portuguese established commercial agencies on many points of the coast, and soon absorbed almost all their trade; but their turbulent and meddling conduct created an unfavourable impression against them; they carried themselves with the insolence of conquerors, intrigued with the natives, and even encouraged rebellion. This behaviour led to the introduction of various regulations, inimical to European foreigners, and injurious to the spread of trade, for the government, always disposed to look with suspicion upon strangers, and to criticise their conduct with severity, perceived, in the factious and domineering demeanour of the Portuguese, the most dangerous consequences to the integrity of the state. The Arabs, on the other hand, entered into social intercourse with the people, and flattered their vanity, by acquiring their language, and taking wives from among them: accordingly, when the Portuguese power began to decline in India, the news of their disasters were received with joy, and the government, seizing the opportunity presented by their weakness, imposed new orders and charges, under which their trade rapidly declined, and again fell into the hands of the Mohamedans. Not long after, the French and English, whose ships had formerly only visited the country at distant intervals, began to frequent the sea-ports in great numbers; fearful of the natives, and of each other, they built warehouses, ostensibly for the stowage of their goods, and surrounded them with fortifications, to protect themselves from those aggressions they were too often in the habit of provoking. The Burmans and Peguers being at that time engaged in hostilities, the rival merchants, invited by the prospect of gain, and ever ready to promote dissension amongst the people with whom they traded, eagerly took part in the contest, the English siding with the Burmans, and the French lending aid to the Peguers; but both being too weak to afford efficient support to either party, their interference merely prolonged the war, and increased the flow of blood, without leading to any decisive result. The Europeans soon after began to find sufficient employment between themselves in Hindoostan, and the trade was again transferred to the Arabs and Armenians, with whom it remained, till the termination of the struggle for power between the French and English in India enabled the latter to resume partial possession of the markets; this, however, they did not do without encountering secret opposition from the Mohamedans, and open incivility from the government.

With the view of putting an end to the vexatious treatment to which they were daily exposed, and to encourage a friendly understanding between the two governments, the Governor-General of India sent an embassy under Captain Symes, who reached Ava, had an audience of the king, and returned; but beyond a delightful book, and a good map of the Irrawaddy, the journey led to no beneficial results; the merchants continued to be harassed, as heretofore, by petty annoyances, to which they were too often in the habit of rendering themselves obnoxious: the few Europeans who were at that time, and for years afterwards, permanent residents in the country, were, perhaps, without a single exception, persons of the most degraded characters, who had

either been expelled from our territories, or had chosen a voluntary exile in Burmah, because they could there pursue a nefarious course of life with less infamy than in the British possessions. The general mode adopted by the captains of trading-vessels was, to take up a temporary residence only at the sea-port, during the sale of their investments, which passed into the hands of the Arab and Armenian merchants, the European adventurers before mentioned acting in most cases as mediators and linguists in the transfer of the cargoes, and profiting by the occasions to help themselves to whatever they could, with which they sometimes penetrated into the interior of the kingdom, and sold them at an enormous profit.

At the commencement of the hostilities in 1823, such had been the discouragement to respectable English merchants, that there were no more than three houses in Ava, and four at Rangoon, to supply a population of nearly three millions with foreign goods, and it was not till the termination of the war that trade was placed upon a firm footing: numerous restrictions having been removed by a commercial treaty, the return of peace brought a considerable influx of English traders, and imports of plain and coloured Cottons, Muslins, Opium, Arms, and Wrought Iron, were made to a large amount, which was annually increasing, the returns being Teak, Bullion, Rice, and Cutch, when a suspension of friendly intercourse between the Company and Tharawaddy suddenly annihilated the trade, and what is infinitely more deplorable, left us without a guarantee for the performance of the remaining articles of the treaty of Yandabo.

If all the intrigues could be related by which the new king first gained the countenance of his present supporters, and the wiles by which he secured their support at the critical moment of his ascent to power, they would present such a picture of flagitious corruption on the one side, and moral degradation on the other, as would startle even the observers of the most vicious court in Europe. Intrigue is the favourite study and practice of the Burmans, who can no more exist without it, than without the air they breathe; and to expect that Tharawaddy will relinquish such an inveterate habit, is to expect an impossibility. Moreover, he is a professed *reformer*, and is pledged to restore his country to its former limits. He has been heard to declare, that the late reign was one of national debasement, whose stain can only be obliterated from the country by the re-conquest of the three kingdoms which were wrested from it in the Burmese war, and that, in treading in the steps of his illustrious predecessor, Alongpora, he will be obeying the first wish of his heart, and promoting the best interests of his country.

Tharawaddy, or Tharet-men, as he is more generally called by his subjects, has always been distinguished for his liberal views, and his opposition to the favourite court party of the late king, who, unfortunately, permitted himself to be governed by the queen, an unprincipled woman, of low birth and violent passions. During the late war, the prince commanded a body of troops, and was present with them in the vicinity of Prome; when that place fell into our hands, he was the first to carry the intelligence of our advance to the

ultimately led to the revolution, and the horrid acts of cruelty which succeeded it.

In person, Tharawaddy is about the average height—i.e. 5 ft. 4 in.—rather slight in figure, and of a light bamboo complexion; his forehead is enormously high, and as this remarkable structure of the head appears in every male descendant of the renowned Alongpora, who possessed it in an eminent degree, it has come to be termed by the people “the Alongpora forehead,” and is much admired, although it almost amounts to a deformity. His eyes are light grey, and restless, and his mouth is large and sensual. In point of general information, he is only surpassed in his own dominions by the uncle, Mekranmen, but in subtlety and address he has no equal, either within or beyond the limits of his kingdom. Having been opposed to the principles by which his brother’s government was conducted, and professing at all times a great admiration of Europeans, it was expected that his usurpation would lead to the introduction of a less barbarous system of policy, and remove the jealousy which every where prevails against the settlement of foreigners; but Tharawaddy had no sooner driven his brother from the throne, than he entered upon a course of misrule, which astonished every one who had known him as the liberal-minded prince. He executed, in the first place, every member of the old court party, including the queen and the heir-apparent. He then banished the British resident from his capital, and appointed as his viceroy at Rangoon the old chief of a gang of thieves, who had formerly been employed by him as his woon, and was so sensible of his own meanness, that he refused to be received with the honours accorded to a man of rank. This person then was to conduct all correspondence with the British representative; but, ruffian as he was, he had the modesty to consider himself altogether incompetent for the duty which had been assigned to him, and earnestly petitioned to be recalled. His application was acceded to, and a ghaung, or village magistrate, appointed in his stead. The king then commenced his reforms, or rather restorations, for he professed to do nothing new, but to repair the evils which his brother’s reign had given birth to. He raked up all the proclamations of former reigns relating to usury, litigations, partiality and oppression of judges, extortion of collectors, sacrilege, and cruelty to slaves, by which he cajoled the people, extinguished their respect for the deposed monarch, and transferred their allegiance to himself: the proclamations remaining as much a dead letter, as if they had never been re-issued. He then began to levy recruits, and to form a park of artillery, which was placed under the control of some half-caste Portuguese topasses: the former were soon required in the fields to plough, sow, and reap, and the latter died a natural death, for want of a supply of powder. His next act was to put down a dangerous conspiracy, which was on the point of ripening into rebellion, in favour of his late nephew, the heir-apparent, whom the people still believe to be alive. He then refused to admit the British Resident to an audience, and that officer consequently quitted the kingdom, leaving Tharawaddy in possession of the dangerous position which he had taken up upon his assumption of power, and which he has pledged his royal word to maintain.

In the foregoing observations, I have shown that the Burmans are vain, obstinate, and suspicious; that the uniformity which prevails throughout the entire population, in their physical structure, extends in an equal degree to their moral development of character; the diversity of talent, the variety of aspect, and disparity of form, so conspicuous in individuals of the civilized countries of Europe, are scarcely to be found in Burmah; the king and the

Mekran prince are almost the only exceptions to the mediocrity which every where prevails. The national characteristics are, perhaps, less strongly marked in the priests, arising from the life of study and devotion which they are compelled to observe; but these are not perpetuated, in consequence of their celibacy. Each person conforms to the habits of the mass; and, in respect of fortune, they are more upon a par with each other than any people who dwell in cities. Each has the same opinion of himself, of his country, and of foreigners in general. Symmetrical and robust, the Burman affects a contempt for the "black stranger" of India, who is lightly formed, and trammelled with the observances of caste. With respect to his country, it is the most favoured region of the south-island: "its rocks are rubies, gold its sand." Its king receives tribute from a hundred and one vassal princes of Shans and Kareens; he *once* conquered Aracan, Assam, Siam, Pegu, and Tenasserim, and drove away an army of Chinese invaders, "whose weight pressed the earth from its centre." With regard to foreigners, all living to the west of the Ganges (with the exception of the Arabs) are "strangers," divided by caste, black, poor, and timid. The Chinese live near the rising sun, are fair of complexion, ingenious, and industrious; the Siamese are the handsomest, and the most cowardly; the Aracanese the darkest, the poorest, and the most servile. With these extravagant notions of themselves, the Burmans entered upon the war with the Company in 1823, and, notwithstanding our signal success, their ideas have undergone very little change. The courage and magnanimity of the English have excited no admiration; our moderation has been overlooked, and our retention of the kingdoms which we conquered has inflicted an incurable wound upon the national vanity; even his highness, Tharawaddy, who fled before our troops at Prome, and entreated his brother to make peace with the terrible foreigners, has outlived his own fears, and forgotten his own advice. The rich presents from the viceroys to the north, south, and east, no longer pour into his treasury; the splendour of his court is diminished, and the reliance of the people upon the excellence of the sovereign power has already begun to waver. In contemplating these evils, he ascribes them to the wrong cause, and is about to attempt their cure by the wrong means. Instead of looking to the insatiable ambition of his predecessors, and more immediately to the hostile propensities of his brother, as the cause of the invasion of Burmah in 1823, and to the inability of an impoverished country to maintain a struggle with a wealthy and flourishing state, as the occasion of the series of disasters which befel the Burman army, he traces the first to the artful policy of the Company, in making the collision of two parties on the frontiers of the two states a pretext for quarrel between the powers themselves; and finds the origin of the second in the imbecility and treachery of his brother's advisers! Instead of seeking the remedy for the wasting malady which has brought the country to the point of dissolution, in remodelling the government and adapting it to the emergencies of the times, he imagines that the resumption of the lost provinces will arrest the progress of decay, and ultimately restore his kingdom to its former vigour. To accomplish this undertaking, he well knows he must be aided by other powers, and to enlist their sympathies he must make them sensible of the dangers which encompass them. The Company's inordinate thirst for universal dominion is the theme which they best understand; it speaks to their experience, and kindles their alarm; they have all suffered more or less by our propinquity, and if any of them have received occasional benefit from our protection, it has rendered them envious of our prowess. To drive out the

common enemy by a simultaneous movement of the Indian princes, has been contemplated a hundred times, and attempted upon more than one occasion ; it is still the favourite project of the discontented, and will be put in operation again, whenever a fitting moment may present itself.

In the mean time, it occupies all the attention of Tharawaddy, who stands at the head of the league, ready at a minute's warning to set the example of devotion to the cause. He begins by sending away the English resident, because he will not have a spy at his court, nor cultivate the friendship of the Company, whose very courtesies are intolerable ! He sends a special messenger to his royal friend, the Emperor of China, with what object may be guessed ; he receives an agent of the French government, and invites the countenance of the Nepaulese. This is all he can accomplish at present, and it remains for us to put an end to the wild intrigues in which he has involved himself. This may be effected in two ways, either of which would lead to the desired result : the first is, by sending an ambassador from the court of the sovereign ; the second is, by forcing a resident upon Tharawaddy at the point of the bayonet.

It is impossible, in a short paper like the present, to discuss the reasons why the Imperial Government, which has hitherto abstained from direct interference with the Company's policy in India, should now place itself in communication with the King of Burmah. Something, however, is necessary to be done, in order to maintain the position which we have reached by the expenditure of thirteen millions sterling, and the lives of many thousand brave men. It is notorious that, notwithstanding the vindictive feelings which the king entertains towards the Company, he has not only no animosity to the British Government, but a strong desire to receive an envoy from the court of London ; and, in the present posture of our affairs in India, it would certainly not be derogatory to the dignity of the crown to meet his wishes. As, however, it would be desirable to connect the mission in some measure with India, and for the purpose of a more ready appeal, it should receive its instructions from the Colonial Government of Ceylon. The advantages of being under the control of an authority not more remote than Calcutta itself would be manifold, and the embassy would derive, from the mere circumstance of being connected with that island, a character of the highest sanctity and importance, which could not fail to secure for it an honourable reception at the court of Ava.

If the objections to a renewal of our intercourse with his golden-footed majesty by this mode are too strong to be overcome, the only method left for us to adopt is, to force him to receive a Company's resident at the point of the bayonet. This would be more expensive than the first, more opposed to the principles of moderation by which our policy in the East ought to be regulated, and more likely to perpetuate the hatred which Tharawaddy now feels towards the Company ; but that it is equally practicable, cannot be doubted by any one acquainted with the country through which the expedition would have to pass. To seize the capital by a *coup de main*, may appear at first sight too hazardous a scheme ; but, in fact, it would be attended with far less risk than such undertakings generally are, and most assuredly with far less danger than a tedious advance through the country. The river Irrawaddy offers facilities to the passage of a steam flotilla into the heart of the kingdom, which are met with in no other country ; the stream, at the lowest, is sufficiently deep to admit any of the steam-vessels employed on our rivers in Bengal, and its channel and dangers are known to all the people who live on its banks.

The distance from Rangoon to Ava is about five hundred miles, and there is not one fort or a single piece of cannon to be found the whole way, nor any cover for ambuscades, excepting at two spots immediately above Prome, but which could be of no service to the enemy, unarmed as they are, and terrified as they would be by the apparition of such an unexpected force. The expedition should consist entirely of Europeans, mostly of artillery; it should be conveyed in steam-vessels, provisioned for thirty days, and with eight days' fuel; it should halt at Dennobue one day, at Meayday one day, and at Mimboo one day, to procure supplies; it could cut fuel at various places on the banks, but particularly between Peringyu and Meayday; it should commit no violence, and avoid all affairs with the Burmans, who may be expected to dispute its passage at Prome, Meayday, Pagahm, and Khyoukta-bou. The flotilla should always draw up for the night *above* the towns, at the distance of three or four miles; the main object of the commander, which he should always have before him, should be his earliest possible arrival at the capital; he should not suffer himself to be delayed a moment by friendly offers or deputations, for the object of both would be to gain time. The expedition could easily reach Ava in twenty days, and supposing a despatch-boat left Rangoon with the intelligence the same day as the fleet, all the efforts of the best rowers in the country could not enable them to carry the news to the court in less than eight days. The number of vessels and troops I have purposely avoided speaking of, because my estimate would be considered too low; but I know that, were the force ever so small, the consternation of the court and the people would deprive them of the power of taking measures for their own protection: the former would send commissioners, with fair words and large promises, to persuade the expedition to return to Rangoon, and the latter would stand on the banks of the river in mute amazement, or perhaps raise the cry that the sacred prediction was at length fulfilled, in the arrival of the Sekya-men!

JOS. SMITH.

VISIONS IN A WINTER NIGHT.*

A vision shone upon my sleep,
 A summer sleep of balm and dew;
 When shadows of rich branches sweep
 Over the mind, with changeful hue.
 Through the dim vapour of repose,
 Like Eastern dawn, a galley roll'd;†
 The kindling gloom of slumber glows;
 The wintry night melts into gold.
 Colours, from many a painted fan,
 Upon my flushing cheeks were rained;
 Like rays of autumn sun, that ran
 O'er antique window, purple-stained.
 A second vision charmed my sleep,‡
 A summer sleep of balm and dew;
 When shadows of rich branches sweep
 Over the mind, with changeful hue.
 I wander through a verdant lane,
 The green hedge sweet with opening rose;
 And from the grassy banks, a strain
 Of rustling, piping blackbird flows.

* In these verses I have endeavoured to describe those *gleams* of poetic thought, which sometimes visit the mind in sleep; and come indifferently, from nature or from our studies; from Grecian vallies or English fields. Those visions are suggested, not only by what we have seen, but by what we have read.

† Cleopatra going down the Cydnus.

‡ An English landscape; spring, summer, and autumn.

The gentle violet's glistening lid
 Awaketh from its night of grief,
 And fondly hails, in verdure hid,
 The jocund Spirit of the leaf.
 Light and shade, and scent and song !
 Green boughs the valley arching o'er ;
 The glimmering path I roam along ;
 My lengthening shadow walks before.
 Sweet sounds of summer eve and morn
 Flow in upon my listening ear ;
 The shaken leaves, the waving corn,
 The note of robin, soft and clear.
 And now, with scented blossoms crown'd,
 Ripe autumn warms the mist of night,
 And draws the poet's pillow round,
 The crimson curtains of delight.
 Proud banquet-courts, with song and lyre—
 Princes and queens in glittering stream—
 Unfold their gates ; and robes of Tyre
 Wave their bright colours through my dream.
 And now upon the night arise
 The tramp and shout of cavalry ;
 Across the desert flashes—flies—
 The cloud of Parthian chivalry.
 Ten thousand flaming swords I see ;
 Ten thousand twanging bows they bend ;
 Now they pursue, and now they flee ;
 And now the arrow showers descend.
 The desert fades ! a marble hall
 Of peace my weary foot receives ;
 And sparkling dews of water fall,
 Like summer rain on orange leaves.
 Music breathes faintly, like a lute
 In green Arcadian valley heard ;
 When some sad shepherd sighs to suit,
 To weeping string, the weeping word.
 That vision passes too ! I turn*
 Unto the solemn temple proud ;
 A hundred golden altars burn
 With incense, through the cloud.
 The lucid robe of beauty flows,
 With grace's artful finger fair ;
 And Poetry's own Paphian rose
 Seems to unfold its bosom there.
 Now all is still, and dark again ;
 The waves of harmony divide ;
 The colours fade from gorgeous pane ;
 And Silence sits by Moonlight's side.
 As erst in dewy myrtle shrine,
 The Graces, in the time of yore,
 Waved the thin robe of bloom divine,
 Their radiant Mistress' eyes before ;
 Sparkling unto the cloudless sun,
 Each tint the silver tissue caught ;
 So, oft the rays of Fancy run
 Through the rich-woven web of Thought.
 And ever dear the dreams that shine,
 The summer dreams of dew and light ;
 And ever may thy Lamp be mine,
 O lovely Genius of the Night !

* The Roman Catholic cathedral.

LORD JOCELYN'S "CHINESE EXPEDITION."*

WHEN the British historian of the next century sits down to write an account of our present war with China, although all the triumphs had attended it which our arms could obtain in such a contest, and although territorial aggrandizement and commercial prosperity should have been its fruits, we fear that his honest judgment will pronounce these advantages no compensation for the stain which our national character will derive from the unrighteousness of its origin. If, on the other hand—an event we sincerely deprecate—the climate of China should sweep away our soldiers and sailors, and leave our ships of war an easy conquest to the petty prowess of the Chinese, none but a very sturdy disbeliever in the direct intervention of Providence will refuse to see in such a calamity one of its justest visitations.

It is not a fitting occasion, in noticing a work like that before us, avowedly of a hasty and flimsy character, to go over again the causes which have led to this war; to show how, in the Charter discussions, every one of them had been foretold; how every measure of the government at home, as carried out by their representatives in China, seems to have been calculated to bring about the very evils which have happened; how the Chinese authorities have had rules and principles of action rudely forced upon them, of which they are ignorant, or which they do not acknowledge, whilst their own laws and regulations were treated by us with scorn and contempt; how a poisonous drug was discharged upon their shores, under the cannon of English clippers, before the eyes of the representative of the sovereign of England; how that officer, when mildly and reasonably asked to restrain his countrymen from openly offending against the laws of China, declared his inability to do so, and told the Chinese authorities to take their own measures; and how, when they did as he suggested, this same officer, in his official capacity, identified himself with the smugglers, placed himself unnecessarily in durance along with them, and made himself the medium of surrendering the contraband article, apparently with no other object than to convert the quarrel from a private into a national one: these subjects may be better considered hereafter, when the transactions are brought to a close.

Meanwhile, we are as eager as any that the spirit and promptitude of the Home and Indian Governments, in despatching an expedition to China, and the reputation of our army and navy, should not be defeated and sullied by mismanagement at the scene of operations; and we opened Lord Jocelyn's little book with some impatience, expecting that, notwithstanding its modest size, it would tell us something of motives, as well as facts. It furnishes, however, very little of either: the reader of this Journal will be in possession of a great deal more information on the subject of the "Chinese expedition," than is to be found in this work, written by the "Military Secretary to the China Mission."

* Six Months with the Chinese Expedition; or Leaves from a Soldier's Note-Book. By LORD JOCELYN, late Military Secretary to the China Mission. London, 1841. Murray.

Lord Jocelyn, being a soldier, has of course nothing to do with the justice of the war; he is bound by his professional obligations to believe that his Government is in the right; and therefore he begins his book with a few *pro formâ* remarks upon the "attitude of defiance and insult" taken by the Chinese; their vanity and absurd pretensions; their false notions of political economy, on the subject of the "oozing out of sycee silver," and the conduct of Commissioner Lin. He admits that "the demoralizing effects of opium upon the people of China, not even the most strenuous partisans"—he does not say of whom or what—"can deny;" and he states that the opium-clippers, from Calcutta and Bombay, "armed to the teeth, wander along the coast of China," and that their cannon, "nominally to protect them against pirates, are often turned upon the Chinese authorities." His lordship, however, for the sufficient reason we have mentioned, does not intimate an opinion that there is anything in the slightest degree wrong in this, or that these atrocious acts of worse than piracy on our part are any set-off whatever against the vanity, absurdity, obstinacy, and culpable political economy of the Chinese statesmen.

Lord Jocelyn, with commendable vigilance, has not neglected the few objects met with in the voyage from Calcutta to the scene of warfare. He mentions a curious trait in a tribe of wild men who "infest the jungle" near Malacca, and who stand four feet four, without shoes; and he gives some slight statistical accounts of the trade of Singapore, which, though published in all the Eastern papers, may not be known at home. He records one circumstance, indeed, which is new to us, namely, "the number of tigers that still roam about the purlieus of the town, entering even the gardens and compounds of the inhabitants, as if loth to leave their ancient domains." We had supposed (through erroneous information, no doubt) that the appearance of a tiger at Singapore was a very rare occurrence,* and occasioned as much stir as that of a mad dog in a village at home; and seeing that the island is but small, there would, one might think, be hardly feed for a congregation of these animals. The description given of the opium-shops is worth quoting:—

One of the objects at this place that I had the curiosity to visit, was the opium-smoker in his heaven; and certainly it is a most fearful sight, although perhaps not so degrading to the eye as the drunkard from spirits, lowered to the level of the brute and wallowing in his filth. The idiot smile and death-like stupor, however, of the opium debauchee, has something far more awful to the gaze than the bestiality of the latter. Pity, if possible, takes the place of other feelings, as we watch the faded cheek and haggard look of the being abandoned to the power of the drug; whilst disgust is uppermost at the sight of the human creature levelled to the beast by intoxication. One of the streets in the centre of the town is wholly devoted to the shops for the sale of this poison; and here in the evening may be seen, after the labours of the day are over, crowds of Chinese, who seek these places to satisfy their depraved appetites. The rooms where they sit and smoke are surrounded by wooden

* The *Singapore Free Press*, of 23rd May, 1839, in noticing the destruction of life by a tiger, observes that it was only within the last year such a circumstance had occurred, and expresses a doubt whether there was more than one tiger in the whole island.

couches, with places for the head to rest upon, and generally a side room is devoted to gambling. The pipe is a reed of about an inch in diameter, and the aperture in the bowl for the admission of the opium is not larger than a pin's head. The drug is prepared with some kind of conserve, and a very small portion is sufficient to charge it, one or two whiffs being the utmost that can be inhaled from a single pipe, and the smoke is taken into the lungs as from the howkah in India. On a beginner, one or two pipes will have an effect, but an old stager will continue smoking for hours. At the head of each couch is placed a small lamp, as fire must be held to the drug during the process of inhaling; and, from the difficulty of filling and properly lighting the pipe, there is generally a person who waits upon the smoker to perform the office. A few days of this fearful luxury, when taken to excess, will give a pallid and haggard look to the face; and a few months, or even weeks, will change the strong and healthy man into little better than an idiot skeleton. The pain they suffer when deprived of the drug, after long habit, no language can explain; and it is only when, to a certain degree, under its influence, that their faculties are alive. In the houses devoted to their ruin, these infatuated people may be seen at nine o'clock in the evening in all the different stages: some entering, half distracted, to feed the craving appetite they had been obliged to subdue during the day; others laughing and talking wildly under the effects of a first pipe; whilst the couches around are filled with their different occupants, who lie languid, with an idiot smile upon their countenance, too much under the influence of the drug to care for passing events, and fast verging to the wished-for consummation. The last scene in this tragic play is generally a room in the rear of the building, a species of dead-house, where lie stretched those who have passed into the state of bliss the opium-smoker madly seeks—an emblem of the long sleep to which he is blindly hurrying.

On the arrival of the expedition in Macao Roads, a gloom was diffused throughout the fleet, by the announcement, after a conference with Captain Elliot, that the Bogue forts were not to be attacked. The fleet (except the blockading squadron) was ordered to Chusan, and two or three interpreters were procured at Macao, "among whom," says our author, "was Mr. Gutzlaff, the missionary, better known as the author of a voluminous work, entitled *China Opened*, but whose lengthened labours require an appetite for the marvellous to digest." This *voluminous* work consists of two small volumes. Of the "errors," of which Lord Jocelyn accuses its author, we say nothing.

The harbour of Chusan is described as "beautiful," and when the fleet entered, the beach and heights were covered with a dense population. On boarding the admiral's junk, the English officers were received with great civility, and whilst they waited for the admiral, who was on shore, tea was handed about.

The account of the attack and capture of the town of Tinghae is very meagre, and contains no incident unnoticed in the newspapers. The evacuation of the town seems to have been very sudden. Upon entering the house of the admiral (who lost his leg in the action), the half-smoked pipes were found on the couches, and little cups filled with untasted tea, whilst cloaks, caps, and swords, lay about in confusion. The ladies' apartments, which the invaders unscrupulously entered, were strewed with clothes of all descrip-

tions; silks, fans, china, little shoes, crutches (to support their tottering frames), paint-pots, and other articles of a Chinese belle's toilette, were tossed about in a sad *melée*. The interiors of some of the houses were beautifully decorated and furnished; one, in particular, excited admiration:—

'The different apartments open round the centre court, which is neatly tiled; the doors, window-frames, and pillars that support the pent-roof, are carved in the most chaste and delicate style, and the interior of the ceiling and wainscot are lined with fret-work, which it must have required the greatest nicety and care to have executed. The furniture was in the same keeping, denoting a degree of taste the Chinese have not in general credit for with us. The bed-places in the sleeping apartments of the ladies were large dormitories, for they can hardly be called beds: at one corner of the room is a separate chamber, about eight feet square, and the same in height; the exterior of this is usually painted red, carved, and gilt; the entrance is through a circular aperture, three feet in diameter, with sliding pannels; in the interior is a couch of large proportions, covered with a soft mat, and thick curtains of mandarin silk: the inside of the bed is polished and painted, and a little chair and table are the remaining furniture of this extraordinary dormitory.

Lord Jocelyn remarks that great astonishment was excited amongst those of the Europeans who had fancied that China was a semi-barbarous country. Not only were the edifices of a superior character, but the public arsenals were stocked with weapons of every description, carefully arranged, and to each arsenal a fire-engine was attached, similar to those used in this country. In the great temple, which is far superior to that at Macao, are statues upwards of fifteen feet high, handsomely wrought. The silks taken in the houses of the principal mandarins were of the finest texture, and covered with magnificent embroideries.

A Chinese comprador (or purveyor), attached to the commissary-general's department, having been carried off by a banditti in the island, a party was sent into the interior to endeavour to recover him. Lord Jocelyn accompanied this expedition, and had thus an opportunity of seeing somewhat of the country, at the expense of much suffering from the heat, under which many of the soldiers sunk. At one place, where they seized some hostages, they ran a great hazard of being overwhelmed by the indignant people. And here it may be proper to observe that Lord Jocelyn has distinctly shown "how false is the idea that they had come amongst a people who only waited for the standard of the foreigner to throw off a detested and tyrant yoke." This is one of the Canton "ideas" that have imposed upon our Government, which, dishonourably, in our opinion, directed the commander of the expedition to tell the people that they did not come to make war upon them, but upon their rulers, in the hope of exciting a rebellion amongst the former. But they evinced by their gestures, that "they hated the invading barbarians more bitterly than their Tartar rulers." Indeed, Lord Jocelyn pronounces the statement, "so industriously circulated throughout India, of the hatred and dislike of the natives in China to their Tartar rulers," a *fiction*: "as far as we had an opportunity of judging," he says, "it appeared to be *without the slightest foundation*."

Of the passage into the Pih-ho, the intercourse with Ke-shen, the imperial commissioner, and the voyage along the coast of Tartary to where the Great Wall was seen (of all which a far less interesting report is given than appeared in our last Journal*), and of the subsequent occurrences, the account given by Lord Jocelyn is so meagre, that it requires to be eked out by what the reader has of course collected from the newspapers.

With every disposition, therefore, to look with a favourable eye at these unpretending "rough pages from a soldier's note-book," we must say that this work is by no means a successful attempt at authorship.

RAMBLES IN CEYLON.

BY LIEUTENANT DE BUTTS.

CHAPTER V.

NEWERA ELLIA, the *station sanitaire* to which the invalid flies in search of that health which he has vainly wooed in the less elevated districts of the island, is a place of such infinite merit as to deserve a full and circumstantial description of its manifold and varied excellencies.

Some dozen years have elapsed since these invaluable plains were brought into notice. Their existence prior to that period was known, but unappreciated, until Sir Edward Barnes, with that energy which always characterized him, decided upon availing himself and the colony of the "goods the gods provided." With this object in view, that admirable road, to which allusion has been made in a former chapter, was commenced in 1828, and in despite of the many and various obstacles presented by the difficult nature of the mountainous country through which it runs, completed in the course of the following year.

After leaving Kandy *en route* for Newera Ellia, you retrace your steps to the Paradinia Bridge, near which the road branches off from that to Colombo, and follows the course of the valley of the Mahavilaganga. The country continues flat for the first few miles, and nothing of interest occurs until you arrive at the little village of Gampola, where there is a tolerable rest-house, which stands on a rising ground, and commands a view of the distant blue mountains you are about to ascend.

They may manage these things better in India, but in Ceylon the rest-houses are seldom to be depended upon, and the traveller must, if he have a lurking affection for the creature comforts, provide all things needful. Provender for man and beast is sometimes procurable, but it would be the height of folly to trust to such a rare contingency. Rest-houses, as their name imports, are dwellings wherein the wayfaring man may rest from his fatigues, and court the embraces of "nature's kind restorer." They generally contain a few dirty and rickety chairs and tables, provided by Government; and when one has carefully counted them, and observed that four bare white-washed walls inclose this elegant furniture, nothing remains to be noted or commented upon.

I think it was Dr. Johnson who observed, "Men always meet the most

* Asiatic Intelligence, p. 214.

cheerful welcome at an inn." Far be it from me to deny the truth of an aphorism emanating from such grave authority; but, as with all general rules, exception may be taken against this. Had the doctor traversed the wilds of Ceylon, he would have discovered that the inns, caravansaries, or rest-houses of that island afford a striking contradiction of the trite saying above quoted. No portly Bonifaces there welcome the wearied traveller, who, as he stalks unattended into the mansion, gazes on a "banquet-hall deserted" apparently for ever. "Mine host" is, in all probability, absent, and dreams not of the advent of his guest, who awaits his return in a most unchristianlike mood. When the stray gentleman is caught, matters are scarcely improved; nor does he attempt to apologize for the undeniable deficiencies of his culinary establishment. "There was milk this morning," and "there had been fowls for sale," are the only words of consolation which the hungry *voyageur* is likely to wring out of his dusky landlord.

Notwithstanding these petty *désagrémens*, a person provided with the one thing needful in this sublunary planet, will never starve even in the rest-houses of Ceylon. The necessities, if not the luxuries, of life, will at length be forthcoming. Fowls, fruit, and eggs, form the usual repast, which, although rather miscellaneous, is, under such circumstances, not to be despised.

The rest-house at Gampola is on the left bank of the Mahavilaganga, which is at this point confined and rapid. It is crossed by means of a tolerable ferry-boat, which does duty for a bridge. The country on the opposite bank now begins gradually to ascend and assume a more wild and romantic aspect. Before reaching the next station, Purilava, the steep Atabuzzé pass must be surmounted. Near the head of this pass stands the Purilava rest-house, which is nearly 1,200 feet above Kandy, and, consequently, some three thousand above the level of the sea. At this elevation, the most delightful temperature is experienced. Partaking neither of the intense heat of the low country, nor of the bitter keen mountain air of the lofty plains of Newera Ellia, the climate of Purilava may be pronounced, *ex cathedrá*, to be the most salubrious and delightful within the tropics. Invalids, who dread the sudden transition from the sultriness of the atmosphere of the vallies to the extreme chilliness on "the mountain's brow," frequently establish themselves at this half-way house, which enjoys the bracing breezes without the frosts of the temperate zones.

In this neighbourhood, some valuable coffee-plantations exist, and it is considered that the temperature of the station is that which is best adapted for the full development and perfection of the coffee-tree. The plantations near Purilava certainly flourish in great luxuriance; but whether this arises from the favourable nature of the soil, or from the peculiar climate, is a point on which some doubt exists. Ceylon coffee-plantations are, in truth, in their infancy, and a few years must yet elapse before sundry dubious questions in the art of cultivating them shall be satisfactorily solved. On one subject connected with their culture there is a very material difference of opinion. The question may be thus stated: "Is shade beneficial or injurious to the coffee-tree?" "There's the rub" which has puzzled the island agriculturists, who have, on this knotty point, ranged themselves under the banners of two factions, the "Shadists" and "Anti-Shadists," whose opinions are as opposite as light and darkness. When such great authorities disagree, who shall presume to decide? One may, however, be permitted to draw an inference from a fact. The ranks of the Anti-Shadists are occasionally recruited by "rats" from those of the opposing creed, and, though the Shadists still preserve a bold front, they are slowly but surely dwindling in numbers, in intelligence, in wealth, in all that

constitutes a party. Their pertinacity deserved a better fate; but their doom is fixed—*requiescant in pace!*

The culture of coffee, the staple produce of the island, demands the attention even of a Rambler in Ceylon. Cinnamon was formerly the most important item of the colonial exports, but the demand for this valuable spice is so capricious, that it has completely abandoned the field to its new rival. The quick return which the coffee-planter meets with is an additional inducement to its cultivation. In five years the tree arrives at maturity, and before the expiration of the sixth, the receipts cover the original and current expenditure.

It has been estimated that the expenses attendant on reclaiming lands in Ceylon from a state of nature, and converting them into coffee-plantations, average nearly £8 per acre. The lands are sold by the Government at the low price of 5s. the acre; the principal item of the additional cost is incurred in clearing away the jungle, which almost invariably covers the future estates, the extent of which is regulated only by the available capital of the purchaser, and consequently varies considerably.

To those anxious to obtain information regarding Ceylon coffee-plantations, the following estimate of the probable expenditure and receipts on account of an estate of an average size cannot be perused with indifference. It is the result of a careful comparison of the actual outlay and profit on different estates, and, having been framed by men practically acquainted with the subject, may be received with the utmost confidence. In drawing up this estimate, the expenditure has been rather exaggerated, while, on the other hand, the receipts have been calculated on the lowest possible scale. For instance, it will be observed, that the produce of trees six years old is estimated at half-a-pound; now there is every reason to believe that Ceylon trees of that age, like those of Jamaica, will, on an average, yield one pound. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the enormous addition to the Cr. side of the account that will accrue in the event of this expectation being realized.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF ESTABLISHING A COFFEE-PLANTATION OF THREE HUNDRED ACRES IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

First Year's Outlay.

1. Purchase of land, 300 acres, at 5s.	£75
2. Two superintendents, £150 each per annum	300
3. One hundred labourers employed cutting and burning jungle, planting, &c. &c. at 6d. per day, or 15s. per month, for twelve months... ..	900
4. Four overseers, £1 each per month	48
5. Purchase of tools, consisting of mammoties, catties, felling-axes, spades, rakes, broad axes, &c. &c.	200
6. Building huts for labourers	50
7. Two bungalows for superintendents	200
8. Furniture for ditto	50
9. Three serviceable horses for mill or other purposes	90
10. Horsekeeper and fodder for horses	60
11. Bullock bandies and bullocks	60
12. Bandy-drivers and fodder for bullocks	50
13. Cost of an elephant	50
14. Keepers for ditto	18
15. Sundry petty expenses	50

First year's expenditure ... £2,201

Second Year's Outlay.

1. Nos. 2, 4, 10, 12, 14, as before, No. 5, £20, No. 15, £20, and other expenses	1,416	
2. Building a store-house	500	
3. Machinery required for three years	300	
	<u>£2,216</u>	4,417

Third Year's Outlay.

1. Monthly expenditure as second year	1,416	
2. Repairs to bungalows, huts, &c.	30	
	<u>£1,446</u>	5,863

Fourth Year's Outlay.

1. Monthly expenditure as second year	1,416	
2. Extra labourers for picking and cleaning coffee for four months	90	
3. Repair of tools	30	
	<u>£1,536</u>	7,399

Fifth Year's Outlay.

1. Monthly expenses	1,416	
2. Extra labourers, picking coffee, &c.	90	
	<u>£1,506</u>	8,905

Sixth Year's Outlay.

1. As fifth year	<u>£1,506</u>	10,411
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Seventh Year's Outlay.

1. Monthly expenses	1,416	
2. Building new huts for labourers	50	
3. Repairing bungalows	50	
4. New store	80	
5. Wear and tear of machinery	100	
6. Casualties, such as death of cattle employed in above line	50	
	<u>£1,746</u>	12,157

Eighth Year's Outlay.

1. Monthly expenses	1,506	
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Ninth Year's Outlay.

1. Ditto	1,506	
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Tenth Year's Outlay.

1. Ditto	1,506	
	<u>£4,518</u>	16,675

Eleventh Year's Outlay.

1. Ditto	1,506	
2. New tools	25	
3. Trifling repairs to buildings	20	
	<u>£1,551</u>	18,226

Twelfth Year's Outlay.

1. Monthly expenses	1,506	
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Thirteenth Year's Outlay.						
1. Monthly expenses	1,506
Fourteenth Year's Outlay.						
1. Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,506
						<u>£22,744</u>
Expenses incurred in sending the crops to Colombo for exportation,						
2,000 bandies, at £2 each						4,000
Total expenditure in fourteen years						<u>£26,744</u>
PRODUCE.						
3rd Year, $300 \times 1,000 = 300,000$, at $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each = 670 cwt. at 60s.	...	...	...	...	...	£2,010
4th Year, ditto	...	...	670 cwt.	...	...	2,010
5th Year, ditto	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each = 1,340 cwt.	...	...	4,020
6th Year, ditto	...	...	1,340 cwt.	...	...	4,020
7th Year, ditto	...	...	1,340 cwt.	...	...	4,020
8th Year, ditto	...	...	1,340 cwt.	...	...	4,020
9th Year, ditto	...	...	1,340 cwt.	...	...	4,020
10th Year, ditto	...	...	1,340 cwt.	...	...	4,020
11th Year, ditto	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. each = 2,010 cwt.	...	...	6,030
12th Year, ditto	...	...	2,010 cwt.	...	...	6,030
13th Year, ditto	...	...	2,010 cwt.	...	...	6,030
14th Year, ditto	...	...	2,010 cwt.	...	...	6,030
						<u>£52,260</u>
Sale of estate						3,000
Total receipts						<u>55,260</u>
Deduct total expenditure						<u>26,744</u>
Net profit						<u>£28,516</u>

Considerable sales of Government lands have taken place within the last few years. During the year 1838, more than forty thousand acres were purchased by various speculators. If the progress of cultivation continues to advance at the same rate that it has done for the last five years, an immense alteration will be effected in the heretofore desert wastes of the island, and, as a necessary consequence, in the moral character and intellectual advancement of its inhabitants.

The price of labour has not, as yet, been much affected by the great and unprecedented demand that has been created by the new coffee-plantations; but it is easy to foresee that the increase of the agricultural population will not keep pace with the rapidly multiplying wants of the landed proprietors. The Malthusian system, however well adapted to the great European family, would be greatly misplaced in Ceylon, where the proportion of inhabitants to the square mile is by no means *quantum suff.* It has been calculated that the island contains 24,700 square miles. Assuming the total number of the islanders to be one million, it will appear that the average proportion of population is not more than forty to the square mile. But the great bulk of the people are congregated along the southern and western shores of the island, so that the Kandian provinces, within which nearly the whole of the coffee-plantations are situated, are comparatively deserted. Of the limited number that do inhabit the Kandian district, a very large proportion are employed in the culture of their own fields—an employment which they infinitely prefer to servitude on

the coffee estates, even though the latter proceeding would, generally speaking, be more lucrative and less laborious. To supply the demand, a small influx of labourers has already begun to flow into the colony from the Coromandel coast, and more particularly from the fertile and populous delta of Tanjore. Nostalgia is, however, found to prevail among these imported tillers of the soil, and the result is, that the coffee-planters have conceived a justly-grounded prejudice against the employment of individuals on whose permanent stay so little reliance can be placed.

At present, the evil is of small magnitude, because the demand and supply are nearly balanced; but it needs no ghost to inform us, that when the anticipated preponderance of the former shall occur, the injurious effects that must arise from such an untoward state of things will be both great and manifold. A system of apprenticeship would seem to be that best calculated to arrest the further progress of this political malady. If a certain period of servitude were fixed, during which the Indian labourers should be bound to remain in the employment of the Ceylon planters, the confidence of the latter would be restored without in any degree infringing on the liberty of their temporary bondsmen. That tyranny and oppression might occasionally result from the adoption of this plan is no doubt within the bounds of possibility; but the abuse of the power that would thus be placed in the hands of the planter might be guarded against by limiting the duration of the apprentice's servitude to the brief period of two or three years. The object is rather to place a sufficient check on the caprice of the apprentice than to insure his protracted stay in the island.

Numerous coffee-plantations are scattered over the country between Kandy and Purilava, and from thence towards Newera Ellia. The road frequently winds through estates which are, almost without exception, in a high state of cultivation; but a disquisition on their several merits, however interesting to the commercial world, would probably be lightly esteemed by the majority of those for whose edification these papers are intended. For further details, the curious reader, who would fain pursue the subject of planting, picking, and sorting coffee, must, therefore, consult other and more learned pages. The advantages of the small over the large berries—the maximum height of the invaluable tree whereon they grow—the arguments urged by the Shadists and their opponents, the Anti-Shadists—all these, and many other equally interesting topics, must be overlooked, and left to vegetate in the hearts of Ceylon coffee-planters.

After passing through Purilava, the road immediately enters the forest of that name. This extends for several miles, and contains some majestic trees, the appearance of which is not injured by the presence of any unsightly jungle. The term "jungle," as understood in Ceylon, applies to ground covered with thick and nearly impervious underwood. Large trees seldom occur in a jungle of this description, which is, therefore, *per se*, an uninteresting object; but when it clothes a wild and mountainous country, its uniformity does not displease, because it seems to harmonize with the stern sombre character that belongs to such a landscape. The forest of Purilava, consisting of detached trees of considerable size, affords a striking contrast to the low jungle which skirts its edges, and there is, perhaps, no part of the Kandian provinces that combines so many charms as that in the vicinity of this picturesque and extensive woodland.

At Hillbodde the forest terminates, and the magnificent valley of Cotamalie spreads its gently undulating and varied surface before the fascinated traveller.

The winding mountains here form a vast basin, in the centre of which the various torrents that descend from them unite into one deep and rapid stream, which, after winding a long and tortuous course, caused by the peculiar and almost chaotic formation of the country that it traverses, ultimately discharges itself into the Mahavilaganga. The road winds round the precipitous slopes of the mountains, and at its salient angles are many points from whence one may gaze down into the inmost recesses of what may be aptly termed the "Devil's Punch Bowl." Between Purilava and Rambodde a glimpse of the towering cone of Adam's Peak may be occasionally obtained. Its distance from those villages exceeds forty miles, and its elevation above them is nearly four thousand feet.

The vicinity of Rambodde is announced by the stunning roar of the falls in its neighbourhood, which greatly contribute to complete the effect of the surrounding scenery. This village is situate at the base of the apparently inaccessible heights that girdle the plains of Newera Ellia. From the rest-house the valley of Cotamalie is seen to great advantage, and while the ceaseless yet soothing sound of the cascades which pour down on every side affords to the ear that indescribable pleasure which the noise of falling waters rarely fails to produce, the eye is gratified by the surpassing grandeur of their appearance. :

These falls vary considerably in their volume of water at different periods of the year. Subject to the same causes as those which so greatly affect the magnitude of rivers in Ceylon, the streams which supply the Rambodde cascades dwindle to comparative insignificance during the fervour of the summer heats; but this temporary diminution is more than compensated for by the magnificent appearance which they assume on the commencement of the rainy season. It is then that their character, which in the hot months approximates to the contemptible, if not to the ludicrous, becomes truly sublime.

Some prefer the chilly temperature of Newera Ellia; others the mild climate of Kandy; but the vale of Cotamalie, "in whose bosom the bright waters meet," is, in the opinion of many, the most enchanting spot in Serendib's romantic isle. Its sequestered situation and sublime scenery recommend it to the notice of those who have recently entered into the state yecept "happy." By the margin of the foaming torrents into which the waters, after descending the falls, immediately resolve themselves, may often be descried a youthful couple, who are dreaming away the period allotted to hymeneal bliss, and

Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time.

But, alas! no human happiness is without some alloy. Even in this romantic spot, where scenes and sounds combine to induce the unwary to become sentimental, and meditate on things celestial rather than on those which appertain to this nether world, even here, where all proclaims peace and innocence, danger is rife. A rencontre with the tempter of our common mother, in vulgar parlance, a snake, is by no means an uncommon event in the dark glens that environ Rambodde. Such an occurrence has, on more than one occasion, acted as an unpleasant interruption to the interchange of that "flow of soul," or, as some have termed it, that amatory nonsense, in which brides and bridegrooms are so apt to indulge.

In the absence of any well-accredited fact to gratify the lovers of the marvellous, the following fable, which is implicitly believed by the Cingalese, may serve as a substitute. The natives refer to it as an illustration of the contrast

which exists between the dispositions of the cobra-di-capello and the tic polanga, the former being, in their opinion, a benevolent, the latter a malevolent being :—

“ In the Isle of Serendib there is a happy valley, which men call the Vale of Cotomalie. It is watered by numerous streams, and its fields produce rice in abundance; but at one season great drought prevails, and the mountain torrents then cease their constant roar, and subside into rivulets or altogether disappear. At this period, when the rays of the noon-day sun beat fiercely and hotly on the parched earth, a tic polanga encountered a cobra-di-capello. The polanga had in vain sought to quench his burning thirst, and gazed with envy on the cobra, who had been more successful in his search for the pure beverage. ‘Oh, puissant cobra! I perish with thirst; tell me where I may find the stream wherein thou hast revelled.’ ‘Accursed polanga,’ replied the cobra, ‘thou cumberest the earth; wherefore should I add to the span of thy vile existence? Lo! near to this flows a mountain-rill, but an only child is disporting herself therein, while her mother watches the offspring of her heart. Wilt thou then swear not to injure the infant, if I impart to thee where thou mayest cool thy parched tongue?’ ‘I swear by all the gods of Serendib,’ rejoined the polanga, ‘that I will not harm the infant.’ ‘Thou seest yonder hamlet; in front of it gushes forth a spring of water, which never dries during the intensity of the summer heats.’ The polanga wended his way towards the indicated spot, and there beheld a dark-eyed girl, bathing in the midst of the rushing waters. Having quaffed the delicious fluid, he repented him of his oath touching the infant. His evil soul prompted him to kill her, and as she lay beneath the shade of a leafy tamarind tree, he accordingly approached, and inflicted a mortal wound. As he retired from his dying victim, he again met the cobra, who, seeing blood on his fangs, and perceiving the cause, thus addressed him. ‘Hast thou forgotten the sacred oath that thou sworeest unto me? The blood of the infant cries for revenge, and thou shalt surely die.’ He then darted his fangs into the body of the polanga, who instantly expired.”

So great is the reverence manifested by the natives towards the cobra-di-capello, that should one be discovered in the innermost penetration of their houses, they carefully secure and replace it in the jungle. It is not altogether to the reputation of a merciful disposition that the cobra enjoys so perfect an immunity from injury. The popular belief is, that this reptile is a supernatural being, who deigns to revisit “the glimpses of the moon” in the incarnation of a snake. Be this as it may, it cannot be denied by the sceptical that the cobra partakes rather of the character of “a spirit of health” than that of “a goblin damned;” its harmless disposition being by no means fabulous. Conscious of a giant’s strength, it uses its destructive powers with a giant’s generosity. Far otherwise does the vindictive and dangerous tic polanga conduct himself. It is never known to spare an enemy, and being the most venomous as well as the most vicious creeping thing in the island, it is justly dreaded by the Cingalese. Most of the casualties arising from the bites of snakes are caused by this species.

The puribera, or rock-snake, and the carawilla, make up the complement of poisonous reptiles in Ceylon. The first of these is, in point of size, the monarch of the island snakes, being frequently twenty feet and upwards in length. It is, however, but little dreaded, and seems to confine its devastations to the feathered tribe. Of the carawilla little fear is entertained. It rarely exceeds a foot in length, and appears to possess neither the will nor the

power to inflict a mortal wound. Even fowls and small birds occasionally recover from the effects of its bite, though this but rarely happens.

Some twenty other varieties of snakes occur in Ceylon, but none of them are in reality venomous, though the natives give most of them credit for being so. Scorpions and centipedes abound, but their bites are never productive of serious ill effects. More troublesome than either of them are the Ceylon leeches, which, by reason of their extreme activity and great numbers, rarely fail to force themselves on the acquaintance of pedestrians in the island jungles. It is found in the Kandian provinces, beyond which it never ventures, the excessive heat and drought of the districts adjacent to the sea not being congenial to the taste and habits of this annoying animal. Unless the pedestrian in the jungles of Ceylon be duly provided with some sufficient protection for his nether man, he will find that it is physically impossible to keep in check these persevering and active assailants. Nor is any consolation to be derived by reflecting on the medical advantages of losing a little of the circulating fluid. Unlike their brethren famed in the pharmacopœia, these leeches inflict a wound that, unless actively treated, speedily degenerates into a painful and dangerous ulcer. Some instances have occurred in which even loss of life has ensued from the bites of these apparently insignificant animals. Numbers of the troops, both native and European, who served in the Kandian campaigns, were placed *hors de combat* in this manner, and in many cases it was found necessary to have recourse to amputation.

LINES FROM THE NIGARISTAN.

هست مایل بنعمت دنیا
 هر که آگه ز کارِ عقبی نیست
 گر بدانی حقیقتِ طاعت
 هیچ طاعت چو ترکِ دنیا نیست

ON PROFESSOR WILSON'S THEORY RESPECTING
THE *PURANAS*.

LETTER V.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: As the eighteen *Purans* are undoubtedly the only source from which a knowledge of the mythology and popular religion of the Hindus can be derived, it becomes of importance to determine whether those works are ancient compositions or mere modern compilations; and I trust, in consequence, that you will have no objection to my offering a few farther remarks on this subject, previous to closing its discussion. In my last letter, however, I observed that the *Purans* contain no dates, and that there is no biographical, topographical, geographical, or historical work which would afford the means of fixing the date when, in India, a place of pilgrimage first acquired sacredness, when a temple was first erected, when a king or distinguished personage lived, or when a philosophical or religious sect was founded, or when it became extinct. It would hence seem that, as the date of the circumstances mentioned in the *Purans* cannot be determined, the question whether they are ancient or modern cannot be decided; as all opinions respecting the period when they may have been written must depend principally, if not entirely, on conjecture. But the internal evidence of those works affords the strongest proof that they cannot be modern compilations; for the legends and descriptions of scenery and of men and manners contained in them bear such an unquestionable impression of antiquity, and such a dissimilarity to all that is known of India since the era of Vicramaditya (B.C. 56), that they irresistibly lead to the conclusion that the *Purans* must have been written at some remote period. When, therefore, the Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford published his opinion, that the works now bearing that name were compiled between the eighth and seventeenth centuries, it might have been expected that he would have supported so startling a statement by the clearest and most conclusive arguments and authorities. But he has, on the contrary, as I have perhaps sufficiently shown, formed that opinion from an imperfect examination of the *Purans*, and maintained it solely by having recourse to gratuitous assumptions and groundless assertions.

The whole, indeed, of the remarks contained in the Preface to the translation of the *Vishnu Puran* appear to have been written for the purpose of demonstrating that "of the present popular forms of the Hindu religion none assumed their actual state earlier than the time of Shankara Acharya, the great Shaiva reformer, who flourished in all likelihood in the eighth or ninth century. Of the Vaishnava teachers, Ramanuja dates in the twelfth century, Madhwacharya in the thirteenth, and Vallabha in the sixteenth; and the *Purans* seem to have accompanied or followed their innovations, being obviously intended to advocate the doctrines they taught." A still more erroneous opinion was published by Professor Wilson, twelve years before, in his "Sketch of the Religious Sects of the Hindus," in which he has observed: "To the internal incongruities of the system, which did not affect its integral existence, others were in time superadded, that threatened to dissolve or destroy the whole; of this nature was the exclusive adoration of the old deities, or of new forms of them; and even, it may be presumed, the introduction of new divinities. In all these respects, the *Purans* and *Tantras* were especially instrumental, and they not only taught their followers to assert the unapproachable superiority of the gods they worshipped, but inspired them with feelings of animosity to

those who presumed to dispute their supremacy: in this conflict the worship of Brahma has disappeared, as well as, indeed, that of the whole pantheon, except Vishnu, Shiva, and Shakti, or their modifications; with respect to the two former, in fact, the representatives have borne away the palm from the prototypes, and Krishna, Rama, or the Linga, are almost the only forms under which Vishnu and Shiva are now adored in India." In this Sketch, however, Professor Wilson at the same time observes, that "the worshippers of Vishnu, Shiva, and Shakti, who are the objects of the following description, are not to be confounded with the orthodox adorers of those divinities;" and yet he also states, that *the present state of the Hindu faith is of comparatively very recent origin.**

It would hence appear that Professor Wilson has formed his opinion of the Hindu religion from the *exception* and not from the *rule*, and that he has given an importance to the sects, that have originated amongst upwards of a hundred and thirty millions of people, to which they are not entitled. For it would no doubt be considered as a strange mode of judging of the established religion of England were an opinion to be formed of it from the sects which prevail there; but such seems to have been the manner in which Professor Wilson has contemplated the Hindu religion, and it is too evident that it is in support of this erroneous view of the subject that he has ascribed to the *Purans* a modern origin and contents which they do not contain. But I am certain that not a single *Puran* inculcates the *exclusive* worship of a particular deity, and that not a passage, which is genuine, can be found in any *Puran* which would inspire the followers of one deity with feelings of animosity towards those who presumed to dispute its supremacy.† So far, indeed, is this from being the case, that every sect, as Professor Wilson himself admits, has found it necessary to compose works for the purpose of teaching and supporting its peculiar tenets; which circumstance alone is sufficient to prove that the *Purans* were not adapted for the promotion of such an object, and consequently that those works could not have been written in subservience to sectarian imposture, as Professor Wilson supposes.

It is, also, undeniable that the great mass of the Hindus are Smartas, though all who are so do not adopt this name;‡ that is, they consider both Vishnu and Shiva to be entitled to adoration, but some of them identify either Vishnu or Shiva with the Supreme Being—an opinion which is clearly inculcated in several of the *Purans*. But, though in some of those works Vishnu is represented to be in some degree inferior to Shiva, still the latter is frequently introduced in the Shaiva *Purans* as enjoining the necessity of worshipping Vishnu, and explaining the mysterious nature of his incarnations; and in the same manner, though in the Vaishnava *Purans* the supremacy is ascribed to Vishnu, still the fullest justice is done to the divinity of Shiva. The *exclusive* votary of Vishnu, on the contrary, refuses all adoration to

* This Sketch is contained in vols. xvi. and xvii. of the *Asiatic Researches*. I refer throughout this letter to the part contained in vol. xvi.

† In the Sketch referred to, Professor Wilson has quoted several Sanscrit authorities, which, if genuine, would disprove this statement; but he has specified neither the book nor the chapter of the *Purans* from which they are said to be taken, and it would appear that he had not himself verified them. Not being able, therefore, to ascertain this point, I must consider these quotations to be spurious, for they are at complete variance with numerous passages, that occur in the *Purans*, which expressly inculcate that Vishnu and Shiva ought both to be worshipped.

‡ The Brahmans of the Deccan, for instance, and of Guzerat, call themselves Shaivas; but they are in reality Smartas, as they do not reject the worship of Vishnu, though they consider it of less importance than that of Shiva. The same is the case with many of the Brahmans in other parts of India, who call themselves Vaishnavas, but consider Shiva as entitled to adoration. This, however, is in strict conformity to the *Purans*, in which the terms Vaishnava and Shaiva denote the *preferential*, but not the *exclusive*, worshipper of either Vishnu or Shiva.

Shiva, and, in the same manner, the *exclusive* votary of Shiva denies Vishnu to be a proper object of worship; and such votaries, therefore, of these deities are, with reference to the population, by no means numerous in India. It is equally unquestionable that the substitution of the Lingam for the image of Shiva occasioned no alteration in the worship of that god; for in the ritual prescribed for the worship of the Lingam, as contained in the *Lainga Puran*, it is said: "Having bathed in the prescribed manner, enter the place of worship; and, having performed three suppressions of the breath, meditate on that god (Shiva) who has three eyes, five heads, ten arms, and is of the colour of pure crystal, arrayed in costly garments and adorned with all kinds of ornaments. Thus, having fixed in thy mind the real form of Maheswara, proceed to worship him with the proper hymns and prayers." The Lingam, therefore, is worshipped by all Shaivas and Smartas, for it is, in fact, the only type under which Shiva has been adored from remote times. The worship, also, of Rana is scarcely known in India, and Professor Wilson is certainly incorrect in stating that the worship of *Bala Gopala*, the infant Krishna, is very widely diffused amongst all ranks of Indian society; for the votaries of Krishna are by no means numerous, and are to be found only in Bengal,* and in some parts of Hindostan proper.

Much of the reasoning, however, adduced in the Preface to the translation of the *Vishnu Puran*, to prove the modern compilation of the *Purans*, is founded on the supposition that the date of the *Purans* in which Krishna is mentioned, particularly the *Brahma Vaivartta*, must be subsequent to the establishment of the sect of "the worshippers of the juvenile Krishna and Radha, a form of belief of known modern origin." But in that preface Professor Wilson gives it as his opinion, that the *Mahabharat* "is evidently the great fountain from which most, if not all, of the *Purans* have drawn;" and in the Sketch above referred to, p. 87, he remarks: "The worship of Krishna as one with Vishnu, and the universe, dates evidently from the *Mahabharat*." According to this statement, therefore, it is evident that, as the worship of Krishna dates from that poem, and as its composition preceded that of the *Purans*, the date of none of those works can in the least depend on the time when the sects of Vallabha and Chaitanya originated—unless, indeed, Professor Wilson supposes that the *Mahabharat* was not written until after the year 1520, A.D. In that Sketch, also, Professor Wilson has observed: "The worship of Krishna, as one with Vishnu, and the universe, dates evidently from the *Mahabharat*, and his more juvenile forms [actions?] are brought pre-eminently to notice in the account of his infancy contained in the *Bhagavat*, but neither of these works discriminates him from Vishnu, nor do they recommend his infantine and adolescent state to particular veneration." And farther, in p. 89: "In this description of creation, however, the deity (Krishna) is still spoken of as a young man, and the *Puran* (the *Brahma Vaivartta*), therefore, affords only indirect authority, in the marvels it narrates of his infancy, for the worship of the child." These remarks are quite correct as far as relates to the veneration of Krishna, for I have shown in my former letters, that in not one of the *Purans* is the worship of Krishna, either as a child or a young man, inculcated or even indicated. It is hence evident that, although the accounts of Krishna's boyhood, which are contained in several of the *Purans*, may have suggested to Vallabha and Chaitanya the design of establishing the worship of Krishna, still those *Purans* could not have been written for the purpose of promoting a form of belief which is not even mentioned in them.

* Mr. Ward remarks: "Six parts out of ten of the whole Hindu population of Bengal are supposed to be disciples of this god. The far greater part of these, however, are of the lower orders, and but few of them Brahmans." Vol. I. p. 200.

Professor Wilson, at the same time, extends the prevalence of this worship by identifying the infant Krishna with "the juvenile master of the universe, Jagannath;" and yet he fixes the date when the temple of Jagannath was erected in A.D. 1193, and that when Vallabha lived in about A.D. 1520. The worship, therefore, of Jagannath cannot be the same as that of Krishna established by Vallabha; and, in fact, there is not the slightest resemblance between them: because Jagannath is worshipped as an incarnate form, or rather as a type of Vishnu, by all Hindus; and, on the contrary, the worship of Krishna is not generally practised, and prevails only in particular parts of India. The legend, also, relating to Jagannath has no farther reference to Krishna than the name; for it is said in it, that the temple of Puroshottama was erected by a king named Indradyumna, a fervent votary of Vishnu, who, being much distressed for the want of a proper image to place in it, Vishnu appeared to him in a dream, and informed him that the next morning he would find in the sea a sacred tree from which the image was to be made. In the *Brahma Puran* it is farther said, that when the king had accordingly found the tree and brought it on shore, Vishnu and Vishvakarma (the artificer of the gods) appeared to him, and that Vishnu directed the latter to form from the tree the images of Krishna, his brother Balabhadra, and sister Subhadra, which command Vishvakarma immediately executed. Although, therefore, the images worshipped at Jagannath bear these names, the adoration is in reality addressed to Vishnu, as the lord of the universe; and, consequently, in the ritual prescribed for it, there is no mention whatever of "the infant Krishna, Govinda, Bala Gopala, the sojourner in Vrindavan, the companion of the cowherds and milkmaids, the lover of Radha."

Professor Wilson, also, seems not to have taken into consideration that the ten avatars of Vishnu are an essential part of the Hindu religion; as it appears to be sufficiently ascertained that they are alluded to in the *Vedas*, and it is certain that the son of Dewaki, or Krishna, is mentioned in at least two of the *Upanishads*—the *Chandogya* and *Narayana*. The veneration, therefore, of Krishna, as an incarnate form of Vishnu, which is all that is prescribed in the *Purans*, must be of as remote a date as the most ancient known state of the Hindu religion; and the mention, consequently, of Krishna in any of the *Purans* as an avatar of Vishnu, but not as a peculiar object of worship, in which character he is never described in those works, can afford no grounds for supposing that the present *Purans* are modern and sectarian compilations. Before, therefore, Professor Wilson identified that veneration with the worship of Krishna established by Vallabha and Chaitanya, and hence inferred the comparatively recent date of the *Purans* as now extant, he should have produced from those works some passages which either expressly or virtually inculcate that worship; but he himself acknowledges, as I have before observed, that no such passages exist, and thus admits that this objection to the genuineness and antiquity of the *Purans* rests solely and entirely on inferences drawn from suppositions imagined by himself, but which are supported by neither probability nor by any authority whatever.

It is hence evident that, in presenting the sects which exist in India as a correct representation of the actual condition of the Hindu religion, and in maintaining that the present state of the Hindu faith "is of comparatively very recent origin," Professor Wilson has taken a most erroneous view of the subject. For the great mass of the Hindus adhere to that religious system which has prevailed in India from the remotest times, and which alone is inculcated in the eighteen *Purans*. Even Professor Wilson himself has observed, that

"the origin and development of the doctrines, traditions, and institutions (of which that system is composed) were not the work of a day; and that the testimony that establishes their existence three centuries before Christianity, carries it back to a much more remote antiquity, to an antiquity that is probably not surpassed by any of the prevailing fictions, institutions, or belief of the ancient world."* As, however, it is only from the *Purans* that a complete knowledge of those traditions and doctrines can be derived, it is obvious that there are either no grounds for ascribing to them a remote antiquity, or that it must be admitted that the *Purans* are ancient compositions, and not modern compilations written by eighteen obscure individuals between the eighth and seventeenth centuries. Because there are no other works with which the legends and descriptions of scenery, men, and manners, and of rites, ceremonies, and modes of worship contained in the *Purans* might be compared, in order to ascertain whether they are of ancient or of modern date: and the supposing, consequently, with Professor Wilson, that the *Purans* are an intermixture of ancient and modern ingredients can be of no avail, for there are no means of distinguishing those parts of them which are thought to be ancient and genuine from those which are thought to be modern and spurious. But the internal evidence of the *Purans* proves that those works did not accompany or follow the innovations introduced into the Hindu religion by Shankara Acharya, Ramanuja, Madhwacharya, and Vallabha, and that they are not intended to advocate the doctrines taught by those sectaries. For not one of their sects is mentioned or alluded to in the *Purans*, in which works the only deities who are represented to be objects of worship are Vishnu, Shiva, Devi, Ganesha, and Surya, and the worshippers of these deities are indisputably held to be the five orthodox divisions of the Hindus. Professor Wilson's supposition, therefore, that the *Purans* were written in subservience to sectarian imposture, being thus disproved, it follows that the whole of his reasoning to prove their modern date, founded on their "exhibiting a sectarian fervour and exclusiveness," is totally futile and fallacious.

The *Purans*, consequently, do not contain, as Professor Wilson states, the doctrines of sects of known modern origin; as, besides the sects just referred to, he only particularizes in the preface to the translation of the *Vishnu Puran*, the Shaktas and Jains as being mentioned in the *Purans*. But in my former letters I have sufficiently shown, that the tenets and practices of the Shaktas are so completely at variance with every principle of the Hindu religion, that it is impossible that they could be noticed in books which the Hindus hold to be sacred. I also pointed out in my last letter, that the term *Arhata* did not, as Professor Wilson assumed, indicate either Jina or the Jains; but I stated, erroneously, that it applied in the passage which I quoted to Buddha.† On subsequently comparing, however, the eighteenth chapter of book iii. of the translation of the *Vishnu Puran* with the original, I found that the one did not agree with the other; for the terms *Bauddhas* and *Jainas*, which are introduced into the translation and the notes to it, do not occur in the original. It is, therefore, singular that Professor Wilson should have made such a translation as this, p. 340: "The delusions of the false teacher paused not with the conversion of the Daityas to the Jaina and Bauddha heresies;" and that he should have remarked in a note, "We have, therefore, the Bauddhas noticed as a distinct sect:" because the original is simply, "O Maitreya, after Maya Moha, the great deceiver, had deluded the Daityas by various heretical doc-

* Preface to the translation of the *Vishnu Puran*, p. lxiii.

† This mistake was occasioned by my trusting to the translation, in which it is said, "These Daityas were induced by the arch-deceiver to deviate from their religious duties (and become Bauddhas)."

trines, they relinquished the excellent faith inculcated by the *Veda* and *Smṛiti*.”* It even appears from the whole of this legend, that it does not apply to Vishnu's appearance as Buddha, but to some other occurrence, which is not mentioned in any other *Puran* than the *Vishnu*; for it thus commences, according to the translation, p. 335: “There was formerly a battle between the gods and demons for the period of a divine year, in which the gods were defeated by the demons under the command of Hṛada.” But the only dissemination of heretical doctrines through the instrumentality of Vishnu which is mentioned in any other *Puran*, is that in the city of the Tripura Asuras and that in Kashi; to neither of which this legend applies, as it is said in it that *Maya Moha*, the name of the illusory being emitted from Vishnu's body, “having proceeded to the earth, beheld the *Daityas* engaged in ascetic penances on the banks of the *Narmada* river.” Professor Wilson, therefore, has given to this chapter an interpretation not authorized by the original, in which nothing occurs which indicates that the composer of this *Puran* intended to describe either Buddha or Jina under this illusory form, or to adopt or allude to their doctrines in the words spoken by it.

I have adverted to this remarkable deviation from the faithful manner in which translations should always be made, because the purport of this legend clearly shows that the terms “*Jainas*” and “*Bauddhas*” cannot be contained in any manuscript of the *Vishnu Puran*. But Professor Wilson may have supposed that the term *Arhata* denoted the *Jains*, and may have understood from the words *budhyadwam* and *budhyate* that they applied to the *Buddhists*; and to this there could be no objection, had he expressed his opinion in a note, and not introduced into the text, the title of the chapter, and the index, the terms “*Jainas*” and “*Bauddhas*.” As, also, the illusory form addressed only the same *Daityas*, it is evident that he could not have induced them to adopt the doctrines of both *Jina* and *Buddha*, and Professor Wilson, therefore, should have selected either the one or the other as being the false teacher here intended. But it is undeniable that *Jina* or the *Jains* are not mentioned in the *Purans* under these names; and there is no reason, as I have before shown, for supposing that they are denoted by the term *Arhata*, as no conclusion can be justly drawn from an isolated word which occurs in the *Purans*, unaccompanied by any explanation of its intent and meaning. It will hence appear, that this legend cannot apply to the *Jains*; nor can it apply to *Buddha*, for he, according to the *Vaishnava Purans*, was not an illusory form emitted from the body of Vishnu, but an actual incarnation of Vishnu, born in *Kikata*. When, therefore, Professor Wilson has so misunderstood and misinterpreted a passage in a *Puran* which he has himself translated, it must be evident that no reliance can be placed on the correctness of the opinions which he expresses with respect to the age, and the scope and tendency of the eighteen *Purans*. He has, however, intimated that he intends laying before the Royal Asiatic Society analyses of all the *Purans* similar to the one of the *Brahma Puran*, published in No. ix. of the *Journal* of that Society. But it is obvious that such mere details of the contents of each *Puran* can afford no information respecting the

“मैत्रेयतत्यजं धर्मं वेदस्मृत्युदितं परं ॥ अन्यान्यथ न्यपा
खंडप्रकारैर्बहुभिद्विय ॥ दैतेयान्मोहयामासमाया
मोहोतिमोहकृत् ॥ २४११

variety of subjects treated of in those works; and it is certain that, if these details are accompanied with such comments as have been already published by Professor Wilson, the analyses will convey the most erroneous notions of what is actually contained in the *Purans*. For Professor Wilson supposes that the *Purans* exhibit a sectarian fervour and exclusiveness; that they contain the doctrines, or allusions to the doctrines, of philosophical and religious sects of known modern origin, and that in them circumstances are mentioned or alluded to, or legends are narrated, or places are particularized, of which the comparatively recent date is indisputable. But not one of these suppositions, as I have evinced in the course of these letters, rests on any grounds whatever, and nothing contained in the *Purans* in any manner justifies Professor Wilson's opinion that those works are pious frauds, written for temporary purposes, and in subservience to sectarian imposture. As, however, he not only entertains such an opinion, but even supposes that the *Purans* were compiled by eighteen obscure individuals between the eighth and seventeenth centuries, it will be evident that no analyses which Professor Wilson may give of those works, will convey a correct, complete, and impartial account of the traditions, doctrines, and modes of worship which are described in the eighteen *Purans*.

In the remarks, therefore, contained in these letters, my object has been to evince that Professor Wilson has taken a most erroneous view of the remote and actual state of the Hindu religion, and that his preconceived opinions on this subject have led him to assign a modern origin to the *Purans*, and to support this statement by ascribing to them sectarian doctrines which they certainly do not contain; and that all his reasoning to prove the modern compilation of those works is futile, contradictory, unfounded, or improbable. In this I have, perhaps, succeeded—for, as Professor Wilson has not quoted any passages from the *Purans* in which sectarian fervour and exclusiveness are exhibited, and in which circumstances of comparatively recent date are mentioned, it may be concluded that he knew of no such passages, as their production would at once have proved the point which he wished to establish. This negative argument acquires the greater force from Professor Wilson having stated that he has collected a voluminous series of indices, abstracts, and translations of all the *Purans*; and, consequently, if any passages occur in them which inculcate the *exclusive* worship of Vishnu or Shiva, or the worship of Rama, Krishna, or Shakti, or which mention the Jains or any modern sect, or any comparatively recent event, he could have had no difficulty in producing such passages in support of his statements, and their non-production, therefore, must be considered as strong proof of their non-existence. The supposition, however, that the *Purans* were written in subservience to sectarian imposture, was judiciously selected by Professor Wilson as his principal argument in proof of their modern compilation; for the internal evidence of the genuineness and antiquity of those works depends entirely on their exhibiting a faithful representation of the Hindu religion as it existed in remote times. But Professor Wilson has not yet proved that the *Purans* contain sectarian doctrines; and I am convinced that, when the *Purans* are more fully examined, and the *Vedas* more completely known, it will be ascertained that the rites, ceremonies, and doctrines of the Hindu religion described in the *Purans* are essentially the same as those described in the *Vedas*, and that no essential difference exists between the ritual of the *Vedas* and the modes of worship prescribed in the *Purans*, except the adoration of images; and I can affirm from actual perusal, that the theological parts of the *Purans* conform

in every respect to the doctrines which are contained in the principal *Upanishads*, and these, it is admitted, are portions of the *Vedas*.

With regard, however, to the legends which occur in the *Purans*, I may be allowed to avail myself of the following remarks which I have made in another work :—" I observe, however (Mr. Colebrooke remarks) in many places (of the *Vedas*) the groundwork of legends which are familiar in mythological poems; such, for example, as the demon *Vitra* slain by *Indra*, who is thence named *Vitrahan*; but I do not remark any thing that corresponds with the favourite legends of those sects which worship either the *Lingam* or *Shakti*, or else *Rama* or *Krishna*. I except some detached portions, the genuineness of which appears to be doubtful; as will be shown towards the close of this essay. But, instead of considering the allusions to popular mythology which occur in the *Vedas* as being the groundwork of subsequent legends, would it not be more consonant with reason and probability to conclude that these allusions actually referred to well-known legends? For, otherwise, it will be evident that they must have been altogether unintelligible, expressed as they were with so much brevity, and, in fact, merely mentioned in that cursory manner which is usual in adverting to circumstances perfectly notorious. In which case, it would also appear most likely that the legends had been previously collected, and rendered accessible to every one by being recorded in those very works which are still extant under the name of *Purans*; for it is quite impossible to discover in the *Purans* a single circumstance which has the remotest semblance to the deification of Heroes, a notion totally unknown to the Hindus."*

It hence appears that there is an intimate correspondence between the legends, rites, ceremonies, and doctrines described in the *Vedas* and *Purans*; and even Professor Wilson admits that there is "abundant positive and circumstantial evidence of the prevalence of the doctrines which they (the *Purans*) teach, the currency of the legends which they narrate, and the integrity of the institutions which they describe, at least three centuries before Christianity;" and that "the testimony that establishes their existence three centuries before Christianity, carries it back to a much more remote antiquity." But it is evident that such a correspondence with the *Vedas* and with the ancient state of the Hindu religion could not exist in the *Purans*, unless they were written at a period when the traditions, the ritual, and the doctrines of the *Vedas* still constituted the prevailing form of the Hindu religion; and it is, therefore, utterly improbable that, as Professor Wilson supposes, the *Purans*, as now extant, could have been compiled between the eighth and seventeenth centuries, when the Mohammedans were extending their dominion over the greatest part of India, and when the Hindu religion had lost much of its original purity. His reasoning, consequently, is altogether ineffectual to prove that the *Purans* are modern compilations, for it is not supported by either probability or proof, or by the internal evidence of those works; and it thus entirely fails in demonstrating that the *Purans* were written or remodelled for the purpose of promoting the innovations introduced into the Hindu religion by *Shankara Acharya*, *Ramanuja*, *Madhwacharya*, and *Vallabha*, and of advocating the doctrines which they taught. All the remarks, therefore, on this subject, which Professor Wilson has yet published, are completely erroneous; and it may, in consequence, be concluded that there are no valid grounds for disputing the genuineness and antiquity of the eighteen *Purans*.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 29th December, 1840.

VANS KENNEDY.

* "Researches into the Nature and Affinity of Ancient and Hindu Mythology," p. 188.

SUFİ POETRY.

 GHAZAL FROM THE MYSTICAL DIWÂN OF MAULÂNÂ JALÂLUDDIN ROMI.

BEATS there a Heart within that breast of thine ?
 Then compass rev'rently its sacred shrine :
 For the true, spiritual *Caaba* is the Heart—
 And no proud pile of perishable art.

When God ordain'd the pilgrim rite, that sign
 Was meant to lead thy thought to things divine :
 A thousand times *he* treads that round in vain,
 Who e'en one human heart would idly pain.

Leave wealth behind ; bring God thy Heart—best light
 To guide thy wavering steps through life's dark night :
 God spurns the riches of a thousand coffers,
 And says : "My Chos'n is he, his Heart who offers ;
 Nor gold, nor silver seek I, but, above
 All gifts, the HEART, and buy it with my love :
 Yea ! one sad, contrite Heart, which men despise,
 More than my throne and fix'd decree I prize !"

Then think not lowly of thy Heart, though lowly,
 For holy is it, and there dwells the HOLY :
 God's presence-chamber is the human breast :
 Ah ! happy spirit with such inmate blest !

غزل

از دیوان مولانا جلال الدین رومی

طوافِ کعبهٔ دل کن اگر دلی داری
 دلست کعبهٔ معنی چو گلِ چه پنداری
 طوافِ کعبهٔ صورتِ حَقّت بدان فرمود
 که تا بواسطهٔ آن دلی بدست آری
 هزار بار پیاده طوافِ کعبه کُنی
 قبولِ حقّ نشود گر دلی بی‌آزاری
 بده تو ملکِ مال و دلی بدست آور
 که دل ضیا دهدت در لحدِ شبِ تاری
 هزار بدرهٔ زر گر بری بحضرتِ حق
 حَقّت بگویند دل آَر گر بما آری
 که نسیم و زربِ ما لاشی است و بی مقدار
 دلست مطلبِ ما گر مرا طلبگاری
 ز عرش و کرسی و لوح و قلم فزون باشد
 دلی خراب که آنرا کهی بشیماری
 مدار خوار دلی را اگرچه خوار بُود
 که بس عزیز دلست و عزیز دران داری
 دلی خراب چو منظرِ گه الهی بود
 زهی سعادتِ جانی که کرد معماری

MOORCROFT'S TRAVELS.*

A STRANGE succession of casualties seems to have attended poor Moorcroft—the able pioneer of all our geographical discoveries in the trans-Himalayan countries, Afghanistan and Transoxiana—down to the very period when the narrative of his travels was permitted to see the light.

Mr. William Moorcroft, as we learn from Professor Wilson's Preface to the work before us, was a native of Lancashire, and was educated for a surgeon. Accident induced him to turn his attention to the veterinary branch of the art, which he carried on in London so successfully, in conjunction with Mr. Field, as speedily to realize a handsome fortune. Having lost a great portion of his property in a project which failed, he, in 1808, accepted an offer from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to go out to Bengal, as superintendent of their military stud, formed for the purpose of improving the breed of Indian horses for the service of the cavalry. His journeys across the Himalaya, and to Balkh and Bokhara, were undertaken primarily with a view of procuring a supply of Asiatic horses superior to the Arab, in order to ameliorate our cavalry; but, conjointly with this main end, Mr. Moorcroft was steadily intent upon establishing a commercial intercourse between the vast and almost unknown countries of Central Asia and Great Britain, and upon obtaining a supply of shawl-wool for our manufactures. Having "wrung from the Government of India a reluctant acquiescence" in his journey to Bokhara, for the purpose of getting horses, with permission to carry with him some articles of merchandize, and having been liberally supplied with goods by two mercantile firms of Calcutta, he set off, in 1819, accompanied by Mr. George Trebeck, the son of a solicitor in Calcutta. The Government of India never recognized Mr. Moorcroft in any diplomatic capacity; even a letter of introduction from the Governor-general to the King of Bokhara, a chief of punctilious character, was refused, and by a supposed assumption of such character he occasionally incurred the displeasure of the Government. This unwillingness to facilitate, at so small a sacrifice, the progress of the traveller, was deeply felt by him, and really appears to have been (owing to the delays and vexations it caused) the remote cause of his death. But this was not the worst. Obstacles were thrown in the way of the remission of funds to him; our resident at Delhi (Sir D. Ochterlony) refused to advance money on his bills drawn upon his agents at Calcutta, and the Bengal Government, conceiving that Mr. Moorcroft had remained longer at Lé, the capital of Ladakh, than was necessary, ordered his salary to be suspended during the further prolongation of his absence. When this resolution was known to Moorcroft, whatever mortification he felt thereat, it created no abatement of his zeal in the cause of his country and of science. "The check," he observed, "shall not weigh upon my measures,

* Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Punjab, in Ladakh and Kashmir, in Peshawar, Kabul, Kunduz and Bokhara; by Mr. WILLIAM MOORCROFT and Mr. GEORGE TREBECK, from 1819 to 1825. Prepared for the press from Original Journals and Correspondence, by HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c. Published under the authority of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. London, 1841. Murray.

although, on account of my children, I could wish to avoid encroaching on my past savings; yet even this shall not be exempt, if it be necessary to the completion of my objects: the accumulation of property can never afford such gratification to my mind as the reflection of having been, in any degree, accessory to the benefit of my country, and of the retrospect no human power can deprive me." After six years spent in parts little known to, and rarely traversed by, Europeans, constantly incurring peril of life and property, this enterprising man fell a sacrifice to his zeal, in August 1825, at Andhko, between Bokhara and Balkh. Mr. Trebeck died shortly afterwards, at Mazar, like his companion, of fever. Their papers were, with some difficulty, collected, at different times, and the Government having at length consented to pay Mr. Moorcroft's salary, his papers became their property, and seem to have experienced the neglect which all similar collections met with from the Government of that day. They were at last, when loud complaints were heard, placed at the disposal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and forwarded by the Society to England for publication. Here fresh delays occurred, for it was no easy matter to find a competent editor, whose leisure and inclination permitted him to undertake the laborious office of adapting such a mass of crude materials for the press. A fitter editor than Mr. Wilson could not have been found, and this gentleman consented to examine the materials, and reduce them to order and a moderate compass, and he states that he has been obliged not only to "compress unmercifully," but "to re-write almost the whole."

During the twenty years that have elapsed since Moorcroft's journey, most of the places visited by him have been described by later travellers; hence the gloss of novelty is entirely taken off from Moorcroft's and Trebeck's narratives, which, moreover, want the advantage of their own revision. But a greater drawback still consists in the fact, that the largest portion of the work—all in fact that possesses any interest—has already appeared in some shape or other before the public. The Geographical Society inserted, in one of its early volumes, some extracts from the Moorcroft MSS. relating to Cashmeer. Copious abstracts of Mr. Moorcroft's letters have appeared in the Indian papers. The Journal of Meer Izzut Ullah, an intelligent native gentleman, who accompanied the traveller, was published in the Calcutta *Quarterly Magazine*. That of Gholaum Hyder Khan, "a stout soldier" (one of the few attendants of the party who survived the expedition), which is more full and satisfactory, and contains, in fact, a little history of the whole journey, has appeared in our own Journal,* where also Mr. Moorcroft's letters to Mr. Traill were re-published† from a Calcutta paper. Feeling the injustice done to Mr. Moorcroft's memory, as well as to the public, in withholding the details of his journey, we have been careful to collect every fragment within our reach, as well as earnest in urging the publication of the papers. It is superfluous at the present time, when the Indian Government is actuated

* Vol. xviii. pp. 106, 171, 278. Vol. xix. pp. 35, 95.

† Vol. xxi. pp. 132, 217.

by far different feelings towards men who encounter risk and suffering in the cause of general science, to point out the impolicy of such species of discouragement as poor Moorcroft met with. Of all discouragement, the prospect of posthumous neglect is that which is most depressing to those who are influenced less by pecuniary motives and considerations, than by "the spur that the clear spirit doth raise." The judgment and the prudence of Mr. Moorcroft have, indeed, been called in question, and possibly with some reason; for we find Mr. Wilson, who cannot be suspected of an adverse feeling towards one for whom he seems to have entertained a personal regard, does not vindicate him upon those two points, and Major Hearsey, in his preface to the *Diary of Gholaum Hyder Khan*, states that, being invited by Moorcroft to accompany him, he declined on account of the impracticability of the route he meditated, and which, it would appear from Major Hearsey, was the reason why the Government withheld its sanction. Be this as it may—though the result proved that the plan was not impracticable—the unfortunate traveller possessed qualities which entitle him to the esteem and gratitude of his countrymen, who do not scan too critically defects of character which sometimes make room for other qualifications. "He must ever stand high amongst travellers," says Mr. Wilson, "for his irrepressible ardour, his cheerful endurance, his inflexible perseverance in the prosecution of his objects, and his disinterested zeal for the credit and prosperity of his country." Had he received even the indirect countenance of Government, it is possible that success might have placed his supposed errors in an opposite point of view, for our conclusions as to the wisdom of particular courses of action are greatly governed by the results. It is very evident that his making himself the medium of a tender to the British authorities of the allegiance of the state of Ladakh, which drew upon him their censure, was an act which deserved a very different return, and that our refusal of that tender, which has been followed by the reduction of Ladakh to the authority of the Sikhs, deprived us of an inoffensive and a justifiable influence in an important quarter, conterminous with our own districts, conveniently situated between Cashmeer and Tibet, and highly favourable for establishing a beneficial trade with Tatary and Turkistan.

Under the circumstances stated, therefore, we shall not be justified in reviewing these Travels at any length. A slight glance at some of the contents of the volumes will suffice.

Mr. Moorcroft and his party left Bareilly in October 1819, entering the Himalaya country, and being stopped in the Sikh states on the right bank of the Sutlej, he was compelled to visit Lahore and Amritsur, where he was well received by Runjeet Sing, who gave him permission to proceed to Ladakh and Cashmeer. He recommenced his journey towards the hills in May 1820, and reached Lé, the capital of Ladakh, in September, by a route in which no European had penetrated before, by way of Kotoch, Kulu, and Lahoul. At Lé, Mr. Moorcroft remained for two years, and he has given a very full, and no doubt accurate, account of the country;

but even here he has been in some measure anticipated by Meer Izzut Ullah and Gholaum Hyder Khan.

After some details of his personal intercourse with the khalun, or chief minister of Ladakh, and other incidents of his visit, he gives a description of the country and of its products; its institutions; its arts, trade, manufactures, &c.

Lé is situated in a narrow valley, bounded on two sides by mountains; it is enclosed by a wall, and approached by a double line of sacred structures. The streets are disposed without order, and form a most intricate labyrinth. The number of houses, Mr. Moorcroft thought, scarcely exceeded 500; Gholaum Hyder states that it exceeded 1,500; Meer Izzut Ullah reckons the number at 1,000: so difficult is it to approximate to accuracy in forming estimates of numbers. They are built of unburnt brick: some are of stone. The roofs are flat, and the rooms are frequently of good size. The most considerable building is the raja's palace, which has a front of 250 feet, and is several stories high, forming a conspicuous object. The temples are built of the same materials as the houses. None of the latter have any mode of excluding the weather, except by curtains suspended before large open windows in the balconies, or shutters closing small slits in the walls; nor are the rooms provided with chimneys. A few felts and sheep-skins, and a bench or two, with a large box, constitute the principal articles of furniture. The floor serves for chair, table, and bed, and is not unfrequently shared with sheep and goats.

The population of Ladakh is of the Tibetan stock, and numbers about 150,000, of which two-thirds are females. There is not much wealth in the country, but it is equally diffused, and the people are easy and comfortable; they pay no money-taxes to the state, but are bound to suit and service, both domestic and military, and furnish contributions in kind for the support of the raja and the governors of districts, which sometimes press heavily upon the people. The Ladakhis are, in general, a mild and timid people, frank, honest, and moral, when not corrupted by communication with the dissolute Cashmeeris (a considerable number of whom are domesticated at Lé); but they are indolent, dirty, and addicted to intoxication. The women are lively and good-humoured, scolding or railing being almost unknown amongst them. Gholaum Hyder says they are "pretty and fair, with rosy cheeks." Into the diet of the Ladakhis, and of the Tibetans generally, tea enters largely; its cookery is not, however, very tempting. The leaves are boiled with an equal quantity of soda, for an hour; the liquor is then strained and mixed with ten times its quantity of boiling water in which fossil salt has been dissolved, and the whole is put into a narrow cylindrical churn, along with butter, and well stirred with a churning-stick, till it becomes a smooth, oily, brown liquid, of the consistence of chocolate, in which state it is transferred to the tea-pot, which is of silver, copper, or brass. Each person takes from five to ten cups of this tea, at breakfast, and those who can afford it, take tea again at the mid-day meal.

The government of Ladakh is a simple despotism; but it is curiously

modified by the circumstances of the people and the influence of the hierarchy, so that the raja has little power, and may be deposed or elevated at pleasure, at the dictum of the lama. The indolence of the reigning raja left the management of affairs entirely in the hands of the khalun, who was a shrewd man, though pliable and timid. The military force of the country consists merely of peasantry, badly equipped, who have none of the qualities of soldiers, not even courage. Capt. Hutton, in his journal of a trip to Kunaweer, Hungrung, and Spiti,* speaks of the Tatars of the latter place as athletic-looking fellows, but nevertheless poor, spiritless cowards. He states that when the raja of Ladakh was, in 1837, expelled by the Sikhs, and forced to take shelter in Spiti, 400 Tatars assembled to check their advance. They took up a strong position, but upon a party of Sikhs appearing, *six* in number, one of the Tatars having discharged his match-lock, the rest scampered off, and the half-dozen Sikhs actually marched through the district, and compelled the raja to retire to Bassaher. Capt. Hutton asked the Tatars how they could be such cowards as to run away from six men; they replied, with amusing simplicity, that they did not know they were so few, or they would have fought them!

The religion of Tibet we know to be a form of Buddhism; but Mr. Moorcroft describes the religious belief and practice of the Ladakhis as a strange mixture of metaphysics, mysticism, morality, fortune-telling, juggling, and idolatry. "The doctrine of the metempsychosis is curiously blended with tenets and precepts very similar to those of Christianity, and with the worship of grotesque divinities." Mr. Moorcroft was present at some of their religious ceremonies, and witnessed, in the temple of Chenresi, "the consecration of food for the use of souls condemned to hell, where, it seems, they would otherwise starve." He professes himself unable to give any account of their language and literature: the lamas, he says, are the repositories of all the literature of Tibet. Upon this point we have since gained much information by the indefatigable labours and researches of M. Csoma de Kőrös.

The commerce of Ladakh results not from its own resources, but from its position, which makes it the grand thoroughfare for an active traffic between Tibet, Turkistan, China, and even Russia, on one hand, and Cashmeer, the Punjab, and Hindostan, on the other. One of the most important articles of the trade of Ladakh is shawl-wool, which is that of a domesticated goat, and consists of the under-fleece, next the skin, beneath the outer coat of hair. About eight hundred loads are annually sent to Cashmeer, to which place the export is exclusively confined, all attempts to convey it to other countries being punished by confiscation. Tea is the next article of importance, and is not only consumed largely in the country, but exported in great quantities to other places. The China teas are brought in square masses or lumps, consisting of the leaves firmly compacted, as if they had been wetted, and in that state forcibly compressed. This is what is called brick tea. A vegetable product used as tea is also imported from the

* Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, No. 102, 1840.

British dependency of Bisahar. Mr. Moorcroft conjectured that the tea plant grows more extensively through the hill tracts than had been hitherto imagined, and he communicated to the Bengal Government, in 1821, that a shrub had been brought to him which the Goorkhas said was the tea-plant.

Being prevented by the jealousy and fears of the governments adjacent to Ladakh, especially the Chinese authorities, from acquiring a personal knowledge of them, Mr. Moorcroft collected all the details he could respecting their site and condition from intelligent natives. He has thus recorded some particulars respecting the province of Chan-tan, or Hiundes, the chief resort of the shawl-goat; that of Rodokh, Gardokh, Yarkand, and Khoten, though he doubts the existence of the city called Khoten, which is, however, well ascertained. The river of Yarkand, he says, rises in the northern face of the Karakorum chain, and after running to the north-west some way, is joined on the west by the Sarakol river, a large branch from the Karakol lake in the Pamer mountains. This lake is evidently the Sir-i-kol (as Mr. Moorcroft elsewhere calls it) of Lieut. Wood, who represents* it as the source of the Oxus.

From Lé, the party departed, in September, 1822, to Cashmeer, and took up their residence in the city for about ten months. This place has since been visited and described by M. Jacquemont and Mr. Vigne. Our traveller has given a very detailed account of the shawl manufacture. Here he collected further accounts of the countries which intervene on the north and north-west between Ladakh and Cashmeer on the south, and the Karakorum mountains and Badakshan on the north, including Kardo (or Iskardo) and Gilgit, inhabited by Dardus (the Dáradas of the Sanscrit geography, the Davadræ of Strabo, and the Kafirs of the Mahomedans), and Sir-i-kol, which he describes as a district on the Pamer mountains, at the head of a lake.

Mr. Moorcroft and his party left Cashmeer in July for Bokhara, and after being forced to retrograde, crossed the Indus to Attock, reached Peshawar, accompanied Sultan Mohamed from thence, in May 1824, through the Khyber pass, and arrived in June at Cabul, which he left in August, with a diminished party, many of his attendants being seized with a panic. The journey from hence to Bokhara is described in the work of Burnes. Murad Beg, the Kattaghan chief of Kunduz, had imbibed a prejudice against the travellers, and on their arrival at that place, Mr. Moorcroft found that several individuals had circulated the basest falsehoods concerning him and his supposed designs. He was consequently delayed here, and forced to disburse large sums. He at length obtained leave to depart, in December; but at Talikhan, Murad Beg subjected him to fresh extortions. Resuming his journey, after a short stay at Balkh, he reached Bokhara on the 25th February, 1825, which he calls "the end of their protracted pilgrimage." In the autumn of that year he died.

* See our last Journal, p. 159.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER VIII.

WE dropped anchor off the city, amongst a crowd of shipping and a swarm of boats, with which the river seemed actually alive; some of them borne along by the headlong "freshes," and athwart the bows of the vessel, with fearful and dangerous velocity. I was all anxiety to get on shore; so, without waiting for Marpeet and Grundy, who had some small toilet-matters, &c. to arrange, I put my boxes and bags into a *paunchway*—a native boat of a particular description, several of which lay alongside—and, after shaking Captain Grogwell and his mate by the hand, thanking them cordially for their hospitality, and expressing a hope that I should see them again before I left Calcutta, I descended the side, and was soon on my way to the shore. "Take care of the land-sharks, Sir," said Grogwell, as I pushed off. "Have your eyes about you, Gernon, my boy, and take care of yourself," cried Marpeet, "and I'll beat up your quarters in a day or two." At the Ghaut, or landing-place, to which my rowers forced their way through a thick phalanx of boats of all sorts and dimensions—cutters, dingies, and jolly-boats; paunchways, budgerows, and bowlias, the two last with painted venetians and goggle-eyed figure-heads—I landed amidst a crowd and bobbery to which even the Tower-stairs, or the piers of Boulogne and Calais, with all their motley and voluble groupes, can hardly furnish a parallel. Men, women, and children, sipping, dipping, and dabbling, like ducklings in a shower; females bearing pots or jars on their heads, and children resembling little black monkeys, astride on their hips; bhisties, or water-carriers, filling their bags from the turbid tide, well seasoned with coco-nut husks, defunct brahmins, dead dogs, &c.; puckalls, or bullocks, bearing huge skins of the same *pure* element; palankeen-bearers, gabbling (to me) unintelligible abuse, in eager competition, pushing into the very river, and banging their portable boxes one against the other in their struggle to secure fares amongst the frequent arrivals from the shipping; baboos, parroquet-venders, chattah-bearers, sailors, lascars, and adjutant-birds—Europe and Asia commingled in heterogeneous but pleasant confusion.

I had scarcely attained the top of the Ghaut, or flight of steps, where I waited till my baggage was brought up and coolies were obtained to transport it, when I found myself besieged by a bevy of fellows, mentioned before as baboos, or sircars, and who, though of a distinct species, I saw at once belonged to the same genus as my friend Ramee Sawmee Dubash. "Good marning, Sar," said one (it was near sunset), ostentatiously displaying his first *chop* English, with an easy bend, and pressing his right palm somewhat gracefully to his forehead; "Master, I parceive, is recintly arrive at Bengal pris'dency?" "That's pretty clear," said I; "but can you direct me to the Custom-house, and after that to some good hotel or tavern?" "Oh, sartainly, Sar; every thing master require than I can do: meditly box come up, I disperse off with coolie." "Gentilman," said another, in a milder key, "you require 'spectable sircar; I got highest tistimonial of character; you please read this, sar; this from Gin'nel Wilkisseen Sahib, this Wakeel Ishtivil Sahib," and so he ran on, murdering several other English names and titles in succession. A third, a wizened old fellow, with a pair of spectacles perched at the end of his nose, proffered his services somewhat in the same way; but I told them not to trouble themselves or me, as I had determined on honouring with my com-

mands the first who had presented himself to my notice. My new *employé*, who rejoiced in the pleasant cognomen of Chattermohun Ghose, now again put in his oar: "Master's name, I think, will be Mr. Gernon"—the rascal had read it on my box,—“same gentleman as was expect by *Rottenbeam-i-castle*?” “Yes it is, indeed,” said I, astonished to find myself known; “but how the devil came you acquainted with it?” “Oh,” he replied, “we always ver well know when mil'tary gentilmen are expect a pris'dency from ship; beside—I not know, but I think, master will have some relation this country—face all same—one gentleman I know, only more young—leetle more handsome.” I interposed with “Stuff! none of your blarney; but, perhaps, you mean my uncle, Col. Gernon,” rather pleased to meet so soon after landing with one even amongst the natives who had probably known a relative: young people hear so much of their uncles and grandfathers, &c. at home, that they enter life with an idea that all the world must know something about them. “What!” exclaimed Chattermohun—who was a thorough Don Raphael in his way,—and with well-dissembled pleasure, “What! Connel Gernon Sahib master uncle? I think that all same time. Connel very good gentilman, my bist of frind—always he impeloy me when he come Culcutta. Connel command European rig'ment, I think, at Danapoor?” “Oh, no,” I rejoined; “you mistake; my uncle has been some time dead, and I think was never in a European regiment.” “That I know, Sar, ver well,” continued Chattermohun, briskly; “but when live, I mean, belong native rig'ment (I make small obliteration before) that some time was that place.” “Yes, yes; he was in the native infantry, certainly,” said I; “but where stationed is more than I can tell. And so you really knew my uncle, did you, eh? And think me like him? Perhaps, too, you have heard of another relation of mine here in India—Mr. Duggins?” “What Mr. Duggin, what was civil sarvice?” “No, no,” I answered; “here in the law, in Calcutta.” “Oh! what master mean Mr. Duggin's liciter? Yes, Sar, I know him ver well; he greatly respect-i-me—that time he was live.” “Why, I trust he's not dead?” I exclaimed, in astonishment; “he was well at Bombay the last accounts we had of him.” “No, Sar, not dead; master not understand; I mean that time was live here, Chowrunghee.” Though rather green and guileless in those days, as may be inferred from the foregoing example, and unwilling, unless on something stronger than mere *primâ facie* evidence, to imagine deception; yet I began to suspect that the rascal was humbugging me for a purpose, and was about to let him know as much, in rather strong terms, when he adroitly changed the key. “Master will be in 'tillery, I think?” “No,” said I, impatiently; “infantry, infantry; but don't bother, and let us be off.” “All same,” he continued, determined to have his talk out; “master will require plenty thing, all which I can supply—bist of quality—if require too good-i-sarvant; will you please take this man—plenty character he got.” So saying, he presented to my notice a queer, raffish-looking fellow, with a bush of hair and a black beard, and drest in quite a different style of costume to that of the others. This worthy—a Mussulman khidmutgar or footman—made his salaam, and thrust into my hand two or three well-soiled certificates, which stated that Ramjahn Khan (*Ang.* Rumjohnny) had served the writers (captain this and lieutenant that) with zeal and fidelity, and to their perfect satisfaction. Of these “characters,” by the way, all domestics have a stock, or, if not, they borrow or hire them (being as accommodating one to another in that way, as was the Irish priest who, on a pinch, and to save appearances, gave his friend, the Protestant curate of Connemara, the loan of his congrega-

tion), with sufficient information touching the subscribers to allow of some slight questioning, though by no means of an adroit cross-examination—a thing at this time, however, in the native language, quite beyond my powers, albeit I had puzzled my brains a little on ship-board with a certain celebrated philologist's orthoepigraphico-psendolatitudino-logical works, and could patter a few sentences of Hindostanee in the "*Myn nuheen kitai hoon*" style, in a way really to "astonish the natives." To cut the matter short, however, I hired Rumjohnny on the strength of his testimonials; and having now got my baggage all up, moved off with him and Chattermohun Ghose to the Custom-house. Having arranged matters there, I proceeded through the thronged streets of Calcutta to a tavern or punch-house, somewhere in the aristocratic region of Ranamoody Gully; a sort of place of entertainment which, in those days (though, from their improved character the case is now, I understand, different), it was considered quite *infra dig.* in a gentleman to visit. However, being a griff, I knew nothing of this, and if the case had been otherwise, I should have been without an alternative. Dirty table-cloths, well spotted with kail and mustard; prawn curries, capital beef-steaks, domestics of the cut of Rumjohnny, a rickety, rusty, torn billiard-table, on which, day and night, the balls were going, lots of *shippies*, and a dingy bed, were the leading features of this establishment, not forgetting clouds of voracious and well-fleshed musquitos, to which those of Madras were a mere joke.

I shall not inflict on the reader a dry detail of the occurrences of the next three days; let it suffice to state, that at the end of that period, having duly reported my arrival, &c., I found myself in the possession of an advance of 150 sicca rupees, sterling money of Bengal, four bare walls and a puckha floor in the south barracks of Fort William, and about to fit up the same in the first style of griffinish fashion, under the able direction of Chattermohun Ghose. The south barracks is one of several ranges within the Fort, and allotted principally to the accommodation of unmarried subs. Like the Burlington Arcade, it has a long passage down the centre, into which the doors of the several quarters open; but here the resemblance ceases. Here I had a practical illustration of the ill-working of the social system, the living in a species of community under the present discordant and defective state of our feelings and habits. The passage was sounding and reverberating, and each occupant of a quarter had much of the benefit of his neighbour's flute, fiddle, or French horn, whether "i' the vein" for harmony or not; shoe-brushings, occasional yells of servants undergoing the discipline of fist or cane, jolly ensigns and cadets clattering up and down, cracking horsewhips, whistling the "*Flaxen-headed Cow-boy*" or "*Begone Dull Care*," the arrival of files of coolies laden with purchases from the China Bazaar or Tulloh's Auction Room, pleasantly varied by interminable wranglings on the part of master's sirdar or bursar, touching payments and *dustoorie*, or custom; payees urging pleas in deprecation of abatement, sirdar overruling the same—constituted a few of the *désagrémens* of a south-barrack life. The optical department was not less varied and novel; but it could be shut out at pleasure, an advantage not predicable of the former. The aspect of the passage varied with the hour; he who strolled down it when "Grey-eyed morn began to peep," or a little after, might catch glimpses, through half-opened doors, of all stages of the toilet, from soap-suds and dressing gowns, to what painters term the "*ultima basia*," or finishing touches; possibly, too, he might have a peep at the ensign's lady, "the soldier's bride," divested of all romance with which song-composers and novelists are wont to invest her: hair *en papillottes*, sleeves tucked up,

and washing Augustus or Tommy. At ten, the scene was changed; without the doors, on the ground, might be seen a goodly display of trays, with egg-shells, fish-bones, rice, muffin, and other wrecks of breakfast; sweepers—certain degraded menials, “all same caste as master,”—squatting near and waiting for the said remnants; hookhas or kulians in course of preparation for those who indulged in the luxury of smoking; and here and there, perhaps, a sergeant, havildar, or strapping grenadier sepoy, waiting for the summons from within to give his morning’s report:—noon and evening, tiffin and dinner, each brought its appropriate proceedings, and varied the aspect of the common passage, which will long, with the force of a first impression, remain strongly engraven on my memory.

Of late years, with the view of protecting young officers on their arrival from those impositions, scrapes, and embarrassments, to which, owing to their youth and inexperience, they were formerly exposed, the Government has considerably created an appointment, called the superintendent of cadets, a measure well calculated to mitigate the evil. Under the charge of the officer holding this appointment (first ably filled by Capt. Kerr, late of the Bengal army, an officer well entitled to be distinguished as the “cadets’ friend”), the cadets remain whilst in Calcutta, messing together, &c., till despatched to join their regiments in the Upper Provinces. The system of sending youths to India at the early ages of fifteen or sixteen, appears to me to be one fraught with evil, against which its advantages weigh but as dust in the balance. At that early age, the character and principles are generally quite unformed, and, intoxicated on becoming uncontrolled master of himself, emancipated from the thraldom of home or school, he launches or did launch (unless, in this “go-ahead” age, things have greatly altered) into idleness, dissipation, and frivolity, feeling through life (if not cut off in his prime) the effects of habits and follies which, under all circumstances, and knowing youth’s plastic nature, it was not probable he would avoid. Often the finest natures were the first to fall victims to the absence of salutary restraints, or they ploughed their way to wisdom through bitter experience, finding that “gem above price” when it was probably too late to be of use to them. The wildnesses and consequent *escapades* of such boys, have tended to lower the European character very considerably in the estimation of the natives; and the sepoy, and above all, the veteran native officers, must, and I am convinced do, feel strongly their being subjected to the control and caprice of such striplings. It is, perhaps, an unavoidable consequence of our anomalous rule in India, that the native should in no case be allowed to command the European; but, wherever possible, we should at least avoid placing hoary age and madcap inexperience in such a degrading juxta-position. I have known such youths (truth obliges me to include myself amongst the number) order about, and not unfrequently use harsh and unbecoming language to, venerable native officers, whose silver beards, and breasts covered with medals, spoke of many a campaign, and services rendered to the state before, probably, even the stripling’s sire was in existence. As the empire of opinion—the awe which our superior energy and science have inspired—dies away, and even now it is on the wane, it will be well to have a store of affection on which to fall back—an anchorage in the hearts of the people of India, when our power over their prejudices has relaxed its hold. As some corrective of the above evils, I would make the *minimum* age twenty, by which time a manly demeanour and some knowledge of the world, coupled with a good and generous feeling towards our native fellow-subjects (which should be most sedulously instilled into all youth destined for

India) would, on an average, be acquired. It strikes me, that three or four pattern corps, under clever commanding officers, selected with care, not simply in reference to drill parade, at which it often happens that the least cultivated and refined are most *au fait*, but men of enlarged minds, liberal education, and refined manners; aided by an efficient staff and full body of officers, would afford a fine school for the "young hands," to which they might be sent for a year or so, previous to being finally posted. In these corps, the native language might, to a certain extent, be taught by competent instructors, whilst a numerous body of the old officers (the great want of Indian regiments) would easily, by example, give an incipient military character to the youth, and obviate the evils which arose out of the institution of Barasut, where the seniors bore no adequate proportion to the mass of high blood to be controlled. These regiments, excepting when required to take their share in active service, should be confined to such stations as Midnapore, Chinsurah, Berhampore, and others within 150 miles of Calcutta, *i.e.* neither too far from nor too near to the presidency. They should possess superior advantages in respect to pay, &c., and to belong to them should be held out as an object of proper ambition to the army at large; they would probably serve to instil into the youth just entering upon his career the germ of a durable character, valuable to himself, and honourable as well as useful to his country. But to return from this digression from my history.

Chattermohun Ghose having, as a preliminary proceeding, given me a list of things which I *must have*—Bengal indispensables—and having been duly authorized to procure the same, he very soon made his appearance with about a dozen and a half of coolies or porters, bearing, amongst other articles, a camp-table, a cane-bottom sleeping-cot, a *setringie*, or cotton carpet, about one-third the size of my room, two chairs, some Chinese Chinaware, and copper cooking-utensils, and a huge brazen basin, something of the shape of Mambrino's helmet, on an iron tripod stand, which it puzzled me sorely to guess the use of. "What do you call this, Chattermohun?" said I; "is it a chafing-dish, or what?" "Chafey-dish! no, Sar; that call *chillumchee*, for wash hand, with ablution—all gentlemen have chillumchee." The appendages of the toilet, by the way, and the mode in which it is performed, in India, amongst Europeans, differ so essentially from those of home, that they excite considerable surprise in the new comer. "Master, I think, will want mil'tary coat?" said my grand purveyor! "Faith! that's true," said I; "and it reminds me that I have some red cloth, furnished by Messrs. Welsh and Stalker, for the express purpose." "Ver well, Sar; then I bring dhobee, tailor, make up in room; same time, I bring small piece yellow-cloth for facing; also one *ishilki* sash, and reg'lation sword." "Bring a tailor!" said I; "what, do your tailors here go out to work?" "Yes, Sar; this custom this contree; not all same Culcutta as Europe." "So I perceive," I replied. The tailor shortly after made his appearance, squatted himself cross-legged in the apartment, and was soon hard at work at my red jacket. He was a little old fragile fellow, who sat and plied his needle, the only instrument he seemed fitted to wield, with an air of apathetic quietude and resignation, which it seemed as if no conceivable movement of the outside world could for a moment disturb, and which, to one of my then mercurial temperament, was utterly astounding. This little fractional portion of humanity, who was bent from age or infirmity, took my measure with exceeding gentleness, and I think I now see him, the few scanty hairs of his grey moustache, and his thin horny nose, pinched by a pair of spectacles secured by a thread pinned to the front of his turban, as

he moved silently about me, in the calm exercise of this incipient act of his vocation. Poor little old Kalipha! Long since, doubtless, hast thou closed the "even tenor of thy way;" thy quiet, inglorious, though useful occupation, gone, and thou hast added thy handful of soda and pot-ash to the ever-changing bosom of old mother-earth!

After having established myself pretty comfortably in the south barracks, I despatched my letters of introduction to the several parties to whom they were addressed; amongst the number was one to General Capsicum. A few were from weighty and influential persons at home, and all had thumping big seals, and "favoured by Mr. Cadet Gernon" written in the corners. I used to reckon them up about once a week on ship-board, as a miser counts his treasures; speculating on their contents, and building *chateaux en Espagne* touching the pleasant results which would, I imagined, doubtless follow their delivery. Thus thought I, constructing my airy fabric after the manner of Alnaschar, and gazing complacently on my *cheval de bataille*, my "great gun," furnished by a certain member of the peerage, which I hoped would inevitably bring an aide-de-camp, post haste, to invite me to the Government-house. "I shall be placed on the staff," thought I; "wear a cocked hat and aiguillettes, carve the hams and turkeys, laugh at the Governor-general's jokes, carry the Governor-general's lady's prayer-book—live in clover, loved and respected, the pet and confidential friend of the family; a capital appointment will follow in due course; wealth, honour, will pour upon me; and, to crown my felicity, some high-born damsel will eventually become Mrs. Gernon! Ye gods! what a career of prosperity did I picture, as I contemplated that massive letter-coronetted seal and crest (an ominous griffin) all *proper*. Heigho! Four dinners, three breakfasts, and a tiffin, were all I gained by the whole batch of introductions, and as for the Governor-general, I lament to say, that I found him lamentably deficient in that penetration and power of just appreciation of character for which I had given him credit.

I was sitting in my barrack-rooms next morning after breakfast, amusing myself by pitching bones and crusts out of the window to a bevy of adjutant-birds below, opening their jaws expectingly, and chattering together, contending for a bone, with the sound of marrow-bones and cleavers, when the door opened, and, to my agreeable surprise, in walked Capt. Marpeet, his face radiant with smiles. A cordial greeting followed, for, though coarse and illiterate for a man in his station, Marpeet was a warm-hearted, blunt, and generous fellow, and I had a sincere regard for him. Being an "old hand," he assumed the Mentor towards Grundy and me, and to which office, as it was not often offensively obtruded, I quietly submitted, with proper griffinish humility." "Well!" said he, looking up and down and round about, "so here you are, all snug and tight, regularly boxed up in this noisy hole?" "Any thing by way of exchange," I replied, "after five months on ship-board; but to tell you the truth, it has its merits, and I rather like it on other grounds. Here, you see, I am, with all my comforts about me," pointing rather ostentatiously to my two chairs, cot, and camp-table, and to my brazen chillum-chee, in radiant brightness standing in the corner, "and from these, my headquarters, I mean to sally out ever and anon, to mingle a little in the gay world of Calcutta, before I start for the Upper Provinces." "Well," said Marpeet, laughing; "I see, 'for a griff,' that you have a pretty good notion of things in general, and I don't care if I join you in a spree or two before I leave. You griffs require an 'old hand' to look after you, or you will be always doing some soft thing or another. But have you been playing a knife

and fork any where yet? been to any grand 'spreads' since you arrived?" "Dinners and parties, eh? No, not as yet; but there is abundance of time for that, for it was only yesterday that I fired off a grand salvo of letters, which will doubtless, in due time, bring invitations as thick as leaves on—" "Leaves! pshaw! can't you say 'blackberries' at once? I wish, Gernon, you were not so confoundedly poetical; I hate poetry mortally; it is griffinish; give me matter of facts, something I can understand. Dundas, or a number of the *Sporting Magazine*, or the like." "There's no help for it," said I; "its my nature, and nature we may modify, but cannot radically change." "Philosophizing! that's worse still. But, joking apart, don't be too sure of the invitations, or you may reckon without your host. I'm an 'old hand' (Marpeet's everlasting boast), and have seen a little of Calcutta in my time, and I know, whatever the folks once were, they are now becoming most infernally *pucka* (stingy), and will soon, I verily believe, be as bad as they are in England, where a leg o'mutton goes through the nineteen manœuvres before it is dismissed, and a man thinks he confers an everlasting obligation if he asks you to dinner." "Ha, ha, ha! you old splenetic *Qui Hye*," I exclaimed, "you are too hard on us 'Englishers'; you don't consider the difference of circumstances, and that, where mouths are many and legs of mutton few, we must resort to expedients in order to square supply and demand." "But," resumed the rough-spun captain, "now let me fulfil the principal object of my visit, which is to congratulate you." "For what?" I asked. "What? why are you so ignorant, so out of the world, as not to know that you are promoted?" "Promoted?" exclaimed I; "Why, Grinnerson said I should be in luck if I got my commission in five years." The captain put a *Gazette* into my hand, doubling it up in a compact form, and striking a particular portion *con spirito* with his forefinger; "Read that," said he. I took it in a sort of ecstacy, caught a glimpse of my own name. Yes—there I was, actually in print: "Mr. Gernon, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors a cadet on this establishment, having reported his arrival at Fort William, is admitted to the service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of ensign." "Yoics! full ensign!" shouted I, springing up, snapping my fingers, and capering round the room like a sailor dancing a hornpipe, to the infinite astonishment of Marpeet, who thought I had been bitten by a scorpion or snake. "Hey! hey! what's the matter, Gernon? are you mad, you griff, are you mad?" "I am mad, old square-toes; come along," said I, hauling him out of his chair; come and rejoice with me. Promoted already! Yoics! Tally ho!" In the midst of our uproar and saraband, Grundy entered, and gazed with open mouth, like one moon-struck, at our mad dervish dance. His appearance, however, calmed any ebullition, and pushing Marpeet into his seat, I stepped into mine. "Whaat's the matter?" said he of the ducks. "Why, I'm promoted, my honest young ploughshare," said I, "that's all; we were footing a jig on the strength of it. I dare say you will find your name there too." "Oh, yes," observed Marpeet, dryly, "the whole batch of the last griffs are in the general orders. There," added he, tossing the paper to Grundy, "you'll find yourself there, farmer, at full length." Grundy took the paper, and beheld his own mellifluous name; but his pleasure manifested itself in a different manner from mine; he "grinned horribly a ghastly smile." "As you are so fond of dancing," said Marpeet, "what say you to joining a hop to-morrow evening?" "With all my heart," said I; "always ready for a 'trip on the fantastic toe,' but who is your friend?" "Why," rejoined the captain, "I have a 'provoke' here from the mistress of the Kidderpore esta-

blishment for the orphan daughters of officers (by the way, I expect my young Mogulanees will figure there some of these days), to attend a dance to-morrow; they have a ball there once a fortnight (I believe), to show off the girls, and give them an opportunity of getting spliced." "That's a new feature of schools; in England, if I remember right, the efforts of the mistresses tend the other way—to keep the girls from getting married." "That," said Marpeet, "would never do in India, where women are thinking of getting buried about the age they talk of being married in lat. 50° N. Yes, this is the place for the man who wants a wife, and wishes to be met half-way, detesting, like me, the toil of wooing. There he can go, and if he sees a girl he likes, good forehand, clean about the fetlock-joints, free in her paces, sound and quiet, and not too long in the tooth, if not bespoke, he'll not find much difficulty in getting her. But you and Grundy will go, and I'll get you smuggled in some how or other. Then I will call for you in proper time to-morrow." "Thank you," said I; "never fear me, for I'm all anxiety to see these young ladies of the equestrian order, whom you so pleasantly describe. Besides, old Stultz, here in the corner, has just finished my red coat, and I am all anxiety to sport it for the first time." "Well, good bye, lads," said the captain; "I'm off to Tulloh's auction, to see if I can't pick up a cheap buggy, and a few other things I want." So saying, he disappeared, leaving Grundy and me to ruminate on the foregoing matters.

"Grundy," said I, after a pause; "you must really get a red coat, sword, and sash, and make yourself look like a Christian, if you go to this ball to-morrow night; excuse my giving you a hint." "I'm afraid there's not time for it," said Grundy, "and I have nothing of the sort as yet." "Well, leave it to me; Chattermohun is a sharp fellow, at a pinch; and I'll engage, with his assistance, to rig you out for the evening."

ANECDOTES, TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

A certain sheikh said to his wife: "I wish to have such a one as my guest," naming one of the principal men of the city. "We can ill afford," observed she, "to entertain a man of his rank; but if you must needs ask him, be sure to slaughter an ox, a sheep, and an ass." "I can understand," said the sheikh, "the propriety of slaughtering the ox and sheep, but I do not quite see what purpose is to be served by the ass." "When the great and the noble," replied his wife, "put their hand to your salt, it is fitting that the dogs of the quarter should likewise be regaled."

Mansúr said to an Arab of Syria: "Why do you not give thanks to God, that, since I have been your ruler, you have not been visited with the plague?" "God is too just," replied he, "to afflict us with two scourges at once." Mansúr was mortified by this retort, and afterwards found some pretext for putting the Arab to death.

THE CAMPAIGN IN AFFGHANISTAN.

JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

CHAPTER VII.—THE RETURN MARCH.

ON the 18th September, we retraced our steps to Ghuzni, where we arrived on the 26th; a remarkably windy day; the nights were bitterly cold. Between Mydon and Shekabad we marched to Jop, a place totally devoid of forage and water. The fort of Ghuzni looked extremely dismal; it was divided from the citadel by a strong wall; the guns in the citadel were all mounted, and pointed towards the town, in case of an attack. The bazaar was moderately crowded with people and supplies. All the sick left here were dead; ten men out of my troop. There were about fifty prisoners in the citadel, seized by Outram, as the probable murderers of Col. Herring. Thirteen of them had been despatched to Cabul, guarded by the 48th N.I., who also escorted the Ameer Dost Mahomed's son, Hyder Khan, as a prisoner. Outram, with a wing of the 16th N.I., and a body of Affghan cavalry and infantry, had proceeded against a force some forty miles distant; he certainly was most indefatigable, gallant, and active. I dined with young Burnes, who was in great good humour at having received a complimentary letter from Macnaghten. Cornet Brooke, of the cavalry, died, and was buried about four days ago; and yesterday, his body was found dug up by the natives for the sake of a blanket, which was wrapped round the corpse.

Fish and wild fowl were plentiful in the river and streamlets, and quail, partridge, and foxes, in the fields. The country was covered with dead camels, for, as I before said, neither the climate nor the forage in any way agreed with them; the carcasses were not, however, offensive, being pretty well dried up. A few trifling robberies were committed in camp, while we remained here.

We quitted Ghuzni on the 30th, and marched to Nanee, where, in a pit behind my tent, the bodies of two soldiers of the Queen's were found; one was headless, the other had been wounded in several places. On our march to Ghuzni, these men, who had been on the baggage-guard, were strangely missing, and on the taking of Ghuzni, whilst walking about the city, their kit and accoutrements were found; it was consequently supposed they preferred life in Affghanistan to service in our army; but their remains told a different tale. They were interred here. On the morning of the 30th we had ice.

From Mookshah, where we encamped on the morning of the 1st October, we turned off the road to Candahar, and marched on the 2nd twelve miles to Kila Bukshah, the more direct route to Quetta. Our camp was in an extensive plain, covered with small fortified villages, on a sandy soil. The Irregulars, with the surgeon of the 1st Light Cavalry, were ordered on to Outram's assistance. Forage was again scarce, and but little barley, grass, or boossa, purchasable. There were camels in plenty for sale.

Marched ten miles to Attak on the 4th; the country again moderately well cultivated, and perfectly level. I was here obliged to shoot my bay charger; I had had him for above nine years, so that he must have been about thirteen; the march and constant change of forage and water had told powerfully on his constitution, and ten pounds of grain a-day scarcely kept the flesh on his bones; he looked a miserable walking skeleton. Poor fellow! I felt a perfect child, being obliged to shoot so old a companion! How many a joyous hunting and coursing trip, and how many a happy ride, have I taken on him, when with those all-in-all to me! I know not the cause, but for some days past I

have felt very sad; indeed, none of us look merry. Perchance, now that the excitement of expectation and uncertainty is over, we think more of our fatigues, and feel more deeply than we had expected, that our constitutions have been highly shaken. I purchased a Ghuzni horse, standing about sixteen hands, from Poole, of the cavalry; he wanted chest, but he'll serve me well for the present. All we could procure for our cattle was a species of chopped straw, dignified as boossa.

On the 5th, marched thirteen miles to Kychee Boden, and from thence, on the 6th, to Tag Killali; the country at each march becoming less cultivated, and not a blade of grass to be had. A native had the impertinence to ask me sixty rupees for a camel-load of this chopped straw. The commissariat, to their shame be it said, are again reducing the allowance of our poor troopers.

On the 7th, marched twelve miles to Tazee Kila, and encamped by the side of a really magnificent lake, called Ab-i-Stad, abounding in duck and every species of wild fowl. As far as the eye could see, it rested on a boundless flat. No forage. Ice every morning, and the weather bitterly cold. I had been compelled, by the intense cold, to break through my rule of eschewing smoking, and I puff away at a great rate, to save myself from freezing. I confess I think there is but little excuse for a man, surrounded by society and amusement, who smokes as he lives, "for want of thought;" but on an occasion like the present, deprived of all other means of keeping up even necessary warmth, I think it may be pardonable; perhaps, however, this is but a self-gratulating sophistry, to extenuate a weakness—a mere excuse to continue what, now that I have begun, I want the resolution to discontinue, for there is a wide difference in being a person of *resolutions* and one of *resolution*.

Marched fourteen miles on the 8th, and did not arrive on our encamping ground till late, when we were nearly frozen. The boossa and grain ruinously dear. Our horses and other cattle, that we had taken such pains to fatten while in a standing camp, were again becoming miserably thin. One of Cole's tattoos died of sheer starvation and hard work. The country is covered with hills. The first part of our march we crossed a plain, which, when the snow melts from the hills, is entirely under water. The water here was frozen. On the 9th, Outram marched into camp, extremely annoyed at having failed in seizing the inhabitants of the fort. It appeared that he had surrounded the fort, situated about twenty miles from our camp, containing some chieftains and a body of insurgents; he had taken every precaution to prevent their escape, and the night previous to his projected attack, he had placed a wing of the 16th at the gate, ordering them to keep close to the fort walls. The officer in charge, seeing all quiet, fell asleep, and his example was pretty generally followed. In the middle of the night, a havildar aroused him with the information that he heard sounds of horses' feet in the direction of the gate. This, however, was treated as an idle tale; but great was Outram's disgust in the morning to find that the havildar's report to the drowsy officer was correct; and that, during the night, the fort had been totally deserted. Ice outside the tents three-quarters of an inch thick. We saved forty miles by this new route; and lost, in camels, horses, and starved tattoos, more than three times that distance could have cost us.

Marched ten miles on the 10th, to Jummat; icicles hanging from our horses' noses. The next day, nine miles to Kushianee. The 1st Light Cavalry and Irregular horse were ordered to remain here until further orders. On the 13th, marched eleven miles to Ghondam, over some high hills five miles in depth; the artillery and camels found the road scarcely practicable: the

Queen's and 17th were obliged to assist in dragging on the guns. So totally done up were the camels, that we were compelled to leave about 150 on the ground. I before mentioned the fact, but in the present instance it was still more remarkable, that no sooner had we quitted the worn-out helpless animals, than the Ghiljees came down from the hills to seize them, and the camels that with us could not step, actually trotted away with their captors. This is a fact on which many remarked. We reached our ground at two p.m., and then had but a cup of bad tea and some dry bread. The natives wore large sheep-skin cloaks, the wool turned inside, and the sleeves nearly hanging to the ground. Their villages were composed of huts, matted with grass, and roofed with a thick black felt. The scenery was wild in the extreme. The men are a fine-looking, stout-built race, with good features: they were habited in many-coloured postins, and wore large white turbans. They brought carpets, jaggeree-balls* (double the size of a good large cricket-ball), and camels for sale; the latter from fifty to a hundred rupees apiece. Dr. Thatcher went to a village some miles distant, trusting to the hospitality of the villagers; they seemed delighted with his confidence, loaded him with civility, and stuffed him with milk and aps. This, perhaps, proves the truth of the statement, that when their hospitality is claimed, it becomes with them a point of honour, and is never refused. Hospitality, however, at some one period or other, is the characteristic of all mountainous and uncivilized nations, and unfortunately it is a virtue which civilization and refinement never fail to banish. As far as my own personal and slight observation extended, in the surrounding districts of Candahar and Cabul, the people did not belie their reputation.

Though we quitted Rushianee at a quarter before six a.m., the park did not arrive on the ground till six p.m.; we were consequently obliged to halt here a day, to recruit the artillery horses. I buried another man here, the third since quitting Ghuzni. Alas! how many who left with me, hearty in mind and body, have found their graves in Sinde and Afghanistan, and yet none by the casualties of the battle field! poor fellows! This has, indeed, been a melancholy march. The men amused themselves fishing in the various rivulets, and according to *blanket* scales, some of the fish they caught weighed about four pounds. I wandered to the summit of the hills near our encampment; the view was over an extensive plain, bounded only by the Amrani hills. Cultivation very indifferent; barley was, however, to be purchased at twenty-four seers the rupee. The nights were gradually becoming colder, and ice was now an inch thick. I had sent one of my camels in the morning to a neighbouring village for boossa, and he had not returned at eight p.m. Camels were very precious, at least the purchase-money was, and I became uneasy. A man, by chance, passing my tent, was questioned by Gerrard as to whether he had seen the camel. "O, yes!" he said, "he had seen an animal, laden with boossa, lying at some distance off, in a ditch." Three ghorawalas and a camel-man were instantly despatched to extricate him, and in about two hours, to my infinite delight, the stupid old tumble-down returned. As to his driver, he would probably have sat or slept by his side until it was his fate to be hungry or relieved.

On the 15th and 16th, we marched successively nine and twelve miles. During the first march, we crossed a small pass; and in the second, the descent was gradual, and patches of tamarisk bush, which we had not now seen for many a long day, evidence, perhaps, of a slightly saline soil, were

* Coarse kind of sugar.

scattered over the country; some of them perfectly dried up. No forage. Numbers of partridges roaming about.

On the morning of the 17th, a squadron of the 4th Dragoons, Lloyd's troop of artillery, four companies of the 19th, and Erskine's Irregulars, marched eighteen miles, against Khurreem Khan's fort, where the Lancer followers had been so brutally murdered. On our arrival, we found it deserted. We then proceeded against two others. In the first we found the inhabitants all very snugly housed; they were speedily captured, and the women despatched to some neighbouring and friendly village, under a guard. The second, *perhaps*, for us, was deserted, as I almost doubt whether we could have taken it without some additional guns, expeditiously at least: it was very strongly built of brick, with three gates, and surrounded by a ditch twenty-five feet deep. It was blown up in the evening.

We marched, on the 18th, eighteen miles, to Sooran, which we reached at eight p.m. The night was bitterly cold; the ground rocky and uneven, and surrounded by hills. The Ghiljees were on the alert for booty. Our little detachment halted here a day. The horses were scarcely able to move from the cold; I only wonder they contrived to exist, picqueted as they were in the piercing night air. The men were again reduced to half-rations. One of my camel-men informed me, during the day of our halt, that the Ghiljees had carried off six of my camels—my all! Young Coles, Gerrard, and I, started in pursuit; but my lost treasures were no where to be seen. We, however, observed a party of the plunderers toiling up the hills with some camels that they had carried off from the commissariat of the advanced division, as the event proved. We gave chase; a party on the hill-tops came to the rescue, and showered down on us every species of missile they could lay hands upon. My tattoo swung round at this unlooked-for greeting, and consequently I, "O, tell it not in Gath!" received a wound in my back; of no importance, however. I managed, notwithstanding this little *contretemps*, to capture two wretched animals. As the commissariat had evidently left them to their fate, I determined to consider them as lawful property. Two horses dead of the eighth troop, and four of mine: six from my troop had perished within the last few days; from their appearance in sickness and after death, it was supposed they had been cropping some poisonous herb.

On the 20th, marched nine miles to Ser-i-Serkab, along the banks of a river, which tortuously wound among the mountains. No forage for our horses. I think we suffered as much here from want of forage, sickness amongst the cattle, lowness of spirits, and intense cold, as we did in the Bolan Pass from other causes. On reaching Ser-i-Serkab, we found the park of the advanced column still on the ground, from inability to urge on their jaded horses. They informed us that poor Major Keith, the deputy adjutant-general, had died, and been buried the previous day; he had been ill for some time, indeed ailing more or less during the whole march, but the last three days his fever and cold had greatly increased, and ended with an abscess in the throat, which choked him. His poor wife! When looking out for a letter from him, expressive of his hopes of a speedy return, she will receive the news of his death!

Marched on the 21st thirteen miles, to Kubha Nakareg. The water for the last three marches had been very salt and brackish. No boossa was procurable, and, till eight in the evening, our horses were literally starving. Some of the camels were left, from their inability to proceed, and some of the moun-

taineers, coming down to ensure their prize, commenced robbing and maltreating some Ghorawalas : they were shot dead. The mountains, through which we had so many days marched, seemed to have no termination : the prospect in our front was remarkably dreary.

On the 22nd, marched six miles, and encamped on a plain of sand. Really, whoever advised General Willshire to come this cruel route should receive a round robin from the army. What good end it answered, no one could discover, unless, indeed, by killing our horses, cattle, and camp-followers, and thus awfully increasing the casualties of the march, they were anxious to enhance the value of their own services, by the display of our sufferings from the official returns. Or, if Government wished to explore the country, why not have despatched the general *solus*, disguised as a faqeer, or as a young lieutenant attended by a secretary and a primer ? Our wretched horses could scarcely crawl ; Daly consequently increased their grain, for which he received a wiggling from this disciplinarian martinet : he should have allowed them, poor devils, to have died by slow and agonizing degrees of over-work and starvation. The Company's pockets would have suffered, true ; but then, some extra thousands would have enhanced the value of our services, and the importance of this wretched campaign. Common humanity and the comfort of our men were in all probability the sole causes of this *extravagance* on our commandant's part. During the entire march, I had lost in my troop alone eighteen horses, and that I believe was scarcely the medium average.

Marched on the 23d twelve miles to Jekaruk, where we joined Willshire's column. The artillery and right wing of the dragoons marched in advance, owing to the scarcity of forage. Horses and camels were still dying. One of the commissariat officers insisted on his right to the camels I had won *vi et armis* from the plunderers at Sooran. Sooner than have submitted to such injustice, I would have set them astray in the jungle. The commissariat, we all know, did little enough ; why did they not amuse themselves, and occupy their space here, by catching up the plundered, and carrying on their disabled camels ? No forage. Another horse dead.

On the 24th, marched twelve miles to Akom Saib. We were encamped on the banks of a river—the country as before ; with this difference, however, that the water was good. Two of Gillespie's camels were unable to proceed, and left. It was reported that there was an equal scarcity of forage at Quetta. Our return march had within its short compass been more beset with hardships than our progress to Afghanistan. Next day, marched seven miles to Tooba over the Amrana. It is to be hoped this name was not intended to convey any allusion to the joys of Paradise, from a comparison with the place itself, for the word in Arabic signifies some exquisite happiness, and is the name of a tree that stands in Paradise, according to the Mahomedans. A detachment of the Queen's, four companies ; the 17th, two guns, and a troop of dragoons, were ordered out to capture Hajee Khan's fort, three miles from our camp. On our appearance, *all* the inhabitants, to the number of five ! ran away.

Hajee Khan Kakur, originally a melon-vender, by enterprise and intrigue succeeded in conciliating the good graces of Dost Mahomed Khan, the Ameer of Cabul, and indeed had saved him from being put to death by his brother, Sher Dil Khan, the former ruler of Candahar. In return for this, Dost Mahomed conferred on him the district of Bamian, with its dependencies. Hajee Khan had privately supported the Sheeahs and Kuzzilbashes of Cabul against Dost Mahomed, and would willingly, from his intrigues with Morad

Beg and other northern chiefs, have thrown off the Sirdar's yoke, had he been sufficiently powerful. On the disputes between the Cabul and Candahar brothers, owing to Persian intrigue, and a rumour of Shah Shoojah's coming strife for his throne, the Khan deserted to the Candahar Sirdars, and on the approach of the army of the Indus before Candahar, he came over to Shah Shooja, who called him "Nusseer ood Dowlah" (the Defender of the State), and conferred on him a jaghire worth three lakhs annually. After the capture of Ghuzni, he was chosen to accompany Captain Outram in his pursuit of Dost Mahomed; but, strange to say, he threw every obstacle in the way of his capture, keeping back the force under various pretences until the Dost was beyond the reach of his pursuers. A report of his conduct was made to the envoy, and on his return he was closely imprisoned by order of Shah Shoojah ool Moolk. He is still a close prisoner, and is dying, it is supposed, of chagrin.

On the 26th, marched twelve miles to Sir-ka Khan, still crossing these mountains. The juniper tree and bush, as well as the tamarisk, grew to a large size. Wild rose-bushes and wild plants of all kinds were strewn over the face of the country; perfectly leafless, and apparently dead, yet the air was scented with their perfume. We descended about fifteen hundred feet, and yet were encompassed by a perfect sea of mountains. The scenery, at present, was like that of Northumberland, at the end of a dreary black November; but I could easily imagine the country to be lovely in spring. There was a small native encampment near us, where boossa was purchasable. Waterran through the centre of the ravine the whole length of this march. The huts had been deserted, but, from the fresh tracks over the mountains, it could only have been on the news of our approach. We here found a camp-follower frozen to death. Hundreds of magpies and small birds were perched about the bushes, trees, and mountains. The march to this place, though through a barren tract, was remarkably picturesque, and merrier than usual; besides, one's heart felt lighter seeing the poor horses devouring the boossa, which we procured in plenty.

The next day, we marched twelve miles to Ser Kan; after a very perceptible descent, we at length encamped beyond the range of mountains, through which we had marched fourteen days. No grain, and but little boossa, for our cattle. After three marches, in all fifty-one miles, we reached Quetta on the 30th. Our sufferings during the last five weeks' march had been extreme; more horses died in proportion than during the whole march, and we, as well as our camp-followers, suffered extremely from the cold; the thermometer in the mornings standing from 18° to 20°. Parsees were here with provisions in plenty, but, taking advantages of our necessities, they asked and received ninety-six rupees a dozen for brandy (about 10*l.*), forty-eight rupees a dozen for beer, and grain was still sold at four seers (about three-quarters of an English pound a seer) the rupee. Grass was equally ruinous in price, and five rupees were demanded for a small tattoo-load of the chopped straw. Yet what did that signify when so near our homes? I sometimes think that the happiness of being once more there is too great to be in store for such as I. Once through the Bolan Pass, how joyous we shall feel, and once at Bukkur, we may laugh at fate!

We quitted Quetta on the 4th October, and the same day General Willshire, Colonel Stevenson, and all the staff, the Queen's, the 17th, the 31st Bengal N.I., the engineers, under Peat, two howitzers, four of the Shah's six-pounders, one hundred and fifty Bengal Local Horse, all started for Khelat, to punish the treacherous Khan.

We, that is, the dragoons, 1st Light Cavalry, Irregulars, and part of the Artillery, and 19th N.I., arrived at Dadur on the 10th. Our march through the dreaded pass had been unattended with difficulty; not a Beloochee was to be seen; they had, doubtless, all been collected for the defence of Khelat. The pass had been purified by the rush of the Shahzadah Lorah, and was, moreover, full of grass. The bones of the dead camels, now perfectly inoffensive, lay bleached in the sun, and the skeletons of the Beloochees and our people had been removed. The scenery was really grand, and here and there fine hogs might be seen scampering over the hills. The thermometer stood at from 90° to 95°, making a range of seventy-five degrees between this and Quetta, only six days' march, and, I doubt not, the sudden change weakened our powers of endurance considerably. On our arrival here, the soldiers found out a Parsee who had liquor for sale, and before any of us were aware of the man's presence, several of our soldiers were in a very considerable state of intoxication. A guard was consequently placed over the Parsee's tents: the men were grievously disappointed at this interdiction, more particularly as no grog had been issued to them as yet from the Commissariat. There were no supplies here, and kurbee and grain were ruinously dear, though cheaper than at Quetta. The sick of the Queen's and 17th were left here, under charge of Dr. Dartnell, of the 4th. Plenty of grass about. There is a great scarcity of water between this and Shikarpore, and what little there is is very bad. Wells were being dug along the road in some measure to assist us, for the want of water was a source of greater suffering and sickness to our horses, cattle, &c., than the privation of grain and forage.

Marched on the 14th seven miles to Moushora, to the east of our former route. I had purchased three bottles of brandy at Dadur, and had as yet shared them with Gerrard, who, throughout the campaign, had worked for me like a horse. I was now, however, obliged to stop the partition, for I had but a very little left, and there was none purchasable before we reached Shikarpore, and the water on the borders of the desert, we were told, was unwholesome and nauseous in the extreme.

15th. Marched seven miles to Mukarser: crossed a pass called the Chol ka Bolan, a rocky and moderately high ridge, with a sandy road through; and beyond the bed of the steep-banked Naree, on the south bank of which we encamped. Kurbee and grass in plenty. The country, though sandy, had evidently been well cultivated. All was quiet, and our baggage consequently preceded us.

On the 16th, marched sixteen miles to Bagh, where we halted till the 19th. Whilst here, we heard that Lieut. Amiel, of the Grenadiers, who had levied, organized, and received the command of, a body of Beloochee irregulars, had gone with his party in pursuit of some insurgents. On his march he was attacked by a party of Brahooes, and on bidding his men charge, to his dismay, the three hundred all turned and fled, leaving him alone with six of his Beloochee corporals or serjeants. Twenty of his men were killed in their disgraceful flight, and he, with his gallant little party, three of whom were killed, had to fight their way through the enemy, which they did; Amiel killing three of the Brahooes himself. A part of the 1st Light Cavalry were despatched to his assistance.

Marched twenty-two miles on the 19th to Kassim ka Joy. The cholera in camp; Dr. Forbes, of the 1st Cavalry, and several natives, seized. What a fearful visitation so near our home! This disease, when it attacked the army under Hastings, in 1817, raged with the utmost fury from the 15th to the 23rd

of November—strange coincidence!—and nothing but rapid marches stayed the cruel visitation. It has generally been observed, and in that and the present case there can be no doubt, that it has been produced by deficiency of good water, and troops on a march are of all more peculiarly liable to its attack, from the exhaustion of fatigue, the diet, the constant change of water, and the great exposure to the atmosphere. There was, however, this disheartening difference in the sufferings of our camp, that while the army of Hastings opened the campaign with this dire disease, we, returning to our cantonments, on the very threshold of home, full of delight and hope, are struck down by the cruel scourge!

Marched on the 20th seventeen miles to Khunda, a straggling, mud-walled town, in the vicinity of which we encamped. The first ten miles a bare desert; the soil composed of hard dry clay, partly fissured, and intersected by rivulets. Extensive cultivation for the last seven miles; rich fields of jowaree spreading for miles around. Poor Forbes died this evening; he was much esteemed and deeply regretted. Cholera increasing. News from Willshire's camp. Khelat was taken by storm on the 13th instant. It appears the hills in front of the town were mounted with guns, which, with the exception of one, were speedily taken, the enemy flying to the fort. All our guns were then brought to bear on the gate, and at the moment the general had ordered one to be brought up closer, so as to give greater effect to their fire, the gate gave way, making an opening for our infantry, who were posted by the gate under cover of the guns. In about an hour our flag waved on the citadel, but not until after a gallant opposition. Mehrab Khan, the chief of Khelat, with the most powerful chiefs of the country, were killed whilst defending the zenana. About one thousand were taken prisoners, above three hundred killed, and several escaped, amongst whom was Mehrab Khan's son, a young man, and the only one of his children arrived at maturity. We lost thirty-two men and one officer; ninety-nine men were wounded and eight officers: the casualties very much greater in proportion than at Ghuzni. Prize-money in plenty, and the officers represent the dazzle of the jewels, daggers, and shawls as most refreshing. It was said *sub rosa*, that the men had been permitted to *loot*, as such strict discipline had been upheld and uncomplainingly submitted to at Ghuzni and the little forts about. If this laxity was permitted, I think it was a pity, for, depend upon it, more than one wretched being suffered from an excited soldiery in this look-out for plunder. We halted here a day (the 21st), and were joined by Col. Sandwith, of the 1st Light Cavalry, who had quitted us at Cabul, and taken the route by the Khyber Pass, and had experienced great hardships and hair-breadth 'scapes. Four more of our men, several of the Light Cavalry, and numberless camp followers, were taken ill. Poor Forbes was buried this evening; we all attended his funeral. Dr. Kennedy has advised our marching on in all haste, and thus try to shake off this scourge; it is our only chance. The 4th Dragoons and Captain Cotgrave's troop of Artillery marched thirty-eight miles across the sandy desert, on the opposite side of which we arrived at 2 A. M. on the 22nd. A detachment had been sent to meet Willshire's division at Gundava, thus taking several of the officers of the Queen's and 17th by surprise, as they had anticipated countermarching to Quetta, and on through the Bolan Pass, consequently had left the greater part of their baggage there, which, I suppose, they may consider as lost. At Khelat the thermometer stood at 17°. The soldiers were again receiving their usual allowance of grog, it having been sent from Shikarpore. The cholera was gaining ground. One man died on the road, and two Ghorawalas

who started well have died. Three more men of my troop taken ill; how agonising their sufferings! If sympathy and care, at least, can mitigate their agonies, they shall never find me wanting, even in attendance on their death-beds. Poor fellows! how cruelly they are tortured!

Marched on the 24th eleven miles to Roghen: five men died yesterday, and seven more to day of my troop taken ill. What a judgment! The sipahis of the 1st Cavalry and our followers are literally dying like sheep around us, but their sufferings are mild compared to the tortures of our Europeans. No running water. The well-water offensive to the smell and nauseous to the taste. I was parched, and, contrary to advice, drank a large draught; it was filthy, and has already upset me. They say there is cholera in the water; if so, I shall *not* escape.

On the 25th we marched to Jagur. The force in our rear send in sad accounts of their sick, the cholera raging with them as with us. Oh that we were once across the Indus! I cannot forget the agonies in which the poor fellows die, eating, sleeping, talking, laughing, they are ever before me. Truly may we too say, that "the hum and bustle of a crowded camp has been changed into an awful silence, broken only by the groans of the dying and the lamentations for the dead." The cases are most severe, and none who suffered at Candahar, and subsequently, from that exhausting diarrhœa, now taken with cholera, recover. Alas! exhausted and dispirited as we all are, how can we hope for a recovery? A fine young man of my troop was seized on the march here; we halted for a few minutes, and I took him to a fire. It did him good; he looked at me smilingly, and said, "Don't stand here, Sir; I'm all right now." A few hours after, his eyes were set, he did not know me, and now he is dead. Another man attacked by the disease. O God! what a scourge! I feel ill and excited. God grant I may be spared! I have applied to Groves. This visitation gives us no warning. Which of us can tell on whom the mark is set? Until to-day, I had never been so well in my life, as since leaving Ghuzni.

Marched on the 25th to Shikarpore, where we are to halt a day. I have received such happy letters from both my homes, all is bright before me. Once over the Indus, and then I care not. Shall I ever cross it? Within sight of home, am I doomed to die? * * * *

Perhaps none who have accompanied the Journalist so far but might wish to hear the remainder. The sad presentiment was too fatally accomplished: he never reached home, for, the next morning, his hollow voice and sunken features bore the never-to-be-mistaken stamp of cholera. In the evening he was suffering acutely from the dreaded spasms; but by eight p.m. they were entirely overcome. The fatigues of the march, the long sickness at Candahar, the subsequent privation, the cold, the sudden change to intense heat, the powerful excitement, and strange, perhaps ominous anxiety, caused by his suffering men, his hopes of reaching home—all told deeply on an originally iron constitution, and on the morning of the 28th the army marched to Sukkur without him; he had not another pang, but on the evening of the 28th was told there was no hope. Nature could not rally, and at three a.m. of the 29th the soul made its transit to the world of unembodied spirits, to watch over those it had loved and left in this world, so calmly, that, with the exception of one last regret lavished on those at home, his peaceful heart proved how consistently in this world may be combined the merry-hearted soldier and the good man.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Negroland of the Arabs examined and explained; or an Inquiry into the Early History and Geography of Central Africa. By WILLIAM DESBOROUGH COOLEY. London, 1841. Arrowsmith.

THIS work throws a very considerable light upon many difficult questions connected with the geography of Central Africa. It is the result of an examination, which must have been laborious, of the reports of Arabian writers (not in a cursory manner, but with minute attention, by the aid of an excellent Arabic scholar), and a comparison of them with those of modern travellers. A great variety of errors is traced to the false orthography of proper names, in the Arabic character, through the omission or alteration of diacritical and vowel points,—a fruitful source of confusion. In many of his rectifications of names and positions of places, Mr. Cooley is undoubtedly right, and, generally speaking, his work is a most useful repository of materials for the elucidation of the history and geography of Africa.

Society in India. By an Indian Officer. Two Vols. London, 1841. Colburn.

Why English society in India should be very different from English society at home, will be easily understood by those who know what India is (although they may not have visited it), and the circumstances in which our countrymen and countrywomen are placed during their temporary sojourn there. Living in small isolated communities, with fewer of the elements of what is colloquially termed society, than a small country town in England; circumscribed in their intercourse with the native aristocracy of India, yet forced by the compulsion of the climate, and the necessities of their situation, to adopt many of its habits; residing there not from choice, but necessity, and sighing to be released from a place of exile and of constitutional torment; driven by the want of the stirring topics which keep life from stagnating at home, to scandal and other conversational shifts, or to eating and drinking, in order to avoid dying of mental inanition,—the character of Anglo-Indians, if there were no other predisposing causes, must necessarily exhibit many noticeable peculiarities. Several attempts, more or less successful, have been made to personify or pourtray those peculiar traits; and we think the author of these volumes has succeeded as well as any of his predecessors. He has chosen as his vehicle the novel; and has grouped together a great variety of specimens of the genus *homo Anglo-Indicus*, including all the shades of the military and civil species, the ignorant and dogmatical brigadier, and the polished, but selfish, young judge;—the female characters range from youth and beauty to ugliness and age; the native personages introduced comprehend an engaging Moghulanee (the nominal daughter of an old female slave-dealer), between whom and the most prominent male actor in the drama had subsisted one of those fascinating ties which can neither be formed nor dissolved without disgrace, and perhaps peril.

Italy and the Italian Islands, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By WILLIAM SPALDING, Esq., Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh. Three Vols. Being Vols. XXIX.—XXXI. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*.

A very able and elaborate, yet succinct and popular, history of Italy, in all its aspects, which will inform and guide the student, refresh the reminiscences of the scholar, and furnish a delightful recreation to those who seek in books nothing but amusement. The manner in which the work is executed convinces us that it has been, as the author states, “a genuine labour of love.” Mr. Spalding has made local observation and reading subserve each other, and has neglected no authentic source of information. The work is divided into three parts, devoted to the classical times—the dark and middle ages—and the modern history antecedent and subsequent to the French revolution. Literature and the arts, modern character and habits of the Italians, natural history, topography, statistics, &c., complete the work.

The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland, including the Junior Branches of the Nobility and all the Titled Classes. By CHARLES R. DODD, Esq. London, 1841. Whittaker and Co.

THIS is the first attempt to furnish a complete account of all the titled classes in

the United Kingdom, and, contrary to the expectation that would be naturally formed of the result of a first experiment upon such a prodigious mass of materials, collected from so many different sources, it is one of the most accurate compilations of the kind we have ever met with. The classes comprehended in the work include the peers, the bishops, the baronets, the Scottish judges, the knights bachelors, the knights of the different orders—of all of whom short biographical notices are given—privy councillors, and the junior branches of the nobility, comprising sons and daughters, and collateral relatives, of peers. “Of the labour bestowed upon this history of the titled classes,” Mr. Dodd observes, “no estimate can be formed by persons unaccustomed to literary drudgery; nor probably could the most experienced compilers—otherwise than from actual observation—form an adequate notion of the toil with which its materials have been accumulated and corrected, classified and condensed.” We can readily believe this, and hope that nothing will intercept the harvest of public reward to which the compiler of such a work is justly entitled.

The present State of East-India Slavery; chiefly extracted from the Parliamentary Papers on the Subject. By JAMES PEGGS, late Missionary in Orissa. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. London, 1840. Wightman.

A Cry from the Tombs; or Facts and Observations on the impropriety of Burying the Dead among the Living. By JAMES PEGGS. London, 1841. Snow.

THESE two publications are from the pen of a very industrious writer. The first is a collection, from the Parliamentary Papers and other sources, of passages calculated to exhibit East-India slavery in the most odious point of view. The other work is intended to show the objections on the grounds of public health and public decency to the existing mode of sepulture.

A History of British Starfishes, and other Animals of the class “Echinodermata.” By EDWARD FORBES, M.W.S., &c. London, 1841. Van Voorst.

THIS work is now complete, and forms a very valuable, as well as curious, contribution to British natural history, in a department hitherto much neglected. The peculiar and interesting class of animals, which are the subject of Mr. Forbes's elegant work, are systematically arranged according to the principles of Professor Agassiz, and they are illustrated by the remarkably beautiful cuts which distinguish the works in this branch of science by the same publisher.

Outlines of Turkish Grammar. By JOHN REID. London, 1841. Black and Co.

THIS is an endeavour to supply the want of a practical grammar of the *spoken tongue* of Turkey (derived chiefly from oral sources), without the use of the Turkish alphabet and character. We have no doubt that any person, after having properly digested this little easy manual of fifty pages, will have acquired so much of the language, that he may master the more formidable grammars of Jaubert and David.

An Essay on the Art of Flying, with an Indication of the Materials best adapted for Wings. By CHARLES CLAUDE HAMILTON. 1841. Printed for the Author.

AN ingenious, but somewhat fanciful, attempt to supply a new mechanical power.

Heath's Waverley Gallery of the Principal Female Characters in Sir Walter Scott's Romances and Poems. London, 1841. Tilt and Bogue.

THIS elegant work is now completed by the publication of the Twelfth Part, the plates in which are, perhaps, the most beautiful and highly-finished of all, the subjects being *Jeannie Deans*, *Lucy Ashton*, and *Minna Troil*. The project of realizing the imaginings of such a mind as Scott's, was hazardous, but it has succeeded.

Portrait of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

THIS admirable likeness of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone—a name which will be ever eminent in connexion with India and its people—from Pickersgill's excellent full-length portrait at the Oriental Club, is publishing by subscription by Mr. Wm. Laver. It is exquisitely mezzo-tinted by Wagstaff.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta:

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE SOCIETY FOR THE ACQUISITION OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

About two years and a half ago, a debating society was established by a number of intelligent native gentlemen, for the purpose of encouraging the acquisition of general knowledge amongst their countrymen. At the first meeting, to take the proposal into consideration, no less than three hundred native gentlemen were present, and they unanimously resolved to establish the proposed society. Since that time, regular meetings for debates have been held at the Hindoo College Hall, at which either an essay was read or a discussion held regarding some question of weighty and general interest. That the reader may have some notion of the nature of the subjects generally selected by the debating society in question, we may quote the table of contents to a volume of a selection of discourses delivered at the meetings, which is to be followed periodically by others of the same nature:—"1. On the nature and importance of Historical studies, by Rev. Krishna Mohana Banerjea;—2. On the importance of cultivating the vernacular language, by Baboo Woodoy Chandra Addya;—3. On Poetry, by Baboo Rajnarnain Dutt;—4. A Topographical and Statistical Sketch of Bancoora, by Baboo Huro Chunder Ghose;—5. On Knowledge, by Baboo Gourmohun Doss;—6. Sketch of the condition of Hindoo women, by Baboo Mohesh Chunder Deb;—7 to 9. Brief outline of the History of Hindoostan, from the reign of Rajah Vicramadytya to the fall of the Gaurian dynasty, by Baboo Gobind Chunder Sen;—10 & 11. Descriptive notices of Chittagong Chunder Bysak;—12 & 13. State of Hindoostan under the Hindoos, by Baboo Peary Chand Mittra;—14. Reform, Civil and Social, among the educated Hindoos, by Rev. Krishna Mohana Banerjea."

The first paper is really a very able and sensible production. Of the second article we can say nothing, as it is written in Bengalee, but we have been told that it evinces talent. The third article is written by one who seems to have got into the heart of the subject, and to know the difference between the spirit and the form of poetry: there are a good many educated English gentlemen who would find it difficult to write a better essay. All the other articles (at least all those that are written in English and that we can read) are very creditable to the writers, most of whom, we believe, were educated at the Hindu College. This book should be sent to England, for our countrymen at home would be greatly interested in the English essays by Hindu gentlemen, and would be not a little pleased and surprised at the knowledge and ability they display. We would suggest to the parties concerned in this publication, that they should send a copy or two to the Court of Directors. It will show that some good has been effected by the government system of education here.—*Cal. Lit. Gaz.*, Nov. 1.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund have published a letter from Mr. Curtis, in which he says:—"After the various struggles which have been made to accomplish a system of regular steam communication between India and England, the question seems arrived at that point which must determine whether that object shall be obtained or not; and, if it now fall through, the Anglo-Indians will have to thank themselves for its failure. In the situation in which I have personally been placed in relation to this great object, I feel most poignantly the manner in which the question has been treated in India; and, indeed, I may also say, the manner in which I have been treated by the people in India. I make no reference to the personal offence offered by the remarks of Mr. Turton or Mr. Grant. The effect, however, of the harangues of these gentlemen seems to have been most successful, and to have split the Indian community into minute parts. Union would have been strength, division has produced its natural consequence, weakness. Whether any secret motive was lurking under the plausible pretext of agitating the precursor question; whether any underhanded plot was laid in England, by which commission or advantages of a pecuniary nature were to be obtained, I know not; but it seems very remarkable, that no sooner had the question of the comprehensive plan assumed a substantial form, than up started a new idea to perplex and mislead the minds of those who, though anxious for the accomplishment of the great point, give themselves little or no trouble about the best manner of carrying it into execution. The consequence was, the suggestions, no doubt ably put, however fallacious, attracted the Indian community, and the success of the division was complete. But if any one would for a

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moment stop to consider the effects which this false step must produce, he would at once see that it was only calculated to disappoint the just wishes and expectations of the public. Small boats were to be built and paid for to begin the line on the eastern side; what was to become of those small boats when the whole line was completed? was a double subscription to be raised, or could it be expected? The Precursor was the apple of discord thrown in to divert the attention of the people of India from the main and great object, and unhappily it succeeded too well. At the very moment, when, by a simultaneous and unanimous movement in India, the sympathies and assistance of a British public would have jumped into action, these divisions took place; which told the tale to the English people that confidence was not to be placed in the stability of purpose of the Indians. 'The creeping comprehensive,' as it was sneeringly called, was certain of its success, had the people of India been true to their text, instead of having allowed themselves to be misled by plausible harangues." He concludes:—"If the people of India second the Oriental Company, and discard us, I think they never deserve to have friends in their service again. For myself, I say nothing. I have no ambition; my wish was to serve the interest of England in its most valuable possessions; if I fail, which I trust to the good sense of the people of India to prevent, the fault is their's, not mine, and I am repaid by the conscientious discharge of an unbought, and voluntarily undertaken duty."

MISSIONARIES TO AFFGHANISTAN.

The *Christian Advocate* is urging the missionaries to direct their attention to Affghanistan. We have unfeigned respect for the motives and purposes of these missionaries, and have at all times been prepared to admit the utility of their pious labours. If they do nothing else in the pagan lands they visit, they spread a little knowledge, and present pleasing examples of the peace and good will which constitute two of the most beautiful attributes of Christianity; and they have furthermore exercised beneficial influences amongst the European communities located in their vicinity, and conduced to their entire participation in the great object of native education. But we must say that we think they are extremely injudicious in dreaming at present of extending their labours at Affghanistan. Apart from the imprudence of attempting to mould to their will material so stubborn as the fierce Mahometan, who consecrates his bloodiest deeds to his mistaken faith, it would be to the last degree injurious to the ends which the Government have in view were the missionaries to present themselves in the theatre of warfare with avowed purposes of proselytism. All Mussulman chieftains, in their contests with European (Christian) powers, have been accustomed to fan the expiring enthusiasm of their followers by an appeal to their religious feelings and prejudices. The presence, therefore, of a body of good men in black coats, who should devote themselves to an exposure of the errors and infidelity of Mahometanism, and to the propagation of the sublime truths of Christianity, would serve the Affghan cause immensely, by creating a religious panic throughout the country, and probably turning against us the very men we have, after much labour and expense, and the decided exhibition of our prowess, converted into allies, well-disposed servants, or harmless neutrals.—*Englishman*, Oct. 28.

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS.

The Rev. Mr. Sumner has addressed the following letter to the *Bengal Catholic Expositor*:—"Sir, I asserted, some time ago, that I knew of instances of the Catholic religion being a bar to promotion in the army. Though I cannot doubt but that isolated facts of this kind have taken place from the good authority which stated them, yet I am now persuaded, from a closer investigation, that Catholic soldiers as a body are treated with justice. For out of sixteen regiments, amounting to 10,000 men, I find that the number of non-commissioned officers among the Irish is proportionally as great as that among the English and Scotch, the ratio being nearly on both sides as one non-commissioned officer to eight privates. Hence the Irish, who are almost as numerous as the English and Scotch together, count nearly as many non-commissioned officers as the latter. There are some English and Scotch Catholics, but, on the other hand, there are some Irish Protestants. We may, therefore, conclude, that the Catholic soldiers as a body are treated with impartiality. For though a single regiment may not yield a correct estimate (for several causes besides religion may concur to produce a disparity in a regiment), yet the average of Catholic and Protestant promotions in the whole army will afford ground for a sufficiently accurate decision. It is, then, a certain fact, that Catholic soldiers, as a body, have nothing to complain of in point of promotion. I am better pleased with this result of my inquiry than if it had supported my first assertion. Nor do I regret that I started the question; for no doubt there is a strong persuasion in the minds of many Catholic soldiers, that religion is often an obstacle in the way of their just rights;

and I flatter myself that the statement, which I now make at the demand of justice, will do more in removing the impression than any thing which could have come either from another or myself before the mootings of the subject."

EDITOR OF THE "BHASKUR."

From the native papers we learn that, after surviving and overcoming all the oppression and tortures of Rajah Rajnarain Roy, the editor of the *Bhaskur*, Shreenauth Roy, has departed to another world. The *Friend of India* has paid a high tribute to his talents as a writer of the vernacular tongue, an acquirement which we are sorry to say, his educated countrymen, in general, value a great deal too cheaply. As a young man of general information and freedom from prejudice his equal is not often to be found; and we are much afraid that the *Bhaskur*, thus deprived of its right arm, will now lose the high position it has hitherto justly held among its compeers of the native press.

We have frequently twitted the deceased editor for his great dilatoriness in bringing the Rajah of Andool to condign account, for the long imprisonment and the shocking cruelties he had suffered at his hands. We even assured him that, if want of money prevented his doing himself justice, he had only to request a subscription for that purpose, and as several of our friends had expressed themselves willing to contribute, and a spirited attorney had promised his services gratis, there was no doubt whatever that the small amount necessary would have been immediately forthcoming. Our deceased contemporary, however, took no advantage of this, but in the passing notice he took of the proposition, spoke of it evasively; but assuring his readers, at the same time, that his prosecution against Rajah Rajnarain Roy would soon be commenced with vigour.

Now, however, that he who declared he had been so grossly and cruelly treated is no more, it will most likely continue a problem unsolved, whether he ever really suffered such a long imprisonment, accompanied with such barbarities, by the rajah's orders, as would have subjected his rajahship to severe and exemplary punishment—or whether the rajah thought it prudent to bribe the equally prudent editor to stay all legal proceedings. There can be no doubt that Shreenauth was at one time held in custody by the rajah, as, otherwise, the latter might, at once, have exhibited a satisfactory return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and thereby saved himself from nearly a month's incarceration in the common jail! So far as having been deprived for a certain time of his liberty, the late editor had a certain cause of action against the rajah; but whether the wanton cruelties, the borings, and the burnings, which he declared he had endured, were actually perpetrated, we have no means of ascertaining. The strong probability is, that he was bribed to stay proceedings,—indeed, notwithstanding all his protestations to the contrary, there can scarcely be a doubt that some means were taken to appease him; as had he only suffered simple imprisonment at the hands of the rajah, of the truth of which there can be no question, it is quite incredible that the culprit should have been suffered to escape entirely.—*Examiner*, Nov. 7.

SALT COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Salt Company took place on the 5th November, when a report was read by the Secretary, as well as some communications from Government.

Mr. Clarke stated the position of the Salt Company in relation to Government. The proposal sent to Government included three separate terms; first, that the excise system should be sanctioned; secondly, to be placed on a par with the Molungees; and, thirdly, in the failure of obtaining the two preceding terms, to take the works at their real cost. In reference to the first term, Mr. Clarke was confident it would never be granted by the Court of Directors. With regard to being placed on a par with the Molungees, it is to be at the entire disposal of the Government, for if they wish to give only two annas to the Molungees, and consequently the same rate to the company, still there would be no breach of faith or contract. On this and other considerations he thought the meeting should be postponed.

Mr. Dickens expressed his acquiescence to the general tenor of the remarks which had been made by Mr. Clarke, and thought that until the maximum and minimum rates by Government were fixed, the works should not be set afloat.

The following resolution was then carried: "That the Report of Mr. Honorary Secretary Prinsep be received and recorded, and this meeting having taken into consideration the matters of the Report, and finding that no official communication from Government has yet been received respecting the terms in which the Government will take and pay for the salt to be manufactured by the company, do deem it expedient to adjourn until the answer of Government be received."

MOFUSSIL NEWS.

Agra.—The news of the day is altogether military, and little is heard of but the movement of troops and their destination. On Thursday, orders were quite unexpectedly received for H.M.'s 9th to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Meerut, and for the 26th N.I. to march to Kurnaul. At Muttra, orders have likewise been received, directing the 1st and the 9th regts. of cavalry and Capt. Delafosse's troop of horse artillery to proceed to Kurnaul. H. M.'s 3rd dragoons proceed to the same station, as soon as carriage can be obtained. The Queen's 31st is also spoken of as destined for Kurnaul, and it is said they will be brigaded with the 9th, and proceed to the north-westward with them.

These movements, of which the last only is doubtful, indicate the assemblage of a large force on our north-western frontier, of which Ferozepore, it is said, will, in the first instance, be the head-quarters. Odds are freely given, that the object of all this is to watch or enter the Punjab.—*Agra Ukhar*, Oct. 10.

The 26th N.I. marched from Agra this morning for Ferozepore, under the senior officer, Capt. Gahan. They proceed *viâ* Allypurl, Delhi, Kurnaul, and Khytul.

H.M.'s 9th regt. are only detained by the scarcity of conveyance procurable here. As soon as this matter is arranged, they will proceed on their march to Meerut.

The 10th Cavalry, at Nusseerabad, have been ordered off at a day's warning to Ferozepore. They are in the greatest confusion, as nothing in the shape of beasts of burden is to be had. Government are buying up all the camels, and carts are scarce. The Commissariat, it is supposed, will furnish the men, and the officers must shift for themselves. We learn since, that they marched from Nusseerabad for Kurnaul on the 11th inst.

The 30th N.I. at Neemuch are also ordered to Ferozepore.

A company of the 34th regt., under Capt. Carter, leaves this for Muttra, on Monday morning, for the protection of the cantonments, &c.

By a letter received this morning from Muttra, it is thought that the troop of horse artillery, and the 1st cavalry will march on the 20th, and the 9th cavalry on the 21st inst.

The 2nd European regt. at Hazareebaugh are under orders for Cawnpore. Their ultimate destination will probably be Agra.

The 31st Queen's, as we before stated, are to proceed to the north-westward, and will be brigaded with the 9th.

The 3rd dragoons are obliged to proceed, leaving their sick behind.—*Ibid.* Oct. 17.

Delhi.—The 64th N.I. from Delhi and the 19th N.I. from Meerut move up to Ferozepore, the 54th N.I., the 5th regt. of light cavalry, Capt. Nicholl's troop of artillery, march from Kurnaul with the 27th N.I., towards Cabul, on the 20th inst. The 26th N.I. from Agra are also, we hear, to move for Ferozepore, while H.M. 9th foot move up to Meerut, to replace the Buffs; and 1st and 9th cavalry and the horse artillery, march from Muttra to Kurnaul, it is also rumoured that the 3rd dragoons leave Cawnpore for Kurnaul on the 20th inst.; this will be cheering news to our friends in the north, as it is to us, for it promises, at any rate, if not absolute relief, a lightening of their hitherto hard labour, though the suspension of furlough would intimate that a campaign is to be again commenced.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 14.

The 1st light cavalry arrived here on the 25th inst., and the 4th, 9th, and 10th are daily expected. The 26th N.I. may be looked for about Friday next. The 22nd N.I. are, *en route*, from Nusseerabad for Delhi, and 55th from Lucknow and the 7th from Cawnpore. It is rumoured that the 10th and 46th N.I. will shortly leave us for the north. The station will be very sorry to lose them. It is, however, probable that a large available force will be stationed at Delhi.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 28.

Cawnpore.—8th Oct. Capt. Havelock's detachment was expected at Cawnpore on that day, and Capt. Campbell's detachment about the 25th inst. The former will march immediately, as the men for H.M. 13th light infantry go on at once to Cabul, the remainder of the men are for the 16th lancers and H.M. 44th regt. Capt. Barr, of the Buffs, left Cawnpore for Meerut on the 6th instant, with the detachment of recruits under his command; an officer of H. M. 9th meets him at Allypurl, to take on the men of that regiment.—*Ibid.*

Meerut.—A letter from Meerut, dated 23rd October, says—"Appearances are very warlike in this quarter. We have full 25,000 men either on the Sutledge or in full march towards that frontier, and we can easily furnish 10,000 more. Col. Shelton's convoy marched from Kurnaul on the 21st, and if the Sikhs oppose him, we shall be ordered to advance, I understand."—*Englishman*, Nov. 3.

The 19th N.I. left this station on the 19th inst., and the Buffs on the 22nd; but the latter were obliged to halt at Sirdanah, the want of carriage having prevented the arrival of the rest of the regiment. Major Syers, the commandant of the 19th N.I., has been detained in Meerut, having been nominated in the warrant as president of the Court-martial to assemble for the trial of Lord Henry Gordon.

Col. Webber has arrived to command the 17th N.I.

The 16th lancers have been warned by circular to prepare themselves with carriage.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 28.

Kurnaul, 19th Oct.—The whole of the troops were out at brigade exercise, under Col. Shelton, on Saturday morning, and looked remarkable well. The horses of the 3rd cavalry have picked up wonderfully and are now fit for any service, and from all accounts they are not likely to remain idle this cold weather, as cavalry regiments from a number of stations are ordered up to Kurnaul, with a view, there is no doubt, of being ready to act, should the Lahore government make any demur to Shelton's brigade passing through the Punjab. The 44th foot, 13th light infantry, and 54th regt. N.I., will move on the 20th; the 5th cavalry and 1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery the next day; the 60th regt. the day after; they are all pretty well off for carriage, owing to the great exertions which have been made both by the civil authorities and the commissariat; the fact is, it is hard to be had for love or money, and should the troops move as above, great credit will be due to both departments. The great drawback is the want of doolie bearers, and although they are to be had at Saharanpore in abundance, the officiating deputy-collector will not send any without receiving funds; on any emergency of this kind he is bound to supply the advance required from his own treasury, instead of throwing obstacles in the way.—*Ibid.*

Nusseerabad.—Extract of a letter:—"The 10th light cavalry received orders to march to Ferozepore at sunrise on the morning of the 11th October; as the commissariat could not furnish carriage, the regiment did not leave cantonments until the 16th. Some difficulty was occasioned by the commissariat officer not considering it his duty to assist in endeavouring to procure camels and carriage for the officers. They were obliged to buy their camels, and had it not been for the kindness of the resident at Ajmere, they would have been necessitated to march without being able to carry away a tent.

Since writing the above, I have heard that this regiment arrived at Sambhur on the 21st, and that Major Thoresby, at Jyepore, had recommended an alteration in the route. They will march *viâ* Kurmseir, Munohurpore, Kotepootlee, and Dadur, to Hansi, at which place they expect to arrive on the 8th of November. A friend of mine, at Sambhur, has informed me that the regiment left that place in the night of the 22nd, and the officers were all well and in the highest spirits. Immense sacrifices were made by the 10th in parting with their property; some of them will, I fear, be great losers eventually. Colonel Sutherland is averse to troops being removed from Nusseerabad, but necessity has no law."

Simla.—On the morning of the 19th inst., Gen. Boyd, commanding the Sirhind division, received an express from the Commander-in-Chief, the nature of which he would not communicate even to his intimate friends, among whom were some of his professional contemporaries. But that it was important, and of a decidedly military character, was concluded from the circumstance, that the gallant General laid his dawk immediately (at any cost), and actually proceeded by dawk for Kurnaul, by 1 o'clock of that same day. It was supposed that he had received orders to march with his whole division to Ferozepore.—*Agra Ukbar*, Oct. 29.

THE ORPHAN FUND.

The Secretary of the Orphan Fund has, we observe, communicated to the army, through the medium of the Calcutta newspapers, the removal of Dr. Grierson from the office of home agent, by the votes of a majority. It appears, however, that even in a case involving the interests of a servant of the institution, and in no small degree the character of the army for justice and consistency, not one-half of the officers now present with corps, or on staff employ, could be prevailed on to vote—a rather strong proof of the apathy with which such matters are regarded by the service.

That managers and secretaries should occasionally play strange fantastic tricks with the trusts committed to their keeping is far from astonishing: seeing they may repose on the security of an apathetic constituency, who, like "Gallio of old," care for none of "these things."

It has of late been announced that the money of the Orphan Fund has for several years past been expended in supporting an expensive school at Kidderpore, when the wards might have been better and more cheaply educated elsewhere: a fact which a more strict scrutiny would long ago have made manifest. A few months since a defalcation of 24,000*l.* sterling was brought to light in the treasury of the Military Fund; no doubt the secretary was a dexterous deceiver, a seemingly respectable gentleman, much valued for his probity—and who could have ever suspected such a man? The committee is blameless—the loss is taken quietly by the army, and things proceed as before, no one disturbing himself about the matter; and if when some occasional occurrence draws the attention of the army to the state of such institutions, the managers pay little attention to the opinions of their brother officers, we can only

under Dost Mahomed Khan and the Wullee of Koolloom on the 18th inst. The official account corrects some inaccuracies in my letter of the 23rd, which was framed upon the Brigadier's hurried letter written on the field. Capt. Hart, of the Janbazees, was not wounded, as at first reported; and it appears that the loss of the enemy, although very severe, was not so great in killed as mentioned in my first account. The rout, however, was complete.

"The results of this action have been in all respects most satisfactory and highly conducive to the public interests at a very critical conjuncture, and I cannot but feel sensible that these important consequences are to be attributed to the decision and spirit of the Brigadier's attack when he found himself with so small a force in the presence of the main body of the enemy, and to the gallant bearing of the troops engaged. I therefore beg to recommend the officers and troops employed on this service to the favourable consideration of the Right Hon. the Governor-General.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Maj.-Gen. Com. Troops, Afghanistan.

"To H. TORRENS, Esq. Sec. to the Gov. of India."

(Copy.)

"Camp Bameean, 18th September, 1840.—Sir: My last communication will have apprized you of our having crossed the Irak Mountain. At the urgent representations of Dr. Lord, the political agent, of the proximity of the enemy to Bameean, I continued to press on to its relief by forced marches, and arrived here on the 14th inst. That same evening, having drawn out the Goorkah regiment, I disarmed Capt. Hopkins' corps of Affghans, who although loaded, offered no resistance, and this essential duty, I am happy to say, was performed without difficulty. Finding no enemy in the neighbourhood, I proceeded to make arrangements for an advance on Syghan, where it appeared the enemy really was in force. These measures were, however, rendered unnecessary by his actual but unexpected presence.

"Allow me to congratulate you in our having obtained a complete and decisive victory over the conjoint army of Dost Mahomed Khan and his Usbeg allies under the Wallee of Koolloom. Last evening, I received information from my advanced posts that bodies of cavalry were entering the valley from the great defile in our front, six miles from hence. Wishing to draw them well on, I did not discourage their approach, but learning this morning that they had attacked a fortified village that was friendly to us, and as these people had claims on our protection, it became necessary to drive off their assailants.

"From the reports brought in, I was led to conclude that only a few hundred had entered the valley, and therefore took with me only one-third of our force, with a 6-pounder gun and howitzer. I confess I was taken by surprise, after driving in what proved to be only their advanced party, to find an army in my front. To have sent back for reinforcements would have caused delay, and given confidence to the enemy. It would have checked the forward feeling that animated the party with me, and gave assurance of success. The enemy had got possession of the chain of forts before us, reaching to the mouth of the defile. They drew up, and attempted to make a stand at each, with the main body, while their wings crowned the heights on either side. In dislodging them from the latter, I am sorry to say the Goorkahs suffered. After four or five volleys, seeing our steady and rapid advance, the whole force appeared to us to lose heart, and fled in a confused mass to the gorge of the Pass. I now ordered the whole of the cavalry in pursuit, who drove them four miles up the defile, cutting down great numbers and scattering them in all directions, many throwing away their arms, and escaping up the hills. Of the deserters from Capt. Hopkins' corps, not a few have paid the penalty of their treachery, and their muskets and accoutrements were found in all directions.

"The Dost, his son, Mahomed Uzyl Khan, and the Wallee, owed their escape to the fleetness of their horses, and were last seen with not more than 200 followers around them. The prisoners report that the ex-chief was wounded early in the day. His only gun, his kettle-drums, with his camp ammunition and provisions, have fallen into our hands. The number of the enemy was at least 6,000, and those chiefly Usbegs.

"I can form no accurate estimate of their killed and wounded, but their loss must have been considerable. I enclose a list of our casualties and my order of the day, in which I have endeavoured to express my sense of the conduct of the officers and men in this brilliant affair.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"W. H. DENNIE, Brig. Com. N. Frontier.

"To Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Cotton, &c."

Return of the Force employed against the enemy, under the orders of Brig. W. H. Dennie, C.B., at Bameean, 18th Sept. 1840.

Two pieces of Horse Artillery, with detail.—1 lieutenant, 1 staff-serjeant, 2 havildars, 1 bugler and drummer, 23 rank and file, and 7 gun lascars. Four companies 35th Regiment.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant,

a second occupied the face of the hill to the west of the village, and the towers and forts were garrisoned by matchlock men, who opened a brisk fire on the cavalry sent on in advance to reconnoitre. The grenadier company of the 37th N.I., a party of H.M. Shah Shuja's 2nd cavalry, and two of H.M. guns, 6-pounders, under Lieut. Warburton, were directed to clear the hill to the left, and then to take the position of the enemy in flank and co-operate with the other parties engaged in clearing the village. Two companies of H.M. 13th light infantry, under Lieut. Holkham, were detached to the right to take possession of two of the small detached forts, in which operation they were supported by three 9-pounder guns under Capt. Abbott. The fire from these guns was also, as opportunity offered, directed on the towers and other defences of the village, with the view of dislodging the enemy from their advantageous position and facilitating the advance of the infantry. These operations were crowned with complete success.

"The principal column of attack consisting of the remainder of H.M. 13th light infantry, two companies of the 27th N. I. and the light company of the 37th N. I. was then ordered to advance and moved on the village at a rapid pace. The enemy continued their fire till the heads of the companies were within fifty paces of the walls, when they fled with precipitation across the river and over ground where they could not be followed by the cavalry. The garrison of the large fort, seeing the position both to their right and left thus in the possession of our troops, and Capt. Abbott's guns in battery opposite the gate, abandoned the post and escaped through a wicket, which, opening to the south, was covered from the fire of the detachment. Parties of infantry were sent in pursuit across the valley, and another small fort on the low ground temporarily occupied, but finding the enemy completely broken and dispersed, these parties were recalled and I encamped in the vicinity of the forts, the whole of which were in our possession by 11 A.M.

"The accompanying casualty return will show that this advantage has been attended by little loss, a fact which I in a great measure attribute to the dread inspired by the excellent practice of the artillery under the able direction of Capt. Abbott, assisted by Lieutenants Maule and Warburton; but I have to lament the loss of Capt. Edward Connolly, of the 6th light cavalry, who joined me in the morning as a volunteer. He was shot through the heart on our advance against the village.

"It is my gratifying duty to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct of the troops it has fallen to my lot on this occasion to command. The rapid flight of the enemy prevented their sustaining or inflicting much loss, but the steadiness and gallantry with which the troops advanced was such as to warrant my entertaining the most sanguine hopes of success, even had the really formidable position we attacked been defended to the last.

"I am now, at the request of Sir Alexander Burnes (who accompanied me throughout the operations I have detailed), taking steps for the destruction of the forts that have fallen into our hands.

"To Capt. Sanders, of the engineers, I was much indebted for his judicious and scientific observations, both during and previous to the commencement of the operations. Capt. Wade of H. M. 13th light infantry, my brigade-major, gave me every assistance in seeing my orders carried into effect. Though not in the army, Mr. Wheeler accompanied me as a volunteer to carry orders, and I had several times occasion to employ him thus.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"R. SALE, Major-Gen. Com. Detachment,

"To Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, &c."

Numerical Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the command of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B., at the Storm and Capture of the Town and Forts of the Tootun Durra, on the Morning of the 29th September, 1840; together with a Return of the Ammunition expended on the occasion.

Troops employed.

Camp, Tootun Durra, 29th Sept. 1840.

Engineers.—Killed, wounded, and missing, none. Artillery.—Killed, wounded, and missing, none; 9-pounders, and five 24-pounder howitzer grape, 2nd horses, and missing none. H.M. 13th Light Infantry.—Killed, none; wounded, 2 privates; and ammunition, number of rounds expended, 715 muskets; 1 24-pounder howitzer grape, 2nd horses, and missing none. 27th Foot Native Infantry. Killed, none; wounded, 2 privates; and ammunition, number of rounds expended, 1,000 muskets, and 1,000 9-pounders.

horse; and missing, none. Total.—6 privates; cattle, 5 horses; ammunition, number of rounds expended, fifty-six 9-pounders, five 24-pounder howitzer grape, eight 12-pounder howitzer, nine 6-pounders, and 1,977 muskets.

R. SALE, Major-General Commanding the Forces.

N.B.—Two nujeebs killed, not included in the above return, and 1 man of the 13th L.I. died since of his wounds.

"Afghanistan, Head Quarters, Camp Cabool, October 6, 1840.—Sir, I have the honour to forward a copy of despatch from Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, dated the 5th
Asiat. Journ. Vol. 34, N.S.N. 133. (B)

inst. containing, I am grieved to state, an account of his failure in an attempt to storm the fort of Julgar on the 3d inst.

"It appears from the Major-General's despatch, that he thought his artillery had effected a practicable breach, and he accordingly formed a storming party, which, notwithstanding the most determined gallantry of their attack, on reaching the breach, could not effect an entrance owing to the causes mentioned in the despatch. I lament beyond measure the loss sustained by these brave troops; but, considering all the circumstances, it does not strike me to be so great as might have been expected. I regret the mortars were not available for more timely service.

"Although the attack was unfortunately not successful, the conduct of the storming party, consisting of the detachment of H. M. 13th light infantry under Brevet Major Kershaw, and the detachments of the 27th and 37th regiments of N.I. under Capt. Rind of the latter corps, the whole under the command of Brevet Lieut. Col. Tronson of H. M. 13th light infantry, appears to have been characterized by the most determined bravery and steady courage. I beg to refer you to the ample details furnished by the letters of Sir Robert Sale and Lieut.-Col. Tronson, and to recommend the various officers named to the notice and consideration of the right Hon. the Governor-General.

"I much regret to add that the garrison effected their escape.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

"WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Major-General.

"To H. TORRENS, Esq. Secretary to Government, Calcutta."

From Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B., commanding field force in Kohistan, to Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H., commanding the troops in Afghanistan, dated Camp Julga, October 5th, 1840:—

"Sir,—The political agent having informed me that several of the rebel chieftains had fled to a fort within sixteen miles of my camp at Chareekar, I determined on attempting to secure them, and with this view directed Capt. Anderson with two squadrons of H. M. Shah Soojah's cavalry, the Jan Bazees, under Lieut. Dowson, and about 500 Dooranee horse, who were placed at my disposal by the Shahzada Timoor, the whole under the direction of Capt. Sanders of the engineers, to proceed to Julga, and endeavour to surround the fort before any of the garrison could effect their escape, till such time as I could bring up the infantry and artillery to attack the place. This detachment marched before one, A.M., on the morning of yesterday, the 3rd inst., and by sunrise succeeded in completely investing the fort, and placing parties in secure positions in every direction by which the garrison could effect their escape.

"I have to express my obligations to the officers and men of H. M. Shah Soojah's service by whom this service was effected; I am particularly indebted to Capt. Anderson for the promptness and rapidity with which his corps took up their position, and I trust his Majesty will be pleased to make known to his troops the satisfaction I have expressed at their spirit and good conduct on this occasion.

"By ten, A.M., I arrived before the fort with H. M.'s 13th light infantry, and the two squadrons of the 2nd cavalry; before eleven o'clock three 9-pounders and a 24-pounder howitzer, under Capt. Abbott, came up; about twelve, two of his Majesty's 6-pounders under Lieut. Warburton also arrived, but the badness of the road unfortunately delayed the mortars till late in the afternoon, and it was not till four P.M. that one of them was brought in play. It was desirable to bring our operations in the attack of this fort to a close as soon as possible, as from the numerous ravines in its vicinity it would have been extremely difficult to prevent the escape of the rebels after nightfall, and a fire from the 9-pounders was immediately opened on the south-east tower of the fort, which by one P.M. was greatly dilapidated, when a cessation of their fire was rendered necessary, all the ammunition in the field having been expended. At two P.M. the fire recommenced, and at three the tower and adjacent curtain to the east were breached, and the breach to all appearance being exceedingly easy, I resolved on assaulting it without delay. A storming party, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Tronson, H. M.'s 13th light infantry, consisting of five companies of H. M.'s 13th light infantry, under Brevet Major Kershaw, of that corps, and of detachments of the 27th and 67th regiments of N.I., commanded by Lieut. Rind of the latter regiment, were formed for the purpose in a ravine near the south-east angle, which afforded good cover for the troops within 150 yards of the fort, and on the signal being given, the column advanced to the breach with the greatest steadiness and gallantry. They were met however by the enemy on the crest of the breach with the most determined resistance; a close fire from a numerous body of matchlock men was opened on the head of the column from the houses within the fort, and powder-bags were thrown in great numbers among the men ascending the breach: many of the leading men were shot dead on the breach, and after a desperate struggle to force an entrance into the fort, they were, with great judgment, withdrawn by the officer commanding the party to the cover afforded by the adjacent ravine, where they

remained till I issued orders for their recall, intending to renew the attack when it might be made by a combined movement against the breach, gateway, and wicket, with better chances of success. The enemy, notwithstanding every precaution was taken to intercept them, succeeded in escaping at seven P. M., and at that hour our troops took possession of it. I am now taking measures for its destruction.

"It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I record the loss sustained in our unsuccessful attack. The coolness and spirit displayed by the officers and men of the storming party demand my warmest thanks, and I cannot express the mortification I experienced in seeing their noble exertions baffled, when on the point of being crowned with success.

"To Lieut.-Col. Tronson, commanding the storming party, I am greatly indebted for his gallant execution of the important duty committed to him. He was nobly seconded by Brevet Major Kershaw of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, whose exertions to surmount the numerous obstacles which impeded the advance were conspicuous. The crest of the breach was at one time attained by four officers of H. M. 13th Light Infantry—Brevet Major Kershaw, Lieut. and Adjutant Wood, Lieutenants Edward King and George Wade, and I beg to express my high admiration of their zeal and gallantry. Capt. Abbott and Lieut. Warburton distinguished themselves in the service of the Artillery, and their performance of the duty on which they were engaged merited my warmest thanks. I beg also to bring to your favourable notice the assistance I derived from Lieut. W. H. M. 13th Light Infantry, my Brigade Major, for the efficiency and attention displayed by him in carrying my wishes into effect throughout the service. Capt. Raban, 48th N. I., Commissariat officer, also gave me high satisfaction in officiating as my Aide-de-camp during the day, and Mr. Wheeler, whose services I have already had occasion to bring to your notice, on this occasion was conspicuous for the steadiness and promptness with which he conveyed my orders under a harassing fire. I have again to bring to your favourable consideration the able and valuable assistance rendered me by Capt. Sanders, Chief Engineer with the force.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "R. SALE, Major-General, Com. Field Force in Kohistan."

From Lieut.-Col. Tronson, Commanding H. M. 13th Light Infantry, to Major-Gen.

Sir Robert Sale, dated Camp, October 3rd, 1840, 8 P. M.

"I have the honour to report that having been placed in command of the storming party this day, consisting of five companies of H. M. 13th Light Infantry under Brevet Major Kershaw, and of detachments of the 27th and 37th N. I., commanded by Capt. Rind, of the 37th, the party proceeded with great regularity and spirit towards the fort. On nearing the breach, we were assailed by a quick and destructive fire, through which, gallantly led by their officers, the party rushed up the breach, which was crowned by officers and men in the face of a deadly fire, the crest of the breach was gallantly held under this destructive fire for a considerable time, by Brevet Major Kershaw, Lieut. and Adjutant Wood, Lieut. Edward King, and Lieut. G. Wade, with Sergeant Major Airey; the gallantry of those officers with their men called forth at the moment the admiration and cheers of all their comrades. Finding the breach totally impracticable, I placed the party under immediate cover, and subsequently withdrew them to a ravine, awaiting the orders of the Major-General.

"The best consolation and reward of all who were engaged, will be the innate conviction of each individual, having to the utmost, gallantly done his duty; but as the Commander of this party, I feel bound to render my warmest eulogium and thanks to the men and officers engaged, more particularly to Major Kershaw, whose exertions and gallantry throughout were most conspicuous. I have great pleasure in acknowledging the exertions of Capt. Rind and his Adjutant, Ensign Mayne, 37th N. I., with their detachments of the 27th and 37th.

"I enclose a list of killed and wounded, which I very deeply regret to find so serious; among them we have lost our most respected and gallant sergeant-major, who nobly fell at the summit of the breach.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "E. J. TRONSON, Lieut.-Colonel and Major 13th Light Infantry."

Numerical Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops on Field Service, under the command of Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Sale, at the Storming of the Fort of Julga, on the Morning of the 3rd October, 1840.

Camp, Julga, 3rd October, 1840.

Infantry.—Wounded, 1 private, Artillery.—Wounded, 1 private. H. M. 13th Light Infantry.—Killed, 1 sergeant, 13 privates; wounded, 1 staff (Lieut. and Adj. Wood, slightly). 27th N. I.—Wounded, 1 drummer, 1 private. 37th N. I.—Killed, 2 privates; wounded, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 7 privates Shah's Artillery.—Wounded, 1 subadar. Total.—1 staff, 1 subadar, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, 27 privates.

"Afghanistan, Head-Quarters, Camp, Cabool, August 22, 1840.

"I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, the annexed copy of a letter from Lieut.-Col. Wheeler, commanding at

Kudjah, reporting the attack and punishment of some refractory chiefs in his neighbourhood.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"W. CORROX, Maj.-Gen., Commanding the Troops in Afghanistan.

"To H. TORRENS, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India."

From Lieut.-Col. Wheeler, C.B., Commanding at Kudjah, to Capt. Douglas, Assistant Adjutant-General.

"Camp Kudjah, 19th August, 1840.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, that in conjunction with Capt. Macgregor, political agent at this post, I quitted camp this morning, at day-break, with a 6-pounder of H. M. Shah Shoojah's artillery; a detail 1st European regiment, consisting of 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 sergeants, and 85 rank and file; a detail of 48th regiment N.I., consisting of 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 subadars, 4 jemadars, 3 drummers, and 319 rank and file; to punish one of the chiefs of the Wuzereee Valley, who had fired on Capt. Macgregor and myself last night, whilst making a reconnoissance.

"There was great difficulty and delay in bringing the gun to the scene of operations. We were assailed with a sharp fire from a fort on our left flank as we advanced, and again by a small fort immediately commanding the principal object of the movement. This fort was carried in fine style by the grenadier company, 48th regiment N.I., under Lieut. Paterson, after which we ran the gun up to the gate of the larger one, and blew it open. After resting the men, and serving out cartridges, I moved on the fort which had annoyed our flank. Three companies 48th N.I., in extended order, moved in such steady, yet rapid style, that it was carried before the gun could come up. After collecting the detachment here, we turned on a very strong little fort, from which we had been annoyed, but they had had such a lesson that they would not wait for us, but fled, leaving the gate open. This was all executed by 8 A.M., and I cannot sufficiently express the admiration which the bold and steady conduct of all engaged excited, the native troops fully vying with their European brethren.

"To Lieut. Combe, detachment staff, I am much indebted; and I beg to bring to the notice of the Major-General commanding the praiseworthy conduct of Dr. Nisbet, who was most zealous in the discharge of his professional duties, for which, I regret to say, there were many calls.

"I have the honour to enclose a casualty list, and, though I regret its extent, I can scarcely pronounce it heavy, considering the service performed.

"Capt. Macgregor will no doubt explain to the satisfaction of the envoy and minister the necessity under which this movement was made; I can but add that I most fully concur in his views, and feel that had we not attacked these evil-disposed chiefs, they would have attacked us at night, as they had threatened, and that without the slightest provocation on our part.

"I should be guilty of great ingratitude, if I did not bear the fullest testimony to the gallant bearing of Capt. Macgregor, who, with his usual zeal, laid the gun on every occasion, and always with the happiest effect.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "H. M. WHEELER, Lieut.-Col., Commanding at Kudjah."

Numerical Return of the Men of the Hon. Company's 1st European Regiment, and the 48th Regiment N.I., who were killed and wounded at the Storming of the Forts in the vicinity of Kudjah.

Camp, Kudjah, 19th August, 1840.
Detail.—1st European Regiment, 1 Lieutenant, 1 corporal, 6 privates. 48th Regiment N.I., 2 sergeants, 6 privates. H.M. Shah Shoojah's Artillery, 1 jemadar, 1 private. Total, 1 Lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 13 privates.

(Signed) H. COMBE, Lieut. Detachment Staff.
N.B.—One private, 1st European Regiment, killed, not included. One sepoy, 48th N.I., wounded, since dead.

"Afghanistan, Head-Quarters, Camp Cabool, August 27, 1840,

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, a copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Wheeler, commanding at Kudjah, giving a further detail of his operations against the Wuzerees in his neighbourhood on the morning of the 19th instant, together with an account, as far as can be ascertained, of the loss of the enemy on the occasion; information which was omitted in his former, apparently hurried, despatch, which was forwarded with my letter of the 22nd inst.

"I beg to state that Lieut.-Col. Wheeler's dispositions for the attack appear to me to have been highly judicious, and to have been followed up with a spirit and gallantry which has led to results highly creditable to the officers and men engaged, and greatly beneficial to the public interests in that quarter: and that I have expressed to the Lieut.-Col. and the troops under his command, the sense I entertain of the satisfactory manner in which this service has been performed. I beg that you will

There are letters from Cabool, to October 14th, which state that Brig. Dennie, with his detachment from Bameean, reached Syghan on the 21st of September, and found that Dost Mahomed, with the Oosbez force, had rapidly retreated, on hearing of his advance. The fall of snow having commenced, the pursuit was not continued through the mountains towards Kooloom. The fort of Syghan was to be destroyed. The latest intelligence shows, that the Wallee of Kooloom had entered into negotiations for separating his interests from those of Dost Mahomed, and that an arrangement had been made with him, the particulars of which do not appear from the letters yet received. Brig. Dennie has since returned to Cabool.

A letter from Cabool of 5th October, has the following:—The report about Lieut. Conolly's death which I heard first related, is not correct. I now find that Sir A. Burnes and Sir R. Sale were not with him when he was shot. Lieut. Conolly was standing under a gate examining the position and structure of the edifice, when he received the ball in his chest from behind.

Lieut. Shaw, 2nd N. I., one of the British officers, Shah Shoojah's force, was murdered in his sleep, by having his throat cut with his own sword. This horrid act was perpetrated by his own kansamah, who is a native of this country. What prompted him to commit the crime is not known. Such is the state of affairs in this place, there is not a single European who can say that he retires to rest with the full confidence that his throat will not be cut during repose.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 28.

Matters at Candahar were in a very unsettled state and the inhabitants extremely discontented, owing to the outrageous proceedings of Futteh Jung, the governor and son of Shah Soojah. His profligacy and oppression were carried to the most disgusting lengths. His monthly allowance as governor, of 1,400 rupees, was frequently swollen by rapacity to a lakh, or whatever could be wrung from the people by the most loathsome tortures. In one instance 3,000 rupees were extorted from the relations of a merchant, who was previously subjected to the most atrocious cruelty. The money thus villainously obtained is squandered in the grossest sensuality, and in the shameless and excessive indulgence of a common Eastern vice. Shah Soojah's threats—for he has the grace to threaten his debauched son—are totally disregarded, and the young man, unrestrained by fear of any one, carries his profligacy and tyranny to a length that is expected to produce an insurrection. Such, at least, is the picture given by persons on the spot of this hopeful member of a family, who do not appear to possess even one small virtue amid a thousand crimes and vices, a disposition that fully explains the hatred of the Affghans, and their restlessness under such a rule.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 7.

From Ghuzni, we hear, it is positively given out, that Shah Soojah is willing to accede to propositions placing the present occupant of Khelat upon his father's Ghudee, and that it will, in such case, be given over to us without a shot. 'Twere better to raze it to the ground. The Dost's family, with the exception of the two sons who lately made their escape on the 23rd September, are safe in the fortress. Some disputes have arisen as to who is to bear the blame of the escape; it is fathered by some on the commandant of the fortress, by others on the political agent under whose particular care it is said that portion of the family who came in on the 23rd September are placed, and among whom were these two sons; the other, Ackbar Khan, the eldest, we believe, is still, as formerly, a prisoner in the citadel, under the surveillance of a European officer. It is even said that the family were not, on their arrival at Ghuzni, made over to the charge of the commandant, nor was he ever officially apprized of their coming in. Whether the political agent or the commandant be to blame, investigation should immediately take place, and the odium placed upon the proper person. There has been great neglect somewhere, at any rate.

It is said that the endeavours of the princes to gather their followers together have hitherto been ineffectual, so astounding has been the victory gained by Brigadier Dennie. The Zormul valley is the retreat of the young gentlemen who are closely watched by our spies.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 4.

The following is an extract of a letter from Bameean, Oct. 1:—"Yesterday we returned from Syghan, having completed a treaty with the Meer Wallee, and left some lasting records of our progress. We had scarcely reached Akrobat, when we heard that the ameer and his Usbeg army had retreated from Syghan, and that the former had started for Goree; before moving, however, they had thrown garrisons of sixty and a hundred men into Iliatoo and Sar-i-Sung. At the time of our reaching Akrobat, the enemy had a picquet at the pass, who observed our entrance into the valley, and immediately withdrew and gave information of our approach; the consequence was, that next morning, on our march towards Syghan, we learnt that the Usbegs had abandoned both forts, after setting fire to Iliatoo. Our camp was pitched there on the 23rd, and in the course of the day the gateway of the fort was destroyed. Next day found us at Syghan. Mahomed Ali Beg and his sons had fled to Kamurd, and the only chief left in the valley was Fourad Beg, who came in and

met Lord. The former, though never any particular friend to us, has of course been taken into favour, and is now master of the whole valley. Immediately on our arrival, the destruction of the fort of Sar-i-Sung was commenced, and of this ancient structure scarce a stone remains standing. One of the towers was blown up with sixty pounds of powder, and the gateway and walls (of masonry) were destroyed by the pioneers with pickaxes. It is well that we have done this, as an enemy will have now no longer a stronghold at Syghan, which might be the means of annoyance to the Bameeah detachment. The fort we could have breached from a hill to the south, but a breach on that side would have been of no further use, than that it would have completely exposed the interior of the work, and the garrison must eventually have surrendered. The breach, if made in the southern face, could not have been stormed, as the rock on that side is perpendicular. The only accessible front is to the east, in which the gateway is situated, and which is much stronger than any of the other sides. On the 25th, a messenger arrived from the Meer Wallee; the latter wrote that, since Mahomed Khan had left, he was willing to treat with us. The elchee departed the same day with letters containing proposals; and the next day another messenger came in from Kamurd, to request that the political agent would send an officer to the Wallee to arrange a personal conference between Lord and the former. Lieut. Rattray accordingly visited the Wallee on the 27th, and on the following day the Meer Wallee met the political agent on the summit of the Dundan Shikan, and the following terms were agreed on. 1st. That either army should retrograde the following day. This was a capital arrangement, and we kept our part of the contract most faithfully. Whether the Meer Wallee was equally strict in the performance of his promise is as yet unknown. 2nd. The Wallee, in the height of his generosity, gave us Syghan! and we, determined not to be outdone in liberality, gave Kamurd to his tender keeping! The Meer, at first, was rather anxious to have both Syghan and Kamurd, but, in return to the original grant made by the shah), but as he found the latter determined against this, he at last generously waived the point. 3rd. Heibuck to be retained by the Meer, and Baba Beg, late chief of that place, to be allowed to go whithersoever he may please. We should have insisted on more favourable terms for this chief had it not been lately discovered that he had, for a long time, been carrying on an intrigue with the King of Bokhara. 4th. The Meer Wallee engaged that he would neither harbour nor assist Dost Mahomed Khan, nor any of his family. I fear this is a promise made but to be broken.

"The Wallee wrote from Iliatoo (before the action) to Dr. L. a letter full of complaints of broken promises; the most serious charge, however, seemed to be that Dr. Lord had promised him a *doorbeen*, which he never received.

"Such are the terms of the treaty between the British and the Wallee of Kooloom. Any arrangement is, at this juncture of affairs, desirable; but I cannot consider any treaty satisfactory, unless it be ratified within the walls of Kooloom. The Meer has gained a considerable accession of territory, and we have gained a loss; not that the loss of Bajgah is much to be regretted; the contrary is the case, but the Meer Wallee has unfortunately discovered, that we are not, any more than other mortals, invulnerable. He has acquired, by this treaty, and by his arms, Heibuck, Sarbagh, Dooab, Bajgah, and Kamurd; his dominions now extend to the summit of the Dundan Shikan. However, he has learnt this, that had he remained quiet at Kooloom, his rule would have extended still farther; and he has also discovered by painful experience, that his whole army, even when assisted by the popular ex-ruled of Cabul, and by the chief of Koondooz, cannot cope with a small detachment of our army."

Bameeah, Oct. 2.—"Yesterday afternoon, Moora Wallah Shah arrived here from the Mir's camp. The reason of his visit is this; Dost Mahomed Khan, despairing of success in Kohistan, has gone to Heibuck. The Meer Wallee, as I told you in yesterday's letter, agreed not to harbour the ex-chief; and, accordingly, has sent his minister to us; he is willing to try his persuasive powers on the Dost to induce him to surrender, but will not openly give him up. Lieut. Rattray and the Moollah started this morning on their way to Heibuck; I hope their mission will be successful. The Wallee withdrew from Kamurd, according to agreement, and was yesterday at Rooee, a stage beyond the Kara Kootul."

We have several letters from the Kohistan force, and from one dated "Camp, near Kura Bhag, 15th October," we gather, that on the morning of the 13th, intelligence was brought into camp that Dost Mahomed had come through the Goorbund Pass, at Tootan Durrah, early that morning, and that he had taken up his quarters in a fort some 15 miles distant. The spy reported, that the Dost's cattle were very much exhausted and knocked up, and that if a strong party of cavalry was immediately despatched, the chances were in favour of his being intercepted, and that he had not more than a hundred followers with him. On this, Lieut. Dowson, with

200 Jan Bazes, and 300 of the Shahzadah's *Populzies* (the lac of rupees gentlemen) set out. However, they were unsuccessful. When the party arrived at the fort, they found that Dost Mahomed had left it about ten the same morning for Nijrow, some twenty miles east of Chareekar, where it is supposed he will remain until molested. Lieut. Dowson, with the prey almost in his power, had to right about, and return to Chareekar, where he arrived at nine p.m. Two of the ex-ruler's horses, who were completely knocked up, were brought into camp. It was very provoking to find that the glory of catching the fugitive, who seemed so near the grasp of the party, was not reserved for them; it would, indeed, have been something for the force now in Kohistan to have talked about. Sir A. Burnes has the credit of procuring the intelligence of the position of the Ameer, and there is every reason to believe that his movements are most strictly watched, and that the spies have given correct information. Desertion, we are sorry to say, still continues. On the morning of the 14th October, a whole company of Lieut. Maule's regiment of Kohistanese went off to their old ruler, and it is feared that another company will take the first opportunity of following their example. It is more to be regretted, as it was supposed that the company which has deserted could have been relied upon above the others. We fear, after all, that even our gold, however lavishly expended, will not keep our newly-raised levies faithful to us.

On the morning of the 15th October, the camp was pitched near Kura Bhag, after a long march over a heavy country, and preparations were made for the attack of a fort in the neighbourhood, which it was supposed would give our people some trouble, as it was of a much stronger kind than any yet assaulted, or met with in the valley. It is represented as having a high rampart wall, very thick, strong bastions at the angles, and a double gate. The chief who was in possession of it was written to, to come in to our terms, but returned an answer to this effect: "You were all day long battering the fort of Joolgah, and did not get in after all; besides, you let Meer Musjidee escape. Now, my fort is a stronger one than his. I have sent my family and property away, and you may come when it best suits your convenience; but I must distinctly tell you, that I can never bow to a Kafir king, and I'll fight to the last." It quickly suited General Sale's convenience to come, and a later letter from camp, dated 17th October, gives us particulars of the result of the bit of bragadoccio indulged in by the valiant chief of Baboo Khoshghur:—"The field force under Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale moved in battle-array at ten a.m., with every prospect of meeting most strenuous opposition. The fort of Baboo Khoosh Ghur was supposed, from report, to be a very strong place, and its approach lined with high garden walls for miles. Shortly before the column moved off, Capt. Sanders, of Engineers, accompanied by a strong reconnoitring party, consisting of a squadron of the 2nd Light Cavalry, two companies of the 27th regt. N. I., and two 6-pounder guns, the whole under Capt. James Fraser, marched. Our road lay over ravines, water-courses, wet fields, and heaven knows what. On the reconnoitring party nearing the fort, the garrison took fright and bolted, and the troops took peaceable possession. We have all been sadly disappointed, for from the threat of the chief, and the number of his followers, we expected nothing short of a second Badajos."

Dost Mahomed's son had arrived in the Gorbund Pass with 400 infantry and 200 horse. The Dost was still at Nijrow. Capt. Sanders is to destroy the fort of Baboo Khoosh Ghur; after that the force is to move to Ak Sarai, and take up a position for the purpose of watching the Dost's movements. Our correspondent adds:—"They say we are to be chappaoed to-night, but I don't believe it; another fight is on the tapis."—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 9.

The following items, extracted from letters received this day, may be relied upon: Major-Gen. Sale has got possession of another fort, the parties left it on the appearance of the force, and went to a stronger one called Kah Durra. The 37th regiment had gone with two more 9 pounders to join Major-Gen. Sale from Cabul. . . . the troop of horse artillery and 35th regiment, had returned to Cabul on the 18th from Bameean.—It was thought Dost Mahomed had gone away to the eastward to Nijrow, but the nature of his reception was not known. His sons, who escaped from Ghuzni, are not getting followers to join them.—*Courier*, Nov. 13.

Letters which may be depended upon from Major-Gen. Sale's camp, dated the 19th ult., from Khah Durra state that a strong body of 5 or 600 men made a night attack about 9 p.m. of the 18th, but as Sir Robert was prepared, and made suitable dispositions, the enemy made no impression on the camp, but kept a heavy fire from garden walls and ravines until midnight; the loss on our party was very trifling. From the darkness of the night, and the broken nature of the ground, Major-Gen. Sale very properly did not attempt to move, but remained on the defensive.—*Ibid.*, Nov. 14.

Extract of a letter from Upper Scinde, 22nd October:—"The force under Major Boscawan arrived at Kandah on the 18th, the 25th Bombay N. I. (now nearly 1,000

bayonets) with 2 guns, reached Jull on the same date. An express from Major Boscawen has just reached me, stating that on the 19th, he heard of an advanced party of the Beloochees being close to him. He attacked and gave them a very hearty thrashing, killing fifty. The loss on our side was 2 killed and 5 wounded. He was pushing on to Oodhana (half way between Kunda and Gundana), where the strong body of the Beloochees then were, but they will fall back on Kotree (in the mouth of the Moolla Pass). Major B. and the 25th will unite at Gundawa and attack the Beloochees at Kotree, should they wait there for him—but it is feared they will run away. The 6th Bombay N. I. arrived at Sukkur this evening, and there is a sufficient number of camels to push them on. They are very strong, both in men and officers, and quite healthy and serviceable."

Letters from Cabool to the 15th October, mention the receipt of authentic intelligence to the effect that Dost Mahomed, having heard of the mission of Lieut. Rattray from Bameean, left the Khooloom territory, and moved rapidly, with about 200 followers, through the Ghorebund Pass into the Nijrow country, or the northern portion of the Kohistan.—*Englishman*, Nov. 10.

(For the latest accounts from Afghanistan, see the Bombay Intelligence.)

Punjab.—Reports of preparations on the part of the Sikhs have been as numerous as those making on our side, and while they are said to have assembled a large force, with an enormous train of artillery, we are to have a corresponding army of 20,000 or 22,000 troops, infantry, cavalry, artillery, and their appurtenances, quartered at Ferozepore; it was rumoured, in addition to this, that a battering train was in preparation at our magazine, but this is not true, and no orders to that effect have been as yet received. The Sikhs have, however, we are informed by the best authority we can obtain, given into every condition required of them, and Col. Shelton's brigade is to have free passage through the Punjab; and the convoy and troops destined for Cabool will move from Ferozepore to their destination, between the 15th and the end of next month. On the other hand, we are told, that Now Nehal Singh is no consenting party to the healing measures, and that in a durbar of his Sirdars, a scene worthy of any theatre devoted to melo-drama took place; he is reported to have drawn his sword and thrown the scabbard upon the ground, swearing that he, however his father or Dian Singh might be inclined to treat with the English, would not sheath it till broken down to the hilt in defending his country against the encroaching influence of the British; that those who chose might leave him, and with the remainder of his faithful adherents he would war to the knife in defence of the integrity of his country. It is well known that he has forbidden the progress of merchants from the Company's territories through the hill countries, and a native merchant of this place, who was sending an investment of goods to Ludakh, has had his people turned back. It is also said, but we will not vouch for the truth of the *on dit*, merely giving it as we heard it, that he has had influence sufficient with the Rajah of Puttialah, to prevent his granting a loan of fifty lacs, for which the Government had applied, intimating that he would defend him in his proceedings, and actually sending a large force to garrison one of his strongholds. At any rate the whole of the hill states have, as we have before said, been lashed into a state of disorganization.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 15.

We learn from Afghanistan on good authority that bills of exchange to the amount of fifteen lakhs of rupees have been intercepted on their way from the Sikh state to Dost Mahomed. The inevitable inference to be derived from this fact is, that "our old and faithful allies," as Lord Auckland calls them, "of the Punjab," are playing us fast and loose!—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 15.

The Maha-Rajah Khurruk Singh, after a lingering and painful illness, expired on the morning of the 5th. No sooner was the melancholy event made known to the Unda-ron, than the Ranee Issur Koor, sister of Sirdar Mungul Singh, expressed her firm determination to burn, and accordingly about 11 o'clock of the same day, she was immolated with three of her hand-maidens. On the termination of the funeral, the Court was proceeding to bathe in the Ravee, but in passing through one of the covered gateways of the town, the crush of elephants causing one of the beams of immense weight to fall, it struck Koonwur Now-Nehal-Singh, the heir-apparent, on the head, and a youth named Mean-Oadum-Singh (son of Rajah Golab Singh), who was on the prince's elephant, on the loins. Oadum Singh died immediately, but the prince remained in an insensible state until 10 o'clock at night, when he expired.

The aspect of affairs in the Punjab, as regards internal politics, may be considered to be totally altered, but to its British ally the same friendly feeling is evinced, so much so, that it is believed the brigade will cross the Sutlej on the morning of Wednesday next in progress to Peshawur.

These are the latest accounts of these somewhat extraordinary events. The position of affairs, however, is much altered, and Shere Singh, who is the next heir to the

throne, will perhaps, as he is not so favourably inclined to the British as the deceased monarch was, cause a little trouble. The brigade, we understand, is to proceed in the mean time, and it is thought that the integrity of Lahore will be fully maintained. Every one is struck with surprise, and the Punjab is perfectly tranquil. We must leave speculations to another time.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 11.

Accounts from Ferozepore of the 7th November, announce the death of the Koonwur Nao Nihil Singh, from the effects of an accident. His skull appears to have been fractured by the falling of a beam. The Raja Dhyani Singh is said to have been bruised, and two servants killed by the beam. No disturbance had occurred, and the Koonwur Sher Singh had been sent for to Lahore. It was supposed that his succession would meet with general acquiescence. The following general order has been issued: "Official information having been received of the untimely demise, on the 6th inst, of the late Prince Nao Nihal Singh, heir to the Lahore sovereignty, from the effect of an accident sustained while issuing from the palace at Lahore, for the performance of the funeral obsequies and the ceremonial of accession to the throne of his father, the late Maha-Rajah Khurruck Sing, the Governor General of India in Council, in testimony of his sympathy in a calamity so deeply affecting a family with which the British Government has long been bound in close alliance, is pleased to direct that the honour due to the memory of a reigning prince, shall be rendered on this melancholy occasion. Twenty-two minute guns, corresponding with what is believed to have been the number of the years of the late prince's age, will accordingly be fired on this date from the ramparts of Fort William."—*Englishman*.

Oude.—The following is an extract of a letter from Lucknow: "I regret I only repeat what I have always told you, that anarchy and misrule still exist: and from the changes which have occurred lately, the durbar is a perfect scene of confusion. Munower Oodowla, the Hukeem's nephew, has resigned his appointment of prime minister, in disgust: the heir-apparent is acting as premier, and our friend Shurf Oodowla (known better by the name of Moulvee Ibrahim) has been dubbed Deputy Vuzeer—the consequence is, that the whole are now fighting like so many dogs and cats. His Majesty has not enjoyed the best of health lately, and it is generally supposed that he cannot weather it out much longer. The prince begins to get a little more popular, and people appear to think that on his coming to the throne, we may expect to see some of poor Nuzer Oodeen Hyder's wild freaks brought upon the stage again.—*Comml. Adv.*, Oct. 28.

The famous dacoit Mungul Sain has at length been taken. The Resident applied to the King, nearly six months ago, for the use of one of Robert's regiments, with the view of apprehending the rebel, who was well entrenched in the jungles of Nanparra and Toolseepoor, under the Nepaul hills, with nearly two thousand fighting men. In consequence of a whole regiment not being available, six companies were employed for this service. The Resident of Catmandoo was also asked to afford assistance, in case of Mungul Sain's taking shelter in the Nepaul territories. The Oude force drove the dacoits into Nepaul, but as they received orders not to enter that territory, they did not follow them, but were obliged to remain in the Teraee. The marauder was caught by the Nepalese and by them handed over to Lieut. Hollings, of the Thuggee department, who had accompanied the Oude force under the command of Capt. Need. This expedition against the Budducks, who have been all caught, is now seemingly at an end, but the climate has shewn its effects both upon the officers and men. Lieutenant and Adjutant Mac Donough, a most powerful man and of a splendid constitution, has died of the jungle fever. Lieut. Kinder has been obliged to go on leave. Every man belonging to the grenadier and light company has been laid up, and many are dead, and others dying every day. The rest of the regiment very sickly. What could otherwise have been expected from a corps which has been during the hot winds and rains under canvass, and at the breaking up of the monsoons in the Teraee?—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 28.

Nepaul.—We are given to understand, that a force consisting of about five or six regiments of infantry, and a proportionate number of cavalry and artillery, is about to be assembled on the Nepaul frontier.—*Hurk.*, Nov. 2.

Capt. Drummond, 19th regiment N. I. has gone on an excursion beyond the Kumaon frontier, to inspect the state of some stockades and forts understood to have been recently erected there.

Gwalior.—The notorious robber-chief, Gujrah Singh, who has so long exercised his vocation in these territories with impunity, and whom the Maha-Rajah had hitherto failed in securing, has been at last captured by a party of the Thuggee department, aided by the Maha-Rajah's people.—*Agra Ukhar*, Nov. 5.

Indore.—Sir Claude M. Wade has established an English school for native youth at this place, the expenses of which have been fixed at Rs. 3,000 per annum, to be defrayed by settled contributions from the sardars, and rich natives of the city.—*Ibid*.

Bokhara.—With reference to the incarceration of Col. Stoddart, we declared ourselves confident that the Government could not have shown either so great a want of integrity or of humanity, as to have regarded with unconcern the sufferings of this unfortunate officer, nor neglected any means in their power to liberate him from his painful bondage. We have since ascertained that Sir Wm. H. Mc Naghten had, some time ago, despatched two envoys, of high reputation for sanctity, as Syuds, to remonstrate with the King of Bokhara, and prevail upon him, by their intercessions, to liberate Col. Stoddart. It happened, most unfortunately, that these ambassadors were intercepted at Kooloom and thrown into confinement there, pending our hostilities with the Walee; but since this latter worthy has made his terms and received the telescope from Dr. Lord, the Syuds have been set at liberty and proceeded on their journey in peace.—*Hurkaru*.

Khiva.—Intelligence from Khiva, to the 2d August, states that Lieut. Shakespear was to start the next day to the Russian frontier, accompanied by all the Russian slaves who had been detained in the Khiva territory, and that public orders had been issued by the Khan Huzrut of Khiva, prohibiting any future capture or purchase of Russian slaves within his dominions.—*Hurk.*, Oct. 24.

If the deaths of native potentates were now, as of old, the signal for tumults and civil dissensions, parts of Indore and Bundelcund would at this moment be the scene of infinite disorder. But happily, the foresight of the British Government and the discretion of its Residents have effectually guarded against such calamities in most of the states contiguous to our territories, and no greater bustle or excitement now results from a sudden demise than may be naturally expected to attend a slight change in the household and the installation of a new head. For example—we have intelligence of the death by lightning of the Rana of Jabwa in the Holkar state, and of the Rajah of Jaloun (Bundelcund) of fever, but no mention of the slightest *emeute* consequent thereupon. The death of the last prince is, however, to be lamented. He was a minor, and receiving perhaps the very best education ever imparted to a native of his rank. There can be little doubt that, had he been spared, and kept during his minority from the society of the dissolute and from evil counsellors, the country under his rule would have advanced some steps in the road to civilization. We believe there are no heirs to the state, which probably falls to the British Government.—*Englishman*.

EXCERPTA.

Much sickness prevails at present amongst the native inhabitants of this city. There is scarcely a family to be found but one or two members of it are afflicted with the general epidemic of Bengal fever, the periodical return and various stages of which have been so accurately described by the late Dr. Twining. Though the epidemic, we are happy to record, has not as yet occasioned great mortality, yet the temporary ailment which it invariably produces is a source of serious mischief to the community at large, in as far as it tends to paralyze the physical energies of men, and cast a general gloom over the whole aspect of their secular affairs. The causes of so much sickness at present prevailing amongst the natives are to be found in the change of weather and in the intemperate and voluptuous enjoyments in which they are wont to indulge in this season of the year, on account of the anniversaries of so many poojahs, of the celebration of which they are a legitimate sequence.—*Courier*, Oct. 29.

The scheme, proposed by Mr. Palmer, for the improvement of the alkaree revenue, which is about to be carried into effect under his superintendence, will, it is said, in a very few years, be the means of doubling the revenues of that branch, and place the whole department in a complete state of efficiency.

We understand that the Committee of Papers of the Asiatic Society have recommended that Mr. Piddington be appointed to the curatorship of the Museum, pending the arrival from England of the gentleman whose volunteered services have been accepted.—*Englishman*, Nov. 6.

A communication has been received by Government, from the District Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee, requesting the assistance of the Calcutta militia for the apprehension of about twenty men belonging to the Calcutta militia. These men have been away from their corps since 1834, applying for leave of absence at various

times, and from information received by the thuggee department, they are believed to be engaged in gaining a living by the atrocities of the thuggee system. They are supposed to be practising their dark deeds in the vicinity of Calcutta, and prices have been set for each of their apprehension. The same communication throws forth hints, apparently on tangible grounds, of the existence of a system of *boat thuggee* carried on in Calcutta! Several comparatively respectable people are concerned, and the way in which it is practised is, by inveigling people into the thuggee boats, which are always good boats, with convenient accommodations, and despatching them, in many cases, almost immediately after shoving off from the shore, and in broad day!

At the Foujdarry Adawlut, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, October 19, the court was unusually crowded by the appearance of six sepoy of the 51st regt. N.I. who were sent as prisoners, under the charge of a subadar, and about twenty sepoy, by order of Brigadier Reid, commanding at Barrackpore, to undergo imprisonment in the jail. Five of the prisoners were convicted of gross neglect of duty in permitting the escape of a sepoy of the 2nd company of the regiment confined in the quarter guard. The prisoners were sentenced, two to two years' imprisonment with hard labour each, and three to one year's imprisonment with hard labour. The sixth prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, for desertion and repeated instances of bad conduct.

Government have compromised the claim of Rajah Radhakant Deb (relating to the Strand road) by agreeing to pay down two lacs of rupees. For this sum Rajah Radhakant gives up, not only the entire land upon which the road runs, but all the alluvion, already accrued and future accruing; so that although the sum sounds large, it is in reality but an inadequate compensation.

It is the intention of Government to build six bungalows along the road to the Sanatorium, at Dorjeeling. This will very materially facilitate dawk-travelling in that direction, which at present is subject to manifold inconveniences.

A prodigiously long list of philosophical instruments and apparatus, belonging to the late Mr. James Prinsep, is advertised for sale by auction early in December.

We hear that an addition of about five lacs of rupees is shortly to be made to the fund, bequeathed by Gen. Claude Martine, for the support of the Martiniere. In consequence of this addition, fifteen more girls and twenty boys will be admitted on the foundation. The school is to be divided into two distinct departments, it having been found necessary to remove the girls' department to a suitable house in the immediate neighbourhood of Short's Bazaar.—*Cour.*, Nov. 10.

The Superior Court has finished its examination of the reported proceedings of the tribunal before which the murderers of Col. White at Suddya were arraigned, and delivered its opinion as to the sentences which should be passed. None of the culprits are recommended for execution, but all for imprisonment for different periods, some getting off with five years' confinement and others being sentenced to imprisonment for life. The occurrence took place two years ago.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEDITIONOUS PAPER.

The following translation of a document found, at the taking of Kurnool, among the papers seized in the house of Meer Abbas Ally, is published in the *Examiner*, Oct. 8.

"This paper of instructions relative to the advantages of engaging in war against infidels, founded upon the authority of the commands of God, and the traditions of the prophets, exists in the Arabic language, but in order that it may be rendered intelligible to all, both high and low, it is here translated into Hindostanee, and it is thus:—

"Whoever suffers death in a cause supporting the truth, God remits his sins, and he is admitted into Paradise without any questions being asked him. He undergoes no examination, no purgatory punishment. He is purified from all his sins, both small and great, whence it is that a man has obtained martyrdom. He is buried all besmeared with blood as he fell, without being previously washed, for he dies pure, and is admitted into the number of martyrs, and after the prophets, not saints even obtain such glory in death; but how can the excellence be described which attends the act of warring against infidels? even were the sea to be used for ink, and every tree of the jungle be used for pens, that excellence could not be described. But the promise is this: In the day of battle, if a single Mussulman stands forward in opposition to ten infidels, and not shrink back, and in the conflict slays his opposers, he becomes a *Ghazec*—that is, his sins are forgiven: should he be slain, he is a martyr.

"So far the truths of religion and salvation have been considered. Turn now to the interest of the things of this world.

"Every one who shall unite and associate with Mussulmans who have this day become an army of the faithful for the purpose of waging war upon the infidels, he and all such persons shall be rewarded with double the pay they now receive; and in like manner shall they be rewarded with high situations, and be entitled to the privilege of using a palanquin; and whoever, possessing the religion of Mahomed, shall, in firmly advancing against the infidels, fall a martyr, his family and children to all successive generations shall be well provided for on the non-perwurishee establishment. And, if any one being destitute of religion and faith, shall refuse to join the army of the faithful which has assembled for the purpose of waging war against the infidels, his wife and children shall be thrown into the mill and ground to death, and he shall never be admitted into service in the court of the Mussulman monarch, and without doubt he will go to hell, for by not joining with us he has become a traitor to his country and fortune,—a slave to the infidels, and an eater of the fragments of their table.—All the infamy we suffer has arisen from this, our want of union and courage.—And now this letter of instructions, which is founded upon the commands of God's Book, has been explained.—If any one is devout, one word is sufficient.—If any one is without faith, a hundred would have no effect upon him.—What injury and infamy has arisen from the dissatisfaction of Meer Sudick, for which, to the day of judgment, curses await him, and in consequence of the death of one man, Tippoo Sultan, martyr, the Mussulmans are to this day degraded and distressed, and the infidels have obtained the superiority!—There is undoubted intelligence of the intentions of these infidels, a resolution of whose council is this, you may rely upon the truth of this information. The whole of the army of this country is to be sent to Bengal, the people of which country have become in all respects the same with themselves; they sit with them at meals, they wear topees and put feathers in them, and follow all the customs of the infidels.—The army of that country they purpose bringing here, and, in the mean time, all revenue officers of this country, the police, the hobbydars, the ryots, and others they intend to make Christians.—At the same time, a body of 5,000 men being Christians, paid at the rate of ten rupees each, are to be raised on the Neilgherries, and they have already got 2,000, who are disciplined and prepared; as soon as the Bengal army has entered this place, those 5,000 men are to come and exterminate the Mussulmans.

"You will hear the cry of 'Deen, Deen!' and this is the army of the Mussulmans, who have come for the battle; you the repeaters of the *Kulma*, the servants of God, the followers of the religion of Mahomed, the sons of Adam, the beloved of the four companies of the prophets, and the supporters of your religion, are these, the one lac and some thousands of prophets, the three hundred and thirteen apostles, and the six superior saints. Although you are heirs to these, you have deserted your religion, and pay obedience to infidel Nazarines.—Examine and see what deeds your forefathers performed for the sake of Religion; you will no doubt think of this well of yourselves—Suppose you should die to-morrow, you would be ashamed to face the prophet, and you would then repent. The prophet would not remit your sins to-morrow at the judgment; then shake off the negligence, and have no fear in your hearts, and see what a false religion it is that these Nazarines profess; be ashamed of them, and be firm, so that your last end may be well. Do not look upon Hindoos as separate from yourselves. Whatever part is assigned to you, retreat not from it, for if any one is guilty of doing so, he shall be punished and banished the city, and his family and children shall never be employed in the Mahomedan government, and that person will fall far from God. Whatever part shall be assigned you, there take the artillery guns and powder from the magazine, and at the same time, when you are to be counted, be in your place. Those who do this, shall receive jaghires and high situations. Moreover, both in the case of Hindoos and Mussulmans, the pension and invalid establishment and non-perwurishee shall be kept up as it is now, and according to the present arrangements, payments shall be made every month, and nothing fall into arrears, and if at any time any Subidar or Jemidar shall excuse himself from coming forward, whoever kills him on the spot, shall be placed in his situation."

ALLEGED INJUSTICE.

Rajah Kistnochunder Bahadoor owed Rs.73,291, as balance of government revenue for the last year. To make this good, the collector of Moorshedabad advertised the sale of Kistnochunder's property, in the zillah of Moorshedabad. On the day of sale, his Mooktear attended at the collector's cutcheree, and paid in part Rs.24,000. The property was not sold at the time specified, the collector not being present. On the following day, the additional sum of Rs.24,000 was handed in, with a request that the collector would give him further time to pay the remaining balance of Rs.25,291, which was refused, and the Mooktear, for attempting to remonstrate, was mulcted in the sum of Rs.420. The property was put up for sale; there were no purchasers present, and

it was knocked down to the government for one rupee! After this, the collector informed the Mooktear, that if the balance was paid, he would cancel the sale, remitting unsolicited, Rs.400 of the fine imposed on the Mooktear. The third instalment was immediately paid in, which was reported by the collector to the commissioner, with a recommendation that the sale should be cancelled. This recommendation was unheeded by the commissioner, who confirmed the sale. By this decision, Kistnochunder has, for the sum of one rupee, been deprived of property of the value of five lacs of rupees and upwards, and government have been the purchasers. By every honourable mind, this conduct will meet with unqualified reprobation.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 10.

HARBOUR ON THE WESTERN COAST.

A project is now under the consideration of Government, which promises to be of great advantage to the Madras Presidency, by opening a fine harbour upon our western coast, capable of affording secure shelter at all seasons of the year, but more especially in the south-west monsoon. The point is the bold promontory of Mount Delly, which forms a principal land-mark on the Malabar coast, guiding all ships making or leaving the shores of southern India. South of this promontory is a deep bay, running three miles inland, in front of which a breakwater might be run out, forming a most capacious harbour, with six fathoms of water and a fine bottom. The materials for the breakwater would be furnished by the Mount itself, from which vast quantities of granite could be run down to the sea at a very trifling expense. The situation of Mount Delly is a few miles north of Cannanore, so that a harbour formed there would command the produce of Mysore, Coimbatore, Coorg, Malabar and Canara, greater part of which now finds its way to Bombay. The proposed harbour would, therefore, greatly enrich the Madras Presidency, by facilitating and economising the exports of several important provinces now destitute of this advantage. One of the small rivers which flow into the bay is navigable for large boats to the foot of the ghauts; and through the Nacknaad Pass, in which it rises, a road might be formed into Coorg, connecting the harbour with Madras and the Neilgherry Hills. In fact, a more important project as regards the improvement and commercial interest of this presidency, by removing the local disadvantages under which it labours, could not be offered to the attention of government, by whom we are glad to state the plan has been promptly taken into consideration. The projector is Major Lawe of the Madras Engineers.—*Spectator*, Oct. 14.

NECESSITY OF AUGMENTING THE ARMY.

We had occasion to remark, a short time since, on the drain of troops which has taken place of late from the Madras Presidency, and the additional vigilance and precaution needed on the part of our authorities, to make amends for this weakening of our force. We should not again have returned to the subject, had it not been for a remark in the *Bombay Gazette*, which might lead to very erroneous conclusions on this vital point. Speaking of the necessity of reliefs on our north-western frontier, our contemporary very coolly asks—"why not at once draft whole regiments from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency?" Now it would not be difficult to enumerate a score of reasons against any proceeding of the kind; but as the question is put hypothetically, it may as well be answered by another question or two recalling to the mind of the writer certain little incidents which seem wholly to have escaped his recollection. Has our contemporary entirely forgotten the affair of Kurnoul, and the wide-spread machinations which gave rise to it—machinations which, though not at this moment apparent, may, *sub silentio*, be as rife as ever? Have the insurrectionary movements of Coorg and Canara been so soon obliterated from recollection, as to induce the supposition that Madras may be stripped of her troops without danger to the State? A moment's consideration of the events to which we have alluded will furnish a very cogent answer to the above query, and these are not times when we can afford to throw away the benefit of past experience. *Augmentation*, not mere removal or relief, should now be the watch-word of the whole Indian press.

While on this subject, we may briefly allude to the interesting locality of Triplicane, ever ready for outbreak and explosion. Let the vigilance of our police be directed well to that quarter, and let a sharper look out than heretofore be given to those travelling incendiaries, who are never wanting in unquiet times, and of whom traces have already been found in Bengal. It would be madness to allow the unchecked roving of these fellows, and it would be folly to pay too much respect to the "liberty of the subject," even in cases where nothing beyond strong suspicion rested on the individual. We wish not to be alarmists, but there is too much at stake to remain silent, nor is there any danger to be so much apprehended, as our own rash and ill-founded confidence, at a time when vigilance is required.—*Spectator*, Oct. 17.

EXCERPTA.

The *Spectator* says:—"We are glad to see that the subject of a retiring fund is likely to be taken up with some spirit by the Madras army, and that a full plan of the details has been made out, which will, no doubt, be discussed by every corps in the service, and resolutions entered into founded thereon."

Reports have been circulated freely of late, that both the judges are about to leave us; Sir Robert Comyn, the chief-justice, for England during the month of April next, and Sir Edward Gambier, for Calcutta, where (it is said) he will succeed Sir Edward Ryan in the chief justiceship.—*Advertiser*, Oct. 27.

Capt. E. A. Humphreys and Vet. Surgeon W. M. Lloyd, both of the 8th Light Cavalry, have been, at the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, suspended from the performance of their duty, pending a reference to the Court of Directors, touching a question seriously reflecting upon both officers.—*Examiner*, Oct. 12.

The collector of Coimbatore has been instructed by the authorities to engage and forward to the officer commanding the Sappers and Miners at Coornoor, 200 able bodied coolies to be employed in repairing the roads and passes.

Four young officers at Secunderabad have lately been playing the *Marquis of Waterford* to such an extent, as to render a court of inquiry on their doings necessary; the proceedings of which have been already despatched to Madras for the consideration of ... —*Athenæum*, Oct. 17.

Sholooshanum Moodelly, a rich native, has given forty thousand rupees towards building a bridge across the Tinnevely river. It is to be called by his name. Government has allowed the stones of the Fausse Braye to be used for it, and the convicts are to assist in the work.

Orders have been received from the Court of Directors for the employment of qualified persons to civilize and afford instruction to the Todawars, in furtherance of which object, Mr. Walter Elliot has been occupied in preparing a vocabulary of the Todawar language.

We hear that a most important measure, as regards the Madras civil service, is about to take place—the entire abolition of our courts of circuit. Final orders have been received from Calcutta, to carry it into immediate execution. It seems probable, that the powers of the Zillah Courts will be enlarged, and an appeal be allowed direct from them to the Sudder Court, which it may be expected will have the effect of considerably curtailing lawsuits. The influence of this sweeping measure will be much felt by the civil service; in what manner provision is to be made for the judges who will be displaced, we have not yet learned.—*Spectator*, Nov. 11.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. MASSON.

Mr. Charles Masson, the antiquary and Indo-Bactrian collector, has been arrested at Quetta by Capt. Bean, under orders from Sir Wm. Macnaghten, our envoy at Cabul.

It appears that some suspicion was excited at the circumstance of Mr. Masson's being at Khelat, when attacked by Nusseer Khan. Before its capture, he lost all his MSS. and accumulated stock of literary materials. He says he could have retired from the place, but a generous feeling led him to associate himself with Lieut. Loveday, the political agent. Whilst at Khelat, an official letter from Capt. Bean, political agent at Quetta, to Lieut. Loveday, stated that the mystery of Mr. Masson's appearance at Khelat, at the period of the recent outbreak, with the circumstance of his clandestine residence there, had created suspicions in his mind which he (Capt. Bean) had communicated to government. When Mr. Masson escaped from the Brahooes at Mustoong, and reached Quetta, he found himself under detention. Capt. Bean, by letter, inquired "the circumstances under which he appeared at Khelat, the route by which he came to that place, and after having once quitted it, his reasons for having returned there." Mr. Masson answered the inquiries,—how he does not say, except that "mystery" and "clandestine residence," and his "quitting Khelat and returning to it," were false. In an interview with Capt. Bean, that officer stated that *his* suspicions had originated in a communication received a long time since from Major Outram, informing him that he had heard that a Russian agent with 200 men was marching through Kej, intending to place the son of the late Mehrab Khan on the musnud of Khelat, and that he waited instructions from "authority." Mr. Masson complains of his being detained on the unfounded suspicion of being a Russian spy, and states that he is determined to probe the affair to the bottom.

Mr. Masson, it appears, is a native of Kentucky, in the United States. After having resided in England, France, and Russia, about 1824-5, he passed from St. Petersburg to Tiflis, thence to Persia, and proceeded to Candahar; and being robbed in his way to Scinde, he begged his way through that country as a faqueer. From Scinde he proceeded to Peshawar, crossed the Indus, and visited Lahore, Hyderabad, Tatta, Kurachee and Muscat, having cast off his Mahomedan disguise at Lahore, and appearing as a European. He again visited Persia; and by means of Colonel Wilson, resident at Bushire, Lord Clare and Sir A. Burnes, his extensive travels and researches became known to the public. It then came to light that he had come to India as a private in the artillery, and had left the service without permission. A free pardon was obtained, an allowance of money made to him, and which was repaid by his making over to government his gold and silver coins. Misunderstandings now arose, and for some years Mr. Masson pursued his researches unaided. In February, 1839, he was occupying a miserable hovel, living in the manner of the natives, at Kurachee; in May or June he was in Khelat.

NATIVE STATES.

Afghanistan.—The following official notice contains the important intelligence of the surrender of Dost Mahommed:—

“Information having been received from Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bart., envoy and minister at the court of his Majesty Shah Shoojah Ool Moolk, of the defeat of the troops of Dost Mohammed Khan, the ex-chief of Cabul, by a force under the command of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, at Purwur, in Kohistan, on the 2d inst., and of Dost Mahommed Khan having fled from the field of battle, and surrendered himself unconditionally to the envoy in person, at Cabool, the honourable the governor in council is pleased to direct a salute of twenty-one guns to be fired from the garrison at Bombay, in commemoration of this event.”

It is rumoured that Dr. Lord was killed in the conflict.

The surrender of Dost Mohammed at this moment is perhaps one of the luckiest events which have happened to the peculiarly lucky Earl of Auckland since he launched the bolt of war against the ex-king of Cabul two years ago. It is the denouement of a very serious historical play, which, though brought to a happy issue by the dethronement of the usurper, will leave John Company some natural tears to shed at the expensive scenery, dresses, and decorations, which have been so splendidly and lavishly got up during the very interesting performance of the piece. We have now the game in our own hands; the opposition which will be offered by the chieftains of the Kohistan will be feeble when they find that their chief has given in.—*B. Gaz.*, Nov. 29.

The young Dooranee prince, the governor of Candahar, of whom we have had such repeated occasion to make infamous mention, had, on the remonstrances of our resident, been superseded by his father, who had appointed another of his sons to fill his place. But the youth flatly and at once refused to retire, and was, at the date of our latest accounts, engaged in raising a force against his father, the Shah Shoojah.—*B. Times*, Nov. 21.

Scinde.—The following intelligence from Upper Scinde comes down to the 29th October; its authenticity may be perfectly relied upon:—

“On the morning of the 23rd the force arrived at Gundava, but unfortunately too late to save it from a total sack, and complete demolition of property. The most determined desire of destruction seems to have influenced the rebels in their attack; they levelled and burnt that which they could not, from its character, transport for their own benefit; the whole amount averaging about 3½ lacs of Rupees. The houses of the Hindoos had been fired, and the late rich and thriving Gundava presented a general scene of misery and destruction. The advance of our troops was the signal for the retreat of the rebels towards the pass, and Kotrah being threatened with a similar fate to that which had attended Gundava, it was deemed expedient to move on. On the 24th, the force reached Kotrah, happily in time to save it.—A party of the rebels’ “horse” were reconnoitering in its neighbourhood, but speedily moved off. As the troops took up a position little mischief has been effected at Kotrah, and the cultivators have not been sufficiently panic-stricken to abandon it.

Nusseer Khan threatens Dadur, and the force marches on it; on the 27th, Lieutenant Teasdale had arrived at Gundava, after Major Boscawen’s force had left it, and would take up a position at Kotrah on the 26th. The 25th regiment had been annoyed on their march by some parties of Mughsee horse, but the rebels had been easily dispersed.”

—*Bomb. Times*, Nov. 14.

From Sukkur our intelligence comes down to the 3rd November; at that time the head-quarters of the 23rd had been ordered to Bagh to escort a large convoy of camels and carts taking treasure and grain for the army collecting in Cutch and Gundava. Having performed this service, the 23rd are to remain at Bagh. Gen. Brooks is expected at Sukkur on the 4th inst. Capt. Brown is at Sukkur, and has made a treaty with the Beloochees, who have solemnly sworn allegiance to the British, and never to plunder the plains any more, and their chiefs in consequence are released.—*Bomb. Times*, Nov. 18.

Sukkur, 9th Nov.

"The party under Capt. Boscawen left Kotra on the 28th ult. for Dadur, going by Gujan, Soran, and Sunnee; the latter place they found deserted. The roads were excessively bad. Accounts have reached them while at Sunnee of the intention of Nusseer Khan to attack the town of Dadur, they left Sunnee on the evening of the 12th inst., to assist in its defence, intending to go to Nowshara; but after a march of six hours they were obliged to return, owing to the part of the road being so completely inundated as to be quite impassable. After taking another road several miles to the right of Nowshara, they arrived at Dadur about 10 o'clock on the morning of the following day. The evening before their arrival the town had been plundered, and the enemy had taken up about four miles distant. On the arrival of Capt. Boscawen they appeared in great force, apparently with the intention of attacking him. Without waiting for their onset, Capt. Boscawen immediately ordered his force to advance upon them. The enemy did not appear to be prepared for this, and retreated towards their camp, which they reached after some slight skirmishing, the nature of the ground having prevented the cavalry from charging with any effect. Our troops suffered considerably from want of good water. About thirty of the enemy were said to have been killed. On reaching the camp it was found deserted, and here they found poor Loveday murdered; he was chained to a *kajawah*, heavy chains were round his ankles, and a pair of drawers was all the covering he had on. His servant, who was found lamenting the death of his master, told them, that after all the enemy had left, a horseman returned and murdered Loveday by nearly severing his head from his body. Carpets, grain, camels, sheep, and buffaloes, were found in the camp. It is reported that the whole force under Nusseer Khan does not exceed 15,000. The murder and previous harsh treatment of Lieut. Loveday is said to have been instigated by Darogah Ghool Mahomed."

Dadur, 3rd Nov.

"We had rather a sharp affair here on the 29th ult., the young Khan at the head of from 3 to 4,000 horse and foot having made a desperate attempt at carrying the position occupied by Capt. Watkins. They were, however, gallantly received, and after repeated attacks, were at length driven off with considerable loss, and were glad to take up a position in the neighbourhood beyond the reach of our shot. In the course of the evening they again formed and attacked us, and were again repulsed with great loss, one of their chiefs having fallen. On the 31st, their number being augmented to about 5,000, they divided their force, and while the one division took up a position on our right, the other made straight for the town. With the assistance of a 6-pounder, the former was soon dislodged and obliged to retreat; but the Naib having fled without making the least resistance, the latter advanced and took up a position about 200 or 300 yards from the dak bungalow. A 6-pounder on the breastwork, however, told with great effect on them, and they soon found it convenient to retreat. The conduct of the men was admirable, having followed up with the utmost steadiness the orders and example of their officers. The loss of the enemy is said to exceed 150 men, and one of their principal chiefs. Our loss in killed and wounded is as follows: 1st Bengal Local Horse: Killed, 1 ressalidar, 2 asswars. Wounded, Captain Macpherson, severely, 1 ressalidar, 7 duffidars, 1 jemidar, 14 asswars. 5th Regt. N.I.—2 naigues wounded. 23rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. Cartwright, slightly wounded. Detachment of Golundauz: Wounded, 2 privates, 1 camel driver, and 1 dooly bearer."—*Bomb. Times*, Nov. 25.

Letters of the 13th November give us further particulars of the melancholy fate of Lieut. Loveday, and the present position of affairs in that part of the world. We are rather astonished that no mention is made of the defence of the intrenchments at Dadur. However, we publish all the information our private letters afford, although it may not exactly tally with previous intelligence:—

"Dadur, which is one of our principal granaries, has been attacked and plundered by Nusseer Khan, the son of Mehrab Khan, the defunct chieftain of Khelat, at the head of a large number of Beloochees, both infantry and cavalry. There was a detachment of our troops under a captain, and two guns, stationed within an intrenched camp outside of the town, but no succour was afforded to the besieged inhabitants, except a few shots fired from the guns when the plunderers were leaving the place

heavily laden with booty. It was such a pity that Nusseer Khan did not delay his attack one day longer, for a wing of H. M.'s 40th, under Major Boscawen, the Bengal 38th N.I., and the Scinde Irregular Horse, with a party of the Poonah Auxiliaries, were only one day's march distant from Dadur at the time of the ransacking. However, as it was, this party fell in on the 2d inst. with Nusseer Khan and his Beloochees, and after manœuvring a great deal on somewhat disadvantageous ground on our side, the enemy retreated in rather a masterly style, without coming to the scratch or losing a particle of their plunder, leaving their encampment, containing very little *boot*, in the possession of our troops; only a few men on our side were wounded (perhaps about three killed), and the enemy had about thirty-five. After our men had marched into the enemy's encampment, to their horror and indignation they saw a spectacle that made their blood curdle within their veins—they saw the body (now yet warm) of poor Loveday, with the head almost severed from the trunk; the body was found chained to a *kajavah*; his poor servant was found sitting beside his lifeless master. It appears that Nusseer Khan had brought on the gallant young Loveday with him, but loaded with irons. It is supposed that when the 40th were pressing upon the enemy, and they saw that they would have to run for it, they imagined that Loveday might get rescued, for, being chained as he was, it was difficult to make him keep pace with the fugitives. It was then that a sowar made a sudden blow at Loveday's neck with his sabre, which caused this fine young fellow's death. It may not have been by Nusseer Khan's order, but he ought to swing high for the deed, inasmuch as it was evident neglect on his part in leaving the prisoner in the hands of his men.

"Further news is, that Gen. Brooks intends moving with his forces early next month; he cannot go beyond the Bolan Pass, for his command only extends to that part. Noor Mahomed, one of the Ameers of Hyderabad, is hourly expected to end his days and be gathered to his fathers, being dangerously ill! On his death, a row amongst the Ameers, it is supposed, will take place; they are all of them ill-disposed towards Meer Nusseer Khan, the brother of Noor Mahomed, and Shere Mahomed, the Meer of Khyrpoor, is also his avowed enemy, and he is said to be assembling a force not far off. Nusseer Khan, it is said, will show his teeth if he can gain the countenance and assistance of the British.

"The quarrel will be about the property and lands of the man they expect, and apparently wish, to die. However, it is probable we shall hear the report of it, and most likely that Noor Mahomed is dead at this instant, for the last accounts of him were that the lower parts of his body had become cold."—*Bombay Gaz.*, Nov. 20.

By letters from Sukkur of the 6th instant, which have arrived by boat from Kurra-chee, we are enabled to lay the following intelligence before our readers. Nusseer Khan, of Khelat, attacked the field works at Dadur on the 28th and 29th of October, with about 5,000 Beloochees. The works were defended by about 400 men of the 5th and 23d regiments Bombay N. I., and a detachment of Skinner's horse, under Capt. McPherson, who beat the enemy off with great slaughter, though unceasing efforts were made by them, for two days, to storm the intrenchments. Their loss in killed alone was estimated at 400, while we only had 3 killed and 20 wounded. Among the latter was Capt. McPherson, slightly, who, being senior officer, commanded the troops. On the 1st instant Major Boscawen, with a wing of H. W. 40th regiment, and the 38th Bengal N. I., reached Dadur, and Nusseer Khan had retreated completely discomfited through the Bolan Pass. We sincerely congratulate the Bombay army on this glorious success, as it will go to destroy the confidence of the Beloochees, which had been excited by their successful attack on the Bombay detachment at the Pass of Nufoosk, while it will inspire our brave sepoys with fresh courage to oppose any number of the Beloochees, however superior, and will, moreover, go far to pacificate the whole of Upper Scinde. The good policy of the energy of the Bombay Government, in pouring reinforcements into Scinde, is now sufficiently apparent.

Dadur contains about 2,000 inhabitants. Like most towns of its class in these parts, it is surrounded by a ragged, irregular wall, strengthened with towers, and commanded by a citadel in the centre of the town. Our troops seem to have occupied a field-work about a mile from the fortifications, placed there apparently to avoid the chance of collision with the inhabitants; they themselves being thus exposed to the attacks of the enemy, from whom they were unable to defend the town itself. Had they occupied and strengthened the fortifications, both might have been comparatively safe. Dadur, it is stated, was sacked and burned by Nusseer Khan before our eyes, and the very large amount of Government property which the town contained must, we fear, have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Our force amounted to about 400, consisting of the detachments of the Bombay 5th and 23d, and a party of Skinner's horse under Capt. Watkins of the 23d. Lieut. McPherson, of the Bengal Establishment, Assistant to the Political Agent, was present, and acted in his military capacity during the action,

under Capt. Watkins, but did not, as was first reported, take the command.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 21.

A letter dated "Camp near Kotra, Nov. 1," informs us, that the 25th N. I., which had been sent to watch the opening of the Moola Pass, to prevent the Beloochees from destroying the crops of grain, and plundering the country, had arrived there on the 31st ult. The 25th, after having been joined by the right wing, crossed from Larkhana to Gundava, and four marches after their departure from the former place, traversed the desert, having started at 7 o'clock in the evening, and reached their halting place, after a long and fatiguing march, at 8 o'clock next morning. About 11 o'clock at night a band of Beloochees, into whose territories they had just entered, came quickly down upon the advancing force under cover of some jungle, and mixing themselves among the baggage camels in the rear, actually succeeded in carrying off six of them before the officers were aware of anything being astir. A cry having now been raised by the camel men, Lieutenants Jackson and Phayre were ordered back with the grenadier company to search the jungle until they reached the encampment they had left four hours before, which was now about eight miles in the rear. The search, however, was fruitless; the camels were nowhere to be found, and the well-mounted robbers were too rapid in their movements to be successfully pursued by infantry. These were the first of the Beloochees which the 25th had fallen in with. "Since then (says our correspondent) we have seen enough of them." Seldom showing themselves in the daytime, they constantly hung on the line of march, and every where sacked and burnt the villages on the route, so that when our people arrived they found nothing but empty bazaars and desolated dwelling-places. On one of these occasions some of Lord Keane's letters and despatches, which had been last year intercepted, were found in a deserted hamlet. One morning, about ten o'clock, when the camels were feeding about a mile from the camp, some 30 well-mounted horsemen came down at full gallop, and before the alarm could be given, or any assistance afforded, ham-strung six, and carried off two of the camels. About 25 of our people, on hearing the shouts of the camel-drivers, rushed out and gave chase for three or four miles, but were unable to overtake the depredators. A sepoy, who was a good marksman, managed to bring down one of the Beloochee horses, but the rider escaped. The want of a few cavalry in all these cases prevented our troops from effecting anything against their fleet, fearless, and well-mounted assailants. Aware of this, a couple of natives who had been engaged at Sukkur as keepers to the Artillery horses, made off with a pair of them one night while on guard. The one of them succeeded, but the other having fallen from his horse in endeavouring to clear the tents, was taken, and is now in custody. The regiment was constantly harassed on its march by night-alarms, which compelled them to fall in and be prepared for immediate attack. On reaching Kotra they found that Major Boscawen had destined for them the services of 57 of the Poona horse: these are expected to be of the utmost benefit. Around Kotra the people are becoming more quiet; the chastisement which Boscawen's people so lately administered to them having had a very beneficial effect.

We find that most of our correspondents concur in estimating the loss of the Beloochees, in the Kotra affair, at 138 to 150, as was mentioned by one of our correspondents, instead of 50—the number given by another in the account of the affair published in the *Times* of the 11th instant.

The chief body of the army now at Scinde will, it is understood, pass into Candahar, and there await further orders. It is said that two squadrons of dragoons, and the remaining wing of the 41st Foot, have been written for, but that difficulties are apprehended in procuring them carriage conveyance in Lower Scinde:—Provisions and camels were tolerably abundant around Sukkur. The government had allowed camels to the officers on the march at the rate of 16 rupees per mensem. The greatest want was followers—such as camel-men, bheesties, &c.—*Bomb. Times*, Nov. 21.

We have received some important communications from Hyderabad and Sukkur, dated 6th inst. Major Outram was about to join Gen. Brooks as A.D.C. extraordinary, so soon as all the troops had been passed through lower Scinde. It was reported that Mr. Ross Bell had been displeased with Gen. Nott's advance upon Khelat. It was apprehended that so soon as our troops had quitted Quettah, the Beloochees would devastate the Shawl country, and cut off the supplies in our rear. Gen. Nott, it was said, had only fourteen days' provisions; and it is believed that the enemy would, on his approach, destroy and abandon Khelat, and leave him an unprovisioned waste to conquer. He had on these grounds been recommended to discontinue his advance, though we believe no injunction had been issued to that effect. The Beloochee force was believed to consist of three principal divisions, the largest of which, estimated at 7,000, was placed above the Bolan Pass. A second, whose strength is not given, was stationed near the Gundava Pass, and a third adjoining Khelat.—*Bomb. Times*, Nov. 21.

From Bagh we have intelligence to the 26th ult. Lieut. Vardon, with the Beloochee Horse, had been out shortly before, and met the Brahoes about ten coss from Bagh. They were ensconced in a dense jungle. Our troops, however, having managed to get into a good position, a brisk fire was kept up until some of our men began to be knocked over, and the commanding officer thought it better to fall back on the plain, where, with less risk, the enemy would soon be in their power. As was expected, the Brahoes quickly followed, and here they encountered a signal defeat, with the loss of twenty-five men left dead upon the field. The party had been plundering the country around, and 1,100 head of cattle, of which they had made a prize, fell into our hands. The loss on our side was only four men killed. The Beloochee levy are said to have acted most gallantly, quite as well as the most sanguine of their officers could possibly have expected. Lieut. Vardon himself had a very narrow escape. His sword blade was shot in two, while he was almost in the act of closing with a Brahoe horseman. Vardon struck at his head with the stump, and wounded him, but not so as to disable him, and the stroke was instantly repaid, but the blow was fortunately warded off by the broken sword-hilt. The next blow felled the Brahoe to the earth, and Vardon escaped with a severe cut on the right hand.—*Bomb. Times*, Nov. 18.

We have just received the following item of intelligence, by which it will be seen that Lleehree is threatened with an attack from the Beloochee tribes.

"The Brahoes under the Beebee mother are some fourteen miles from hence, amounting, families and followers of all kinds included, to 10,000. They purpose attacking Lleehree, and I believe are soliciting the help of the Kujucks and Murrees, and if they can obtain that, to come back and fight us. Lleehree is at present unprotected."—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Nov. 30.

We have just received the following important piece of intelligence from Upper Scinde, dated 22nd Oct.

"On the arrival of the force composed of the wing of the 40th regt. and Capt. Curtis' horse at Kunda, intelligence arrived to the assistant Political Agent who accompanied it, that a party of Brahoes were coming down with a large number of camels, purposing, and prepared to carry away the plunder, after an attack upon the town. The horse were immediately on their track, but although on foot, and carefully guarding their camels, the rebels succeeded for some time in keeping our sowars at bay, among some close and thick jowarree jungle, firing their matchlocks on all scouts and reconnoiters. The Brahoes making for still thicker jungle, and the infantry not having had time to come up, Capt. Curtis' Horse were formed in two columns, led by Lieut. Postans and Capt. Curtis. The sowars behaved most gallantly, while the rebels fought and fell upon their ground. 140 were killed, and 84 camels captured.—Our own loss consisted of 2 sowars killed and 3 severely wounded."—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Nov. 9.

At a very late hour last night we were favoured with a letter from Kotree, in Scinde, dated the 28th of October. The writer states "that strong reports are in circulation that General Nott has retaken Khelat," but that we fear is too good news to be true, inasmuch as it was on the 29th of October Nusseer Khan was before Dadur besieging it. Moreover, our correspondent states "that Major Boscawen's wing of H. M. 40th regiment and the 38th Bengal N. I., had passed through Kotree en route to Dadur." From these considerations, and the general information on the subject, we are inclined to doubt the reports of the recapture of Khelat, and we think it probable that it is not taken.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Nov. 26.

Affairs in Northern Cutchee, so lately the scene of anxious interest, assume a favourable aspect. The Boogtie tribe are submissive, and the Murrees seem indisposed to offer us any further annoyance. The Boogtie and Doomki chiefs, Beja Khan and Beeburuck, lately prisoners in the fort of Bukkur, have been restored to liberty, and khelats presented to them as an acknowledgment of their submission to all that the political authorities considered it necessary to dictate.—*Bom. Times*, Nov. 21.

The Punjab.—Sherè Sing was proclaimed sovereign of the Punjab on the 7th inst. by the Durbar of Lahore, with Dhyàn Sing at their head, and their allegiance tendered, and all immediate fears of disturbances are for the present removed. Shere Sing was born in 1809, and immediately declared illegitimate by Runjeet. In process of time he was nominated governor of Cashmere, which he managed so badly that he was recalled and remained in disgrace. He is represented as bearing no good will to the British, and as being a great debauchee and sensualist. One of No Nehal Sing's wives is in her third month of pregnancy: her mother has got possession of the fort, and refuses to yield it up to Shere Sing on account of the likelihood of an heir to the race of Runjeet.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Nov. 30.

EXCERPTA.

It is broadly reported, that the Supreme Government has decided that the Colaba or Angria's state should be added to the English territories, pensioning the Angria's family, and the late minister Babajee Dewanjee. We understand that there is a clause in the treaty mentioning that Babajee should be pensioned on Rs. 15,000 per annum.—*U. S. Gaz. Oct. 6.*

We are happy to announce the arrival of several of the Candahar and Cabul traders who visited us last year. Their presence has imparted a rather improved tone to our market within the last day or two.—*Bomb. Times, Oct. 7.*

A great stir has been excited amongst the Parsees by a Syud, who has lately arrived here, who, whilst on his travels, appears to have fallen in with a nation of Parsees, living under one of their own kings, a real descendant of Chosroes, and sequestered in a mountain retreat, existing somewhere between Persia and China.—*U. S. Gaz. Nov. 10.*

The Governor, we are told, proceeds to Baroda in December, and it is probable that his tour will embrace most of the northern stations.—*Ibid. Nov. 13.*

Ceylon.

We have been horrified by hearing of the most extensive mortality we ever remember to have known from eating noxious food, that occurred within the last few days near Pantura. It appears that two turtle were caught and brought to the bazaar, where they were cut up and sold; and that every individual who ate part of them was seized, in about twenty-four hours, with a species of cholera, of which it has been ascertained, beyond a doubt, at least thirty-eight persons—men, women, and children—died, and that upwards of forty more are dangerously unwell.—*Observer, Oct. 22,*

Malacca.

Sool Ally is expected soon to pay Ayer Panas his yearly marauding visit. He took up his position last year by the road-side, on the left hand, as travellers go towards Ayer Panas from the military station, immediately before they come to the Malay man's house on the right hand side, about two-thirds of the way over, or immediately between the tank or marshy ground near the river;—there he lay ensconced, ready to pounce upon any luckless wight not well-armed or accompanied. During his stay in that neighbourhood, he had the impudence to pay a visit to the guard at Fort Lismore, no doubt with a view of examining the precincts, as a few good muskets would have been a desirable prize, we dare say. He threatened, some time ago, to cut off the Rhein military guard. On every consideration of the case, therefore, we are inclined to think it would be extremely hazardous to visit Ayer Panas at present, unless the authorities would allow some sort of a military guard up at the wells, for the security of the lives and property of those resorting there to avail of the waters. We mentioned last week, that Sool Ally was now levying the usual quantum of black-mail on the tin mines; this is supposed to be preparatory to his appearance in the neighbourhood of Alloor Gajah. It is very strange the aversion the Malays have to speaking of this man; they all maintain that he is invulnerable to musket-bullets, which may arise from his wearing a steel jacket, which some persons say he does. Last year, all were armed in that neighbourhood, for fear of meeting with him—as they say he would kill a man for three fanams; and yet they will not give such information as will lead to his capture.—*Weekly Register, Oct. 8.*

The *Weekly Register*, Sept. 17, publishes copy of a petition from the inhabitants of Malacca, to the Governor-General of India, said to be in course of signature, complaining of “peculiar oppression,”—the want of facilities of access to her Majesty's courts of justice, the discretionary power conferred on the judges, the monopolizing of all the offices by one family, and the conduct of the resident councillor (Mr. Garling) and of the commissioner of the court of requests (Mr. Thomas Oxley) and praying that his Lordship would remove both those gentlemen.

China.

Chusan.—The following are extracts from private letters from Chusan, published in the Canton, Calcutta, and Bombay papers.

Sept. 21.—The people at Ningpo are getting ‘mugra.’ They defy our landing in the island. The blockading party are about two miles from the island.

I regret to report the loss of Capt. Anstruther, of the Madras army. He has been kidnapped by the Chinese of Chusan. He was sketching beyond cantonment, attended only by a native servant.

Several parties, both by land and by water, have been into the country and round the island, but without any satisfactory result. It is apprehended that Captain Anstruther and his attendant are now at Ningpo. Another party under Col. Montgomerie, c.b., are to proceed this afternoon to Shohoo. The governor now has prohibited officers going into the interior beyond the immediate range of the camp without proper escort, and if accidentally detained beyond usual hour in any quarter, to report to their respective commanding officer.

Some of the Chinese, whose junks and cargoes have lately been seized, gagged the European officers of the navy sent on board, and very nearly succeeded in escaping, but for the aid afforded by the *Cruiser's* boats.

Mr. Goodwyn, 3rd officer of the steamer, *Queen*, has received a severe cut on his shoulder from the Chinese. He had been foraging, I learn, in company with others.

Rumour is busy again. It is said that we are to be taken by surprise during one of these dark nights, and driven out of the island. The delay which has already taken place since the taking of Chusan, towards the adoption of active measures, seems to give confidence to the celestials of our inability to go the whole hog.

Sept. 22nd.—The steamer, *Madagascar*, has just come into harbour again. She accompanied the admiral to Pehō. By this opportunity we have intelligence that the admiral is on his return, and will be in, it is expected, within the week. The Emperor is anxious to make peace and to restore harmony. He wishes to give us the island of Lantao, if we evacuate this den of filth and disease (Chusan).

Our party met excellent reception from the people at Pehō. They had plentiful supplies, and it was difficult to make the vendors receive payment for them.

Sept. 23.—Various are the opinions as to the probable time which will be taken up before the treaty is finally concluded. I think we shall be fortunate if matters are settled by Jan. 1841.

Sept. 27.—At present, nothing certain is known regarding the result of the negotiation. Private letters from the *Wellesley* have been received, and from them it appears that the result of the negotiation is studiously kept secret. It is certain that the Admiral was from the first well received, although some delay occurred in delivering the chop of the Emperor. The latter was, however, received by the Chinese admiral, and conveyed to Peking. The result was that the third person of the empire was despatched to negotiate, and held several conferences with Capt. Elliot. During the time this occupied, an encampment was formed on shore, they were hospitably treated, and well supplied with fresh provisions. The negotiation being concluded, they set sail on the 13th, on their return hither, each party apparently well-pleased with the other; so that we may conclude that there is some reasonable prospect of an amicable adjustment of our quarrel with the Celestial Empire. Indeed it is not probable that the admiral, with so large a force at his disposal, would have left the Pehō in such a hurry, if the result of his negotiation had been otherwise than satisfactory. The reports are that the Emperor was in great wrath and distress when he was told of the capture of Chusan—that he is eager to come to terms, that he is determined to disgrace Lin, and to restore the trade with the English on a firmer footing than ever. It is further said, that the sum of £2,000,000 sterling is to be paid to the English. Hing-kong, or the island of Lanato, or both these places, are to be given up to the English government, and we, in return, are to restore these islands, and assist the Chinese in their wars for the future. The treaty is to be concluded at Canton, whither the admiral is to proceed forthwith, for the purpose of meeting the aforesaid third person of the Celestial Empire. Heaven grant that he has not got to windward of the admiral. The *Indian Oak* left this for Singapore on the 9th of August, and seven or eight days after was totally wrecked on the Loo-choo islands. No lives were lost, and on reaching the shore, they met with a most hospitable reception from the natives. They were supplied with shelter, food and clothing, and all property received from the wreck was immediately restored, and a guard of the natives placed over it. The state of affairs at Chusan is most disastrous, and the force here, at least the military part of it, in a crippled and miserable condition. Sickiness has prevailed to such an extent, that nearly one-half of the troops are ineffective, and the rest miserably fallen off from the fine condition in which they were landed. The prevailing diseases are fever and ague and dysentery. The Camerounians, although so remarkably healthy in India, have been the greatest sufferers. They have lost 27 men, and have 504 on their sick-list to-day. Of those doing duty, certainly one-half are more fit for the hospital; and scarcely one is in good health. The 18th are not in quite such a bad condition, but they have lost about 25 men, and the proportion of sick is not much smaller than in the 26th. The volunteers and Madras troops have fared no better. The 49th has been the healthiest corps, owing to their having been on board-ship a month longer, and to the better

situation of their camp. They have, however, 200 sick, and have lost several men. The diseases are not malignant, and under other circumstances, there would be little fatality, and the men would rapidly regain their health and strength. But here it is different. The Commissariat have been unable to supply fresh provisions, beyond one pound of pork per man a week, and the same quantity of beef perhaps once or twice a month. The consequence is that the men have lived almost entirely on salt rations, and have become affected by scurvy; one man has died of it, and all are more or less tainted. Under these circumstances, the men have been more liable to the prevailing diseases, and convalescents regain health only slowly and imperfectly, and many, it is to be feared, will never again be fit for service. There is no doubt that the sickness might have been arrested by re-embarking the men; they might easily have been sent on board the transports, keeping a few companies on shore to do the duty, and relieving them weekly. After the admiral's departure, and when the men began to tumble into hospital at a fearful rate, the strongest representations were made to the commodore to induce him to re-embark a portion of the troops; but the only reply was that all the transports were engaged, and none could be given up for the accommodation of troops, beyond the four hospital ships. Half the medical subordinates, and hospital followers are sick, and while the other half have to do the work of the whole, the patients, instead of being concentrated, are scattered through some 20 tents on the side of a steep hill. Great excitement and consternation was caused the other day, by the disappearance of Capt. Anstruther, of the Madras artillery. This unfortunate officer went out on the morning of the 15th, for the purpose of surveying and sketching, and was seen on the afternoon of the same day, quietly pursuing his occupation in a valley near the camp of the 26th, and not far from the city walls. He did not return at night, and next morning, the alarm being given, parties were sent out in all directions to look for him, but, as in the case of the compradore, without success. The next day some Chinamen came in and gave information, that they had seen Capt. Anstruther tied hand and foot and carried to the beach, where a junk was waiting to convey him to the mainland. The family of the man who is said to have perpetrated this outrage, have been arrested by order of the governor, and remain in durance. The family includes two women and three children, who of course are half dead of terror. Seven individuals of the force have now been kidnapped, Capt. Anstruther being the only European, and no measures more active than arresting women, have been taken to prevent this very profitable trade between Chusan and the main-land. Several other cowardly attempts have been made to carry off officers and men, in which the kidnappers have come off second best. In one of these, however, although unsuccessful, an officer of the Queen's was severely wounded. On another occasion, two officers and three men of the 49th were attacked by about two hundred valiant Chinamen. They met, however, such a warm reception from the pistols, fowling-pieces and bayonets of the little party, that, after a short struggle, in which one of the rascals was killed, and half a dozen wounded, the whole mob took to their heels. Capt. Anstruther is said to be at Ningpo, and the authorities have offered to give him up, as well 18 sailors (at first said to be Europeans—afterwards Lascars) and an English woman, all at present in their power, on the condition that we leave Chusan. There has been another brush at Amoy, although it is now an old story here. The *Alligator* and armed transport *Bremar*, were sent thither to deliver a chop to the authorities at that place. The vessels approached with a flag of truce flying, but were immediately attacked by a number of war-junks, which fired upon them. The *Alligator* peppered them well in return, and soon drove many of them on shore; but in doing so, came within range of a large battery (mounting it is said more than 100 guns) which immediately opened its fire to cover the retreat of the junks. The fire from the battery was well directed, and the officer in command of the *Alligator* deemed it advisable to withdraw the frigate from the unequal contest. The *Bremar* does not appear to have taken any part in the skirmish. Two balls, each sixteen pounds, struck the *Alligator*, one hulling her, and the other lodging in her main-yard. Many strictures have been passed upon the conduct of the officer in command; but under the circumstances in which he was placed, they are most unjust. His ship was so placed that he could do little injury to the fort, the guns of which were numerous, and so well-served (although the elevation was too great) that some of the officers suspected that the artillerymen were not all Chinese. In addition to this, had the ship been in the fort, she would have fallen a prey to the war junks hovering around. The *Bremar* returned on the 10th inst., without of course having effected their object. An alarm was given the other night that a fleet of war-junks were going to pay us a visit, having been seen hovering about the island. The troops were ordered to be prepared for a night-attack, and all to sleep in their clothes. Next morning, however, the fleet of war-junks turned out to be merchant men, laden with sugar. Twenty-eight of them were captured and are detained. The number of junks now in the harbour as prizes is about forty, without counting the empty ones, which were found run aground in the harbour when we took the place; but had all been detained that were in the power of our ships, there would have been about a hundred.

28th September.—The long-talked of removal of the troops from Camp into the city is about to take place. The 26th are to remove first and then the volunteers. The 49th are to be quartered among the houses on the beach, with the 18th. The destination of the Madras troops is not yet settled. The quarters of the 26th were assigned to-day, and they will take possession of them to-morrow or next-day. It is seriously proposed to make officers pay rent for their quarters, and this will be done when it can be decided to whom the money ought to be paid. One would think by all this fuss being made about the houses, that they were marble palaces, instead of small dirty dens in narrow streets, with high walls all round limiting the prospect to some ten yards, and in many places ditches filled with green and stagnant water under the very windows.

29th September.—The Admiral is here, having arrived yesterday. It appears certain that affairs are *en bon train* for an amicable adjustment of our quarrel with the Celestial Empire. The Admiral, it is said, will sail for Canton in a few days. It is not known what force he will take with him, but it is pretty certain that the whole military force will winter here, or if any portion accompanies the Admiral, it will be very small. A chop was sent to Ningpo, supposed to be relative to Capt. Anstruther. None of the ships that were with the Admiral have anchored inside—the *Wellesley* passed through the harbour, going out in the direction of Ningpo. Every body is very sulky at the idea of remaining here all the winter. We seldom see or hear anything of the opium clippers, as they have never come into the harbour. Some reports say, that they have not been able to dispose of any of the drug excepting a chest now and then; others that latterly they disposed of a considerable quantity at high prices.

30th September.—The weather during the last two days has been most unfavourable, and the sickness is on the increase. The 26th have lost two or three more men, and the number of sick now amounts to about 550. No improvement has yet taken place in any of the other corps, and the 49th have lost an officer, Capt. Stean. No improvement can be looked for while the weather continues so unfavourable. Yesterday and to-day it has been rainy, raw, and cold, and reminds one of a November day in England.

“ Chusan Harbour, September 29.—H. C.’s steamer *Madagascar*.

“ I sit down to write you a few lines to give you an account of my trip up to the mouth of the Peho, or Pekin river; from this place we had a very fine run up with fine weather, and arrived off that place on the 9th of August, the squadron consisting of the following ships:—the *Wellesley* with Rear-admiral Elliot; the *Blonde*, *Modeste*, *Volage*, *Pylades*, *Madagascar* steamer, and the *Ernaad* and *Malcolm* with coals and provisions. On the 11th, Capt. Elliot, proceeded into the mouth of the river in the steamer, with the boats of all the men-of-war present, manned and armed, and on our arrival at the bar the steamer anchored, and the boats proceeded into the river with a flag of truce flying: on their arrival off the forts at the entrance, a mandarin boat pushed off to them and received the Admiral’s letter, and after the expiration of six days, the time granted by his Excellency, a chop was received stating the Emperor required ten days to consider, which time being agreed to, the squadron proceeded to the different islands in the gulf of Pe-che-lee to water and procure bullocks, the *Ernaad* transport proceeding with them. They succeeded very well in obtaining a supply, and returned to the anchorage by the 27th of August, the day appointed, and the imperial chop was sent off to the ships, and on the 30th an interview took place between Capt. Elliot and Ke Shan, the imperial commissioner, who is the third man in the empire, a mandarin of the first class, and red button, and ever since (that is, up to the time of our departure from the Peho, on the 15th of September) negotiations have been going on, and, from all we can hear, it is generally believed that the plenipotentiary is to proceed to Canton to meet Ke Shan, and then to settle affairs if possible. A portion of the troops remain here to hold this place until matters are finally settled. When the interview took place Ke Shan, the imperial commissioner, gave the party a splendid breakfast. The Chinese Government are much alarmed at our being in possession of Chusan; they do not like our being so near their capital, and they will endeavour to keep us to the southward. The island of Lintao is spoken of as the place most likely where the English will be settled at, but the Chinese would prefer our not having any settlement at all. They have offered to punish Lin in any way the English propose. The troops are very sickly at this place, and we are all looking out for a speedy settlement of affairs. Capt. Anstruther, of the Madras artillery, was out sketching a short distance from the city of Chusan, and was seized by the Chinese and made prisoner: he is now at a place called Ningpo, and well treated; the authorities at that place have sent over to say they have 20 more prisoners, but whom they can be we cannot make out: they say, if we give up Chusan, they will give up the prisoners. The *Alligator* had a brush with them at Amoy, and returned to this place; the day after the affair 400 chests of opium were sold at very high prices indeed—1,184 dollars a chest, so it is said; the Chinese come on board the ships here to purchase, thinking we have come here to sell opium

only, and they will have the drug at all risks : in fact, the smugglers benefit much by the war, and they hope it may last. Supplies of all kinds in the eating and drinking way are in great demand. The *Indian Oak* was wrecked on the Lew Chew Islands, crew all saved. The *Nimrod* man-of-war has been sent to bring them to this place, and is hourly expected. When at Pe-che-lee, I went into the Peiho, or Pekin river, with the steamer ; on our approach to the river, the forts, two miserable affairs, were manned with Chinese soldiers. We had a flag of truce flying, and a mandarin boat came off to us. When we anchored about a mile below the forts, the whole of the beach was crowded with thousands of the inhabitants to see the steamer. They were quite astonished. The forts had three old guns mounted on sand bags, but they never expected that we should attempt to pass the bar, it being shallow. However, we managed to cross, and can say we are the only European vessel and steamer in the world that ever was in the river leading to the capital of the Celestial Empire. During our stay at Pe-che-lee, we had a trip to the Great Wall of China with the admiral. The end comes down into the sea about half a mile. There is a fort on the end of it, with a large tower. It is one of the most stupendous affairs I ever beheld. It appears about 30 feet high, and about the same width. It has a watch-tower about every mile on it. The land is very high in the vicinity, some of the hills about 3,000 feet, and the wall goes completely over the tops of the mountains, and is seen as far as the eye can reach. It is impossible to say anything for certain regarding politics, but it is generally supposed the Chinese will come to terms. Our stopping their trade entirely, and the taking Chusan and the barrier forts at Macao, bring the Chinese government into very low reputation with its own subjects, and at this the Court of Pekin are much alarmed, fearing a revolution may break out. All junks are stopped and detained, but have in some instances been released again ; the whole coast is now in a complete state of blockade, but the inhabitants at Chusan appear to be coming in. Should our government hold Chusan, it will be a place of much importance ; the whole trade would be thrown in here ; the Pekin authorities are well aware of this, and would rather do anything than have a protracted war. Under these circumstances, I think matters will be soon settled. I have now given all the news that the time will admit of—the signal was made only half an hour ago that the vessel starts this evening, so I bring this to a close.”

“ Tinghae, September 30.

“ The admiral has returned from Peho and the gulf of Pe-che-lee ; his reception is said to have been good, and that the Emperor is anxious for peace. Lin is to be tried by some Chinese commission, and I have no doubt will be sacrificed. They want us to give up Chusan and to take Lantao, opposite to Macao, and they offer 2,000,000*l.* sterling in cash. The force, it is believed, will winter here, all but a small detachment of artillery and one European regiment to accompany the admiral to Macao, where it is supposed peace will be concluded. The troops are dreadfully sick ; quarters are taken, and they are to leave their hill, and come into town, when the rain ceases, which we have had for some days. The Cameronians have lost 30 men, the 18th about 24, the 49th about 15, and the volunteers 24, the artillery only one man, but have been more sickly than any other. The Cameronians had yesterday 545 men unfit for duty. This is a dreadful state of things. This island has been drained of supplies, instead of their being obtained from the mainland. The admiral goes to-day with Capt. Elliot to Ningpo, to try and recover poor Capt. Anstruther (Madras artillery) and Mrs. Noble. Capt. Noble, and the crew of the *Kite*, who are all prisoners. The Viceroy has written to say that they shall all be taken care of, and invited the admiral to treat, as the prince's guardian had been sent from Pekin for this purpose, as also a relative of the Emperor. You will hear from Macao the result sooner than we shall here. We have not one shop open in the city, nor a single article of food now to be purchased but from ships. Of paddy there are thousands and thousands of maunds in the town, but fresh meat is what we want for our men.

“ The weather is cool and pleasant, but very damp. It, however, has rained for some days. The scenery is beautiful beyond anything I have ever seen, and the island is most richly cultivated ; but John Chinaman thinks to starve us, and that is not pleasant. Since writing this, I am told that all the troops at present here are to continue at this place until after the winter.

“ Parties, varying from 50 to 200 men, have been making frequent excursions in different directions for the purpose of discovering armed men, but have always failed. Two officers and four men on a foraging excursion were attacked, and with difficulty escaped : one Chinaman killed, and several others wounded in the affray. Capt. Anstruther, Madras artillery, was carried away prisoner to Ningpo whilst making a survey of the country ; the wife and family of the captain since taken prisoners themselves. Sickness amongst the troops on the increase, and deaths more numerous. The wreck of the *Indian Oak*, off the Lew Chew Islands, crew and cargo saved ; the natives there so kind, that on the *Cruiser* being sent to bring them back they refused

to come, as the natives were building them a junk out of the wreck. The capture of 20 Europeans, one lady, and several Lascars at Ningpo, reported to belong to the brig *Kite*, since supposed to be the crew of some opium schooner wrecked; the assurances from the Ningpoites that they shall want for nothing, and that they shall be given up as soon as the island of Chusan is vacated. The arrival of the *Madagascar* from Pe-che-lee with intelligence that the Emperor is most anxious to treat, and offering Lantau in exchange for Chusan. This is all I can remember.

"Seven transports have been ordered to be in readiness for sea, and it is supposed two regiments will be sent to take possession of Lantau. Died this morning at 2 o'clock, on board the *Mermaid*, Capt. Stean, H. M.'s 49th regiment, aged 60, deeply regretted by his brother officers. Authentic intelligence has just arrived concerning the prisoners at Ningpo, that they are the crew of the *Kite*; Lieut. Douglas of the Royal Navy is amongst the number. Advices have come to the Admiral that one of the head mandarins will be at Canton on the 18th proximo, for the purpose of negotiating, and it is supposed the Admiral will leave this for that place in a few days."

"September 30.

"It appears the *Kite* got on shore at Ningpo, and of course the whole crew were captured.

"The Admiral is just outside the inner harbour in the *Wellesley*. The report that the whole land force will winter here is gaining ground, indeed I have heard it from persons so likely to be well informed, that, much against my inclination, I believe it is true. Brevet Major Stean is the first officer we have lost since our arrival. A chop has been sent to the Ningpo mandarins by the Admiral about Anstruther; the answer has not yet come. The reply, whatever it may be, will be a key to the recent conference at Pe-che-lee. The *Wellesley* not having come inside looks as if she was not destined to remain here long; however, nothing is known of the destination of any of the naval people,

"Sept. 30.

"Admiral Elliot arrived in the *Wellesley*, on the 28th, from the Gulf of Pe-che-lee. The result of his negotiation, at the mouth of the Peho, with the third in rank in the Chinese empire, is not fully known; but the emperor is willing to apologize for the insult inflicted upon Capt. Elliot, and Lin is to be punished in any way we please. The chops were couched in very civil language, containing none of the offensive epithets so freely applied to Europeans on former occasions. The Emperor had been kept in ignorance of Lin's proceedings, but many of the nobles of the court had perfect information relative to the viceroy's conduct at Canton. In referring Admiral Elliot to Canton, for the settlement of the matters in dispute, the Emperor said, through his deputy, that 'Granting all you say to be true, it would be exceedingly unjust to condemn Lin without giving him a hearing; besides, Lin's report is quite different from yours. I will send plenipotentiaries to Canton to make proper inquiries, and who afterwards will arrange with you there.' This reasonable course may have been adopted for the purpose of removing the Admiral from the vicinity of the capital; in that the Emperor has succeeded, but, nevertheless, the expedition has effected something, the men-of-war have carefully surveyed the Gulf of Pe-che-lee, and have partially explored the mouth of the Peho. The *Madagascar* steam-vessel crossed the bar at the mouth of the Peho, and ascended the river for about two miles. The vessel created astonishment in the minds of the people congregated on the banks and on the neighbouring hills. In the gulf the weather was clear and cool, the thermometer falling as low as 60°. The fleet was plentifully supplied with sheep, bullocks, vegetables, and fruit; among the latter were excellent pears and apples.

"The *David Malcolm* and the *Ernaad* are bringing down sheep and bullocks, which will be truly acceptable to us. The *Isabella Robertson* has arrived. The *Kite*, armed vessel, was sent, under the command of Lieut. Douglas, soon after the taking of Tinghae, to the mouth of the Yangtse-keang, for the purpose of surveying; it is supposed that she has been wrecked, as the lieutenant in charge, the captain's wife, (Mrs. Noble), and some Lascars, are in the hands of the Chinese, at Ningpo, who treat them, and Capt. Anstruther also, with kindness; until the Chinese informed us of the circumstance, we knew nothing of the loss of the *Kite*. That the vessel has been wrecked, I believe, is an inference only, from the fact of the lieutenant and others being made prisoners of the Chinese."

Extracts of another letter, 30th September:—"The admiral arrived yesterday from Peho, and we are given to understand, that the question of war or no war, is settled. The Emperor, it is said, behaved very civilly to Admiral Elliot, and showed every attention and kindness to all the English, and stated that he was quite ignorant of the cause of the English making war upon him, as he was quite peaceably inclined. The Emperor has sent two commissioners to Canton, to negotiate a treaty with us. It appears by all accounts, that Lin has exceeded his authority, and has been acting con-

trary to the wishes of the Celestial Court; and the Emperor, it is said, informed the admiral, that if the English wished it, Lin should be given over to them, to be dealt with as the admiral thought proper. Canton is very unhealthy, and the Cameronsians have suffered severely. There are now 519 of our men in hospital, and they have buried for the last three days three men daily. H.M.S. *Melville* has been hoisted down and repaired, sufficiently to carry her either to Bombay or Calcutta, where she must be docked.

"Wines, beer, provisions and groceries of all kinds are selling at a most exorbitant price, two and three hundred per cent. above Calcutta rates. Fowls and ducks, at first so plentiful, are not now procurable. Vegetables ditto, except sweet potatoes, of which small quantities are sometimes to be had. The men have latterly had yams given as ration by the Commissariat, in the proportion of 1lb. each. Any Calcutta merchant sending up provisions, groceries, wines, &c. &c. would be sure of a ready sale here on very profitable terms. Cloth, fit for soldiers' shirting, strong leather, such as is used for ammunition, boots, flannels, and warm clothing of all descriptions, would also be eagerly bought up, the weather is already quite cold enough for cloth clothes.

Seizure of a British Subject.—It is with the deepest sorrow we have to announce that a British subject has probably fallen into the hands of the Chinese. Mr. F. Stanton, formerly tutor to the sons of the late Mr. R. Turner, left his lodgings on Thursday morning, as is supposed, at about 5 o'clock, to bathe in Casilla Bay, where he had made an appointment to meet with two friends, who, however, on arrival there, found him not, nor any traces of him. This at first caused not much uneasiness, supposing that he had been prevented keeping his appointment, or perhaps already returned to town; but when hour after hour passed away without his returning home, the greatest alarm was felt for his safety. The most probable conjecture is that, in consequence of the rewards offered by the Chinese authorities for the capturing or slaying Englishmen, he was, while on his way to Casilla Bay, in the twilight of the morning, surprised by Chinese and hurried away. Every step that could be taken for the recovery of Mr. Stanton has been resorted to by the Portuguese authorities here, as well as by his own friends, and the commanding officer of her Majesty's squadron has also been apprized of the event, and arrived here from Capsingmoon yesterday. The Chinese authorities profess not to know anything whatever about the matter, and it is likewise denied that he was taken through the barrier; he has, in fact, disappeared, without leaving the slightest trace behind him.—*Canton Press*, Aug. 15.

Since last week we have heard little or nothing regarding Mr. Stanton, but it is said that he has been confided to the charge of the Hong-merchants, although he continues confined in the city. If this be the case, there is every reason to suppose that his treatment will be liberal. The report we mentioned last week of the Lasoar, who was seized somewhere near Macao, having been executed, we cannot, we are sorry to say, treat as unfounded; on the contrary, we have reason to fear it to be but too true, and that his execution took place on the 8th day of this month, a day after Mr. Stanton's examination. It is also said, that five other Englishmen are in the hands of the Chinese; this we think requires confirmation, since none are wanting either here or at Capsingmoon, and they are not likely to have fallen into the hands of the Chinese any where else, except they have been shipwrecked and cast on shore. Apprehensions are again entertained of another attempt being about to be made on the shipping of Capsingmoon, but we think the barrier is so strong as to render the Chinese more careful how they excite the English to fresh hostilities.—*Canton Press*, Aug. 22.

Since the forenoon of last Thursday, until the evening of Sunday, the foreign community have been in a state of great anxiety respecting the fate of Mr. Vincent Stanton. Mr. Stanton was in the habit of bathing very early in the morning, between four and five o'clock, at Casilla Bay. On the previous evening he had made an appointment with some friends to meet them in the morning at the accustomed place and hour. It appears, from inquiry, he left his home about a quarter before five, and no intelligence was gained of him until about two o'clock on Sunday, when rumours began to float that he had been seen by the natives in Canton, and soon after the intelligence was confirmed beyond a doubt, from the accurate description natives who had seen him gave of his person.

Yesterday we further ascertained, from native information, that he was seen on Thursday morning near the Bogue, his head bloody from a wound, and his neck and breast bloody also, and he appeared languid. His arms were bound behind him. He reached Canton on Saturday morning, was examined before Lin, and put into prison.

Since the above was in type, further native information assures us that he was seized as he was going down to the beach by a gang of Chinese, who had concealed themselves behind some rocks, they attacked, wounded, seized, bound, and conveyed him to a boat, and immediately proceeded to the Bogue. Some details of his examination are even related in Macao; such as, when asked how he, an Englishman, could be found resident in Macao, he replied that there were numbers more of his countrymen in that

settlement; and that his instant release would be forthwith demanded by the senior officer of Her Majesty's ships. It is said he was made to kneel before the governor; but that he was too weak to remain in that painful position, and was obliged to rest upon his haunches.

It is singular that the possibility of his having been seized with cramp and drowned was eagerly chosen by some as the alternative: in fact, persons who thought, or who professed to think, thus, discovered their eagerness to exculpate the Chinese lambs; now the argument is clearly to be thus stated—taking into consideration the late edicts of the governor of Canton, urging on his people to capture or assassinate the English—that Mr. Stanton should have been captured was a self-evident probability; that he should have been drowned, non-evident possibility.

Mr. Stanton is a student of divinity of St. John's College, Cambridge. He arrived in this country in 1838, with the family of the late Mr. Richard Turner, in which he filled the office of tutor to Mr. Turner's sons.—*Ibid.*

As generally happens in transactions between the Chinese authorities and foreigners, so also in this case are ridicule and childishness mixed up with the more serious and painful features. Mr. Stanton arrived in Canton early on the morning of Friday the 7th, and was delivered into the custody of the Namhoy yune, and though one would think the capture of a solitary foreigner, unaccused of any crime, except that of his birth, to be an event of very slight importance, great preparations were immediately made for his examination in the public hall of the Viceroy's palace. The preliminaries for this mighty business were concluded at about one o'clock, and at two the Kwang-chow-foo, the Pwanyune, Namhoy yune and four other officers of high rank made their appearance, taking their seats, the Kwang-chow-foo in the centre, in a row, on chairs adorned with scarlet cloth, and the tables usual on such occasions before them. Behind the chairs of these functionaries was a partition which screened H. E. the Viceroy Lin from the looks of the profane. All the Hong-merchants and linguists were in attendance, standing during the whole of the examination, which lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon, until past 9 at night. A number of lower officers, police runners, lictors, &c. &c. were also present, when Mr. Stanton, under the charge of two linguists was brought into court, with chains on his bare feet, and dressed only in a shirt and trowsers, the former somewhat discoloured by the blood from a wound in his shoulder, which though not deep, appeared as if inflicted by some sharp instrument; his head and face also bruised on one side. In spite of his evident exhaustion, he being very pale, Mr. Stanton was made to kneel before this august assembly, which posture, in the course of the examination, he changed by sitting on the floor. A little food was given him before the examination began, which was conducted by the Kwang-chow-foo, the Linguist Atom acting as interpreter. The first questions put to the prisoner were—who are you? what is your name? what your nation? to which the reply was that his name was Stanton, that he resided in Macao, and that he was an Englishman. How can you be an Englishman, replied the Kwang-chow-foo, when it is well known that all the English have long since been ordered away from Macao, and that we have the assurance from our officers there that they are all gone? To which Mr. Stanton answered that, so far from his countrymen having all left Macao, there were upwards of a hundred living there. This answer seemed to create a good deal of astonishment in the judges, and the Kwang-chow-foo was seen to whisper first to his right side neighbour, then to that on the left, and these again communicated with the next in the line, all of which produced a good deal of grave nodding, of shakes of the head, and so on, and the Kwang-chow-foo got up to commune with his master behind the screen, whence he returned after a short absence. These low whispers among the judges, and the conferences between the viceroy and Kwang-chow-foo, were rather frequent, and happened when any thing appearing to them extraordinary, was said by the prisoner. Owing, it is supposed, to the presence near the Tsong-tuck of several Chinese who well understood English, the interpreter was observed to discharge his duty with considerable fidelity, which is a rare occurrence, Chinese interpreters generally preferring to give the story they wish the mandarins to receive, to giving the real meaning of the deponent. It is on this account chiefly that the mandarins heard several things, which must have astonished them not a little. The Kwang-chow-foo then asked Mr. Stanton whether he was not aware of the existence of the proclamations offering rewards for the taking and killing of Englishmen, which being answered in the affirmative, he was asked why, such being the case, he had been walking about, well knowing that he subjected himself to being made a prisoner?—To which Mr. Stanton answered, that he was walking peacefully along the beach to bathe, when he was surprised by Chinese, who hurried him into a boat, two of which were at Casilla Bay, apparently waiting for him; but, said Mr. Stanton, though now a prisoner, I advise you to liberate me without delay, for I am certain that, within three days, my countrymen will demand me, and their ships of war will open their fire upon you. This bold speech occasioned a good deal of

surprise, which having subsided, the examination was continued. The prisoner was asked what his business was, and where he lived, to which he replied, he was a teacher, who had come to this country with Mr. Turner's sons, as their tutor, that he was in no way connected with trade, and was then living in Mr. Turner's house. To this it was objected that Mr. Turner was dead, and inquiry made of the present abode of Mrs. Turner and her sons, who, the Kwang-chow-foo was told, had returned to England. Questions were then put as to the proceedings of the English expedition, to which suitable replies were given.

Mr. Stanton remains in custody of the Namhoy yune, but is not shut up, we are told, in the common prison, but in a room in the Namhoy yune's house, in which generally such prisoners only are confined as can afford to pay handsomely for this indulgence. In the same prison with Mr. Stanton is a Lascar, who, by his own account, was also seized in the neighbourhood of Macao; we know not who this man may be, not having heard of any missing; his seizure has however drawn a poor Chinaman into great trouble, who, when he saw his countrymen approach the Lascar, warned him of his danger, exhorting him to run away. This warning was overheard by the minions of the law, and he was seized, and may possibly lose his life for treasonable practices.—*Canton Press*, Sept. 15.

Conflict at the Barrier.—It will be seen from the circular copied below, addressed by Capt. Smith to the British subjects resident here, that the Governor informed him that the Taoutae had left Macao on the 11th for the sole purpose of laying before the Viceroy Lin the strongest demands for the release of Mr. Stanton. On the 17th, the Taoutae returned, but without Mr. Stanton, and the only answer he gave was, that it was impossible that Mr. Stanton could be liberated; he not having been seized on Portuguese territory, and that besides he, the Taoutae, had brought with him a number of soldiers to assist the Portuguese in driving away the English. It was known before, and we stated it last week, that strong additions had been made to the fortifications at the barrier and to the number of the garrison there, and a great many boats filled with soldiers were on Tuesday seen to pass through the inner harbour towards the barrier, where also were stationed eight war-junks, which before had been anchored opposite the town of Macao. The H. C.'s steamer *Enterprise* left the road here for Capingmoon soon after the return of the Taoutae was known, and returned on Tuesday in company with H. M.'s ship *Druid*, and towing the transport *Nazaruth Shah*, having the Bengal Volunteers on board. From the Taoutae's answer it was evident that the Chinese had hostile intentions towards the English resident in Macao, and there seemed but the alternative of quietly awaiting the attack or to check them by falling upon them first. On Wednesday morning, the 19th, H. M.'s ships *Hyacinth* and *Larne* were seen getting under way, standing towards Fisherman's Bay, and the Bengal Volunteers were embarked on board the steamer, whilst we saw nine boats filled with marines and sailors leave the *Druid*, and following in the same direction as the *Hyacinth* and *Larne*. The weather was favourable, a light southerly breeze wafting the ships very soon to a favourable position right in front of the barrier and the fortifications there, a distance of only about 600 yards. At about half-past 1 o'clock the *Hyacinth* began the cannonade, which was answered by the Chinese from their fort, or rather breastwork, consisting of pyramids of sandbags, having each a foundation of about nine yards square, and upon which the 82-pounders made little or no impression. The Chinese had altogether twenty-four guns in the embrasures of this fortification, fifteen of which were pointed towards the ships, but their fire was very soon silenced by the *Hyacinth* and *Larne*, after the guns had been only thrice fired. The neck of land on which the barrier is built is just there only about 100 yards wide, and close to the land on the inside were anchored the eight junks already mentioned, of which from the ships only the masts could be seen, the hulls being hid and in a great measure sheltered from shot by the land. There was besides, on this side of the barrier, and on territory hitherto considered as subject to Portuguese jurisdiction, a joss-house, or temple, where there were several cannon, from which a brisk fire was kept up upon the ships, and it was observed that these guns carried further than those from the junks, many of whose shot fell short of the ships. Though several balls passed over the ships, they received no injury in their hulls, but a few balls passed through the awning and sails of the *Hyacinth*. After the engagement had begun, the garrison at the joss-house was reinforced by about 300 Chinese soldiers, who marched to it from the town of Macao. There was besides a considerable encampment filled with soldiers just behind the barrier, and sheltered by a sandhill, and it is supposed that there must altogether have been about 2,000 Chinese soldiers on the spot, of whom a considerable proportion were armed with matchlocks. The distance from the barrier to Macao being scarcely two miles, the whole of the engagement was witnessed from the town, and numerous spectators, Chinese as well as Portuguese and foreigners, crowned the adjacent heights.

From half-past 1 until about half-past 3 o'clock, the ships kept up a heavy fire upon the fort and the junks behind, which was latterly only faintly answered from the junks, but with more spirit from the joss-house. Parties of soldiers were seen running to and fro between the barrier and the joss-house, often interrupted in their course by the shot passing over them or ploughing up the ground near them, when they would cover down or creep along on all fours. Twice we saw them remove a dead or wounded soldier. At about half-past 2, the English troops began to be landed on the beach at some distance from and on the Chinese side of the fort. Some Chinese soldiers here, favoured by the rising ground, crept and fired upon the parties landing, but a field-piece was brought on shore and planted on the height, and a sharp fire kept up from it upon the Chinese encampment below, upon the junks, and latterly also upon the joss-house, which by the positive orders from Capt. Smith had till then been spared, as being considered on neutral ground; but when the firing from it continued, all pretence to neutrality of course ceased, and a great number of soldiers were soon seen flying out of it, and from some mat sheds, through which a few balls were sent, and running back to Macao. At a little after 4, all the troops being landed (180 sipahis, 120 marines, and 80 seamen, commanded by Capt. Mee, of the Bengal Volunteers), they marched upon the fort, which they found deserted, but a fire, when already in the fort, was opened upon them from the junks and the joss-house, which was soon silenced by the musketry from the Volunteers. The Chinese still on board the junks tried to save themselves by leaping into the water, where many, it is supposed, were killed. Two of the guns in the fort (they were very large and heavy, in bulk equal to 32-pounder carronades, though bored for 18-pounders only) were disabled, the carriage of the one being splintered, and the other broken to pieces by a shot. All the guns were spiked, and every thing else in the fort destroyed and burnt. A powder magazine blew up, and two men, we are sorry to say, were severely hurt by the explosion. The Chinese encampment was next burnt, and, in fact, everything found on that side of the fort destroyed, with the exception of the junks, which escaped being burnt, from there being no boats available to get at them. Many of them were, however, so much injured by shot, that they will probably never float again. The joss-house, from which the liveliest fire had been kept up, escaped destruction, as being on neutral ground, very much to the disappointment of the assailants, who could only by the strictest orders be restrained from attacking it sword in hand. Indeed, during this affair, Capt. Smith seems to have been most anxious not to violate in the slightest degree the neutrality of the territory of Macao, although the Chinese had no such scruples, for not only was the joss-house on this side of the barrier, and therefore on Portuguese ground, but the greatest part of the soldiers that occupied it, marched to it from the town of Macao itself. The forbearance of Capt. Smith, in not attacking the enemy on neutral ground, arose, no doubt, from due consideration of the very peculiar position in which Macao is placed with regard to the Chinese, and we hope that his conduct will in future be imitated by the Chinese, who can have no reason whatever for complaining of the Portuguese in this affair, when even their soldiers, although engaged in active hostilities, were spared because they were on neutral ground.

The English had four men badly and two slightly wounded; a marine had his arm shattered by a ball, and had to submit to the amputation of the limb; another was shot in the body, and two, as we have already said, were badly injured by the explosion of the powder magazine. The loss of the Chinese cannot be known with any degree of certainty. Those connected with the mandarins state it at only four killed, but other statements are about fifty or sixty killed, and double that number wounded, and are probably more correct. One shot was seen to strike a tanka boat, plying between the junks, and pulled by two women, the boat was shattered to pieces, and nothing was seen of the poor women, who, it is possible, however, may have escaped, they being all expert swimmers.

We hear that the Chinese soldiers ascribe their defeat to the cowardice of their officers, who, they say, were the first to run away, and that they were, therefore, obliged to follow their example. What the result of this affair may be it is difficult to foresee, but we hope, that having received this severe lesson, the Chinese will hereafter refrain from troubling Macao. The Chinese population here has been very quiet ever since, with the exception of many families removing. The Taoutae, it was rumoured, had disappeared since the fight, but we learn he is now at Casablanca. The Kaun-min-foo and Tao-tang have also left Macao.

The following letter was circulated on Monday:—

“Macao, Aug. 17, 1840.”

“Sir,—As the British community residing in Macao must be deeply interested in the fate of Mr. Stanton, lately seized by the Chinese, I have now to request you will be pleased to make known to them, that assurances have been received from the Governor of Macao by her Majesty's officers, that the Taoutae, Yih, left Macao, at

7 p.m., on the 11th inst., for the sole purpose of laying before the Viceroy Lin the strongest demands for the release of the aforesaid British subject; and his Excellency has been kind enough to state that he will make known at the earliest period the result of this officer's mission.

"I have, &c.

H. SMITH,

"Commanding the Blockade Squadron.

"To ———, Esq., and other British subjects in Macao."—*Canton Reg.*

Affair at Amoy.—Mr. Thom has published a narrative of the affair at Amoy, on the 3rd July, between the *Blonde* and the Chinese. He says, he accompanied Capt. Bouchier to Amoy, to deliver a letter of "great importance" to the Chinese Admiral. The letter was addressed from the "imperial appointed Naval Commander-in-Chief of the great English nation, to his Excellency the imperial appointed Admiral of the most Pure (Chinese) nation." This was informal; being called a letter, instead of a *petition*, it implied equality. When off the port, a boat bearing a red flag, with the words "cruising boat of Amoy," came alongside the *Blonde*; the men aboard stated that the Admiral was at Chinchew. Capt. B. determined, thereupon, to deliver the letter to the chief civil and chief military officer on shore. A few lines in Chinese had been drawn up by Mr. Thom, the nature of a flag of truce, and warning all persons against firing upon it. This was read and delivered to the people who came on board, who declared that they understood perfectly that the white flag was to be held sacred: with this document and verbal message they departed, promising to return with an immediate answer. Within an hour they came back, accompanied by another person of good address, apparently a head servant, who, pulling out the document which the others had taken ashore, presented it, saying, "that the district mandarins had taken a copy of it for their superior officers, but as they did not dare to hold communication with outside foreigners, they begged to return the original document whence it came." To this he was answered, that, "in writing this document for the mandarins, we were merely fulfilling the commands of our superior officers, and therefore he must take it back." Upon this, he said a few words to his followers to convince them of our reasonableness, and quietly put the paper into his bosom. Still anxious to know if he was aware of the contents, we cross-questioned him on that point, and found him quite aware that the white flag was to be regarded as a sign of truce and duly respected. Mr. Thom then, accompanied by the 2nd lieutenant, Sir Frederick Nicholson, went into the cutter and pulled right for the beach close beside the fort, a white flag flying at the cutter's bow and quite unarmed. They found the beach lined by about half a dozen mandarins and from two hundred to three hundred soldiers drawn up in hostile array and manifesting the most unfriendly disposition. They ran the cutter's bow on the beach, when Mr. Thom and the 2nd lieutenant went forward, and, pointing to the white flag, said, they had a letter for the admiral and wished to land in order to deliver it. "In reply they said that the admiral had gone to Chinchew, and that if we dared to set a foot on shore they would kill us or bind us hand and foot and send us on to Foochow-foo." A second attempt was then made in the jollyboat, with five men and boys, unarmed. He says "the mandarins had been busy all day making warlike preparations, their best guns had been placed in the battery, three pieces more were mounted at the landing-place, the beach had already become an encampment, being covered with soldier's tents, and several large junks had been towed down from the harbour in the course of the morning and were being mounted with cannon and soldiers, no doubt with intention to attack the frigate. Every thing, in fact, denoted the most determined hostility. When we got to the landing-place, the mandarins and troops were drawn up as the day before, and a considerable crowd of spectators had assembled, no doubt from curiosity, to witness the scene. Fearing some treachery, I had ordered our men to back the boat to the beach, and in the event of the Chinese seizing me, to make the best of their way to the frigate. When about five or six yards off shore, I sat over the boat's stern, and holding out my 'notice' to the mandarins, requested them to peruse it. Their fury was beyond all bounds, and seemed to be aggravated by the surrounding people reading it as well as themselves. I told them, that being most friendly disposed towards the Chinese, I had come at great hazard to speak to them words of peace and kindness, and I could not bear the idea of injuring them; they replied with threats and curses, making the well known sign of cutting off the head, &c., &c. At this time we were scarce a couple of yards from the beach, and our men called to my attention that the soldiers were wading into the water to seize the boat; upon this I told them to pull a stroke or two, and when eight or ten yards off, stood up in the boat and said with a loud voice, 'I now ask you for the last time, will you receive it or not?' 'No!' they all roared simultaneously, 'we fear you not!' and expressions of defiance; seeing all hopes of delivering it gone, I ordered the men to pull back to the ship, and in making the boat spring with the force of their oars, I lost my balance, and fell: a most lucky fall! as, just that very moment, a well-directed arrow flew over the spot, and struck the bottom of the boat with such force as to shiver its head to pieces; one moment

sooner and it had passed through my body. A matchlock bullet hit the stern of the boat a couple of inches from the coxswain's back; two or three more passed close by our heads, a couple of Chinese field pieces were discharged either at us or at the ship, and the troops were getting ready for a general discharge, which would certainly have killed the whole of us, when a circumstance took place which completely turned the tables in our favour, and most justly punished the Chinese for their cold-blooded cruelty. Captain Bouchier had been observing the hostile attitude of the mandarins and soldiers, and being apprehensive for our safety, had got the after-guns of the frigate to command the beach, so that when the Chinese troops were just on the point of firing the fatal volley, a couple of 32-pound shot came bowling in among them, which soon made them quit the jolly-boat to attend to their own safety. I had scarce recovered from the momentary stupor into which amazement at the barbarity of the Chinese had cast me, when a confused crowd of mandarins, soldiers, and spectators, each flying for his life, danced before my eyes! a few moments before they had, in defiance of the law of nations, attempted to take my life; now the same measure they had meted out to me was being amply measured out unto them again! Scarce had they finished their menaces and loud protestations of defiance, ere they were scattered like chaff, every one seeking safety in flight, save some ten or a dozen, whose carcases remained on the beach, never to fly more! On returning to the ship, as many guns as possible were got to bear on the fort and those junks which had in the morning been filled with soldiers, and we battered them at intervals for nearly a couple of hours; the fort was riddled at all points, and nearly quite unroofed; still, being well built, we could not succeed in battering it down. In the meantime, the noise of our firing had attracted people from far and near, and the tops of the hills and all high places now quite crowded with men, women, and children, as far as the eye could reach!"

A paper of expostulation was then drawn up, and sent by the second lieutenant, with two armed cutters, to be pasted upon the wall of the fort, but, before it could be done, the party who had landed were attacked by the Chinese soldiers, and Capt. Bouchier hoisted the signal for their recall. They came back, bringing with them the shields and spears of those who had been killed, when the notice was afterwards put into a bottle and cast overboard, and a fisherman was observed to pick it up. An armed boat was next despatched to cut the cable of a large junk, laying near (one of those which had been taken up for their troops), and set her on fire. This was done, but the fire went out ere she had drifted half way up the harbour.

An attempt was made a few days since to set fire to the transport, *Nazaruth Shah*, but detected in time to prevent injury. A man had mixed among a crowd of Chinese boats, which were at the time alongside, and was observed to throw something overboard, but it was only after great exertion that the incendiary was secured. When becoming aware that he had been detected, and that the boats were being lowered to seize him, he jumped into the water, and diving under the bottom of the ship, re-appeared on the other side. For some time he eluded the grasp of his pursuers by diving and hiding amongst the Chinese boats, but he was at last taken, and is now in irons, on board the *Druid*.—*Canton Press*, Aug. 8.

The *Bombay Gazette*, November 29, says: "We now learn on the best of authority, that the treaty will be ratified at Canton, under the broadsides of all our fleet. Chusan will not be given up till three millions sterling are paid to British subjects—as compensation and for the expenses of the war. The treaty provides for all else."

In one of the letters from Chusan, the writer relates a "funny story," which he declares to be well authenticated:—"A certain learned naturalist attached to the expedition took into his service a young native of the island, to assist him in his entomological pursuits. This promising youth displayed nearly as much zeal as his master in collecting specimens of the insect tribes; but as the event shewed, with a widely different motive. When the collection became considerable he commenced eating it! and some time elapsed before his master could account for the mysterious disappearance of his choicest specimens. At length suspicion fell upon the Chinaman; and it was discovered that he would occasionally select a plump spider or centipede, or any other insect that struck his fancy, and holding it by the pin on which it had been impaled, the omnivorous monster would fry it in a candle, with a little of the grease as a relish, and then bolt the "specimen," with evident marks of satisfaction! The naturalist does not at all approve of this easy method of "learning and inwardly digesting" his favourite science, and declares that the loss to the British museum is incalculable."

Asiatic Russia.

On the 31st of October, 415 Russians, who had been kept prisoners at Khiva, arrived in the town of Orenburg. They were welcomed with loud cheers by the inhabitants, most of whom went to meet them. Exhausted by the fatigues of their long journey, they were conducted to the quarters prepared for them. On the next day, after hearing mass at the Cathedral, an entertainment was given to them, at which the Commander-in-Chief, the officers, and the principal inhabitants, including several ladies, were present. When the commanding officer proposed the health of the Emperor, the toast was received with gratitude by all the prisoners, as was the second toast to General Perowsky, because it was owing to his special application to the Emperor that they were indebted for their speedy recovery of their liberty, and their happy return to their own country. Each prisoner received a present of a silver ruble, by order of the Emperor, and considerable collections were made for them. Some of them had remarkable adventures in Khiva. Anna Korlin, the wife of a Cossack, was for many years in the service of the Khan as cook; Bawrentjew, a peasant, directed for some years the artillery of the Khan. Several of them have married and had children in Khiva. They will now be married, and the children baptized, according to the rites of the Russian Church.—*Russian Paper*.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Sydney papers, which come down to the 18th August, contain reports of the discussions on the clause in the Municipal Corporation Bill (referred to in the Supplement to the December Journal), which enacts that "No person, who may have arrived in the colony under the sentence of transportation, or may have been transported therefrom and shall have returned thereto, shall be qualified to be elected a councillor or alderman of any borough, unless such person shall have received a free pardon, or his sentence shall have expired for a period of at least seven years." This exception, it is contended, would not only depreciate the value of property and stock, by deterring respectable parties from emigrating, and inducing others to leave the colony, but it is contrary to the principles of the British constitution to intrust persons, who have been or shall be sentenced to transportation or convicted of any infamous crime, with magisterial or judicial powers.

Some members of the Legislative Council having expressed alarm at Lord John Russell's instructions to the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, lest, by the provision which permitted the sale of Colonial land in England it was intended to prohibit the sale in the colony, the Governor gave the following as his ideas of their intent and bearing:—

"In the instruction to the New Emigration Board by Lord John Russell, there was but one principle which could be considered injurious to this colony. The ends which those instructions appeared to have in view were—first, to avoid all competition between various colonies, for the purpose of obtaining the greatest supply of emigrants; secondly, to get rid of that annoying and injurious system of puffing, which had of late been so extensively practised. But the regulation for the sale of Colonial land in England at the minimum price of 1*l*. per acre, would be highly injurious, nay, almost ruinous, in its effects upon New South Wales, if acted upon. This opinion he had happily found occasion to express in a despatch which he forwarded to the Home Government six months ago; in which he stated, that such a plan would lead to a complete scramble among the land-jobbers and land-sharks of Sydney, who would immediately purchase extensively, to the exclusion of all others, by means of their agents in the mother-country. He believed, however, that it was not intended to apply that principle to New South Wales, although it was considered the best one which could be adopted for a newly-established colony. Another practice, which it was intended to resort to, could meet with no possible objection by the Council—namely, that of paying a deposit of money in the mother-country, for the purchase of land in the colony to which they were about to proceed. If any person contrived they obtained an advantage by so doing, he saw no reason why they should not be allowed to act as they thought proper. It was also intended to enable gentlemen to procure the necessary permission in England for bringing out bounty emigrants, instead of being compelled to have recourse to the colony for that purpose. This latter principle had been recently acted upon by two gentlemen, lately arrived in the colony, who had brought forty-two bounty emigrants with them; but a portion of these emigrants having come out for the purpose of carrying on the refinement of sugar, were ineligible, according to the newly-adopted rules by which the bounty

emigrants were to be tested. As, however, it was impossible that they could have been aware of such rules, it would be rather hard to enforce them strictly in that instance."

A number of extensive land-proprietors in this colony, who are dissatisfied with both the systems under which immigrants are brought out, have proposed to raise a subscription of 50*l.* from each person requiring numbers of farm-servants; by which they expect to raise 50,000*l.* With this sum they propose to employ trustworthy agents of their own, and pay such other expenses as will be incurred in procuring a selection of useful people from the rural districts of the mother-country; which they calculate will amount to about 300*l.* for every vessel freighted with emigrants, over and above the bounty to be received from the Land-fund. Thus, in the gradual expenditure of the 50,000*l.*, at least 30,000 such persons as are wanted would be introduced into the colony.

A sugar-planting company has been established in New South Wales by a party of forty German immigrants, who recently landed at Sydney. They are now extensively engaged in laying down lands as sugar plantations.

A company has been formed for the purpose of sinking a mine in the vicinity of Sydney, to meet the increasing demand for coal in this place. The capital has been fixed at 100,000*l.*, in 5,000 shares of 20*l.* each.

The blacks on the out-stations were committing great outrages, more particularly at Wellington and Bathurst. Hundreds of cattle had been killed by them at Bathurst. Combination of trades was general; the carpenters and the tailors were the last classes that had struck.

From Mr. Pinnock's Report, it appears that this colony, during the year 1839, received an augmentation to its population of 11,368 free persons, or an increase of 2,781 on the total immigration of 1838; out of that number, 3,569 were children; and, consequently, not immediately available for work. There have already arrived in this colony, including one ship to Port Phillip, since the commencement of the present year, the following immigrants:—778 males, 826 females, and 578 children, making a total of 2,182 persons.

The Australian Press.—With the commencement of the present quarter considerable alterations have taken place in the various departments of the Sydney press. The *Sydney Monitor*, formerly published three times a week, is now published daily; the *Colonist* and the *Australasian Chronicle*, formerly published twice a week, are now published three times a week. Sydney has, in all, seven newspapers: one, the *Sydney Monitor*, published daily; five, the *Sydney Gazette*, *Sydney Herald*, *Australian*, *Colonist*, and *Australasian Chronicle*, published three times a week; and one, the *Commercial Journal*, published twice a week. Melbourne has three newspapers, the *Port Phillip Patriot*, the *Port Phillip Gazette*, and the *Port Phillip Herald*, each published twice a week; making, in all, 29 weekly publications now existing in New South Wales. Van Diemen's Land is sadly behind her sister colony in this respect. There are in Hobart Town only six journals; and in Launceston two journals, published weekly, making in all only eight weekly publications in the whole colony of Van Diemen's Land. South Australia has four newspapers: one, the *Southern Australian*, published twice a week; two, the *South Australian Register*, and the *Adelaide Chronicle*, published weekly; and one, the *Port Lincoln Herald*, published occasionally. Swan River has only one newspaper, the *Perth Guardian*, published weekly. New Zealand has already two newspapers, published weekly, one the *New Zealand Gazette*, published at Port Nicholson, and the other, the *New Zealand Advertiser*, at the Bay of Islands.—*Sydney Monitor*, Aug. 12.

The editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, Mr. George William Robertson, has been sentenced to pay a fine of 200*l.* to the Queen, and to be imprisoned for 12 months, for a libel on Capt. Nias, of H.M. ship *Herald*.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Hobart Town papers are to the 31st July. They contain no local news of interest. It is said that Frost, the Newport Chartist, whose arrival at Port Arthur was noticed in the Supplement, has been appointed by Sir George Franklin a clerk in the Commissariat office there.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Papers from Swan River, to the 20th of June, represent this colony as improving. Discussions had occurred in the Legislative Council upon the estimates for the current year, and upon the land regulations, under which a bounty of land may be claimed, upon the introduction of labourers into the colonies, and which were pub-

lished in London, by the Emigration Board, in October, 1839, which seem to have puzzled the colonists.

The losses of the previous season in the whale fishery had been so great as to deter the colonists from any further prosecution of that description of enterprise. The American whalers were, however, hard at work in almost all the bays of the coast, and several of them had united and formed a permanent establishment at Port Leschenault, where they had erected huts, for the purpose of sheltering that portion of the crews of their vessels who are to be left behind to prosecute the fishery in the bays, while the vessels themselves, with the rest of the hands, are at work in the open seas.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The accounts from Adelaide are to the 24th of August. It was expected that the crop of wheat would amount to about 60,000 bushels, of which about 40,000 would be available for home consumption, and measures were in progress to effect the erection of flour mills. Advices had been received of the expedition exploring the country to the northward of Spencer's Gulf and Lake Torrens. The general aspect is described as barren and inhospitable, particularly in the neighbourhood of Lake Torrens. This lake extends over a space varying in breadth from fifteen to twenty miles. The weather had been very boisterous, and the colony had been kept in a state of great excitement by accounts of several wrecks of vessels, the names of which were not ascertained.

The *S. A. Register*, August 15, reports the loss of the *Maria* brigantine, from Port Adelaide to Hobart Town, and the massacre of part (at least) of her crew and passengers. The master (Smith) and crew consisted of ten persons: the passengers were sixteen, including children. Two male and two female bodies have been found; the latter ascertained to be those of Mrs. Denham and Mrs. York. The government were actively investigating the case, to discover, if possible, the murderers. The tribe of natives to which they belong is not connected with the tribes with which the colonists are in familiar intercourse. From the first discovery of the province, this tribe, inhabiting to the south-eastward of the Goolwa and sea-mouth of the Murray, had been little known, and when known was remarkable for its ferocity.

PORT PHILLIP.

The papers from this settlement are to the 7th August. The desire is to make it an independent colony, and the press was urging it with earnestness. Several daring murders had been committed in the Geelong district, principally on shepherds. The business of Port Phillip was said to be increasing. At Western Port some very excellent strata of coal have been discovered, and at Phillip Island it was said to exist in abundance. Complaints are, nevertheless, made, and one of the journals mentions the following amongst the "wants" of the colony:—The first and great want is the want of a supreme court—a resident judge, and all the paraphernalia of a supreme court—such as a registry-office, sheriff, &c., so that there may be no occasion whatever to refer to Sydney, unless in cases of appeal to the full court. A light-house at the entrance of this harbour, additional buoys to mark the channels through the shoals which obstruct the passage near the heads; pilots and a pilot establishment for the harbour; signal stations, communicating from the heads to Melbourne, William's Town, and Geelong. Post-office communication with the shipping, so as to secure the regular receipt and despatch of ship mails. A public wharf, instead of the puddled bank of the river. At present there is not one single street built upon in Melbourne, which, in wet weather, is passable from end to end for a passenger on foot. A gaol is wanted, and also a hospital; at present the building which is made to serve that purpose is a slab hut, about equal in extent and means of accommodation to a store farmer's pigsty, and much more likely to engender disease than to serve the purpose for which it is intended. "We want roads formed to facilitate communication with the interior: £280,000 have been obtained by the sale of crown lands within this province, yet up to the present hour not an inch of road has been made at the Government expense."

New Zealand.

The New Zealand papers, which are to the 4th July, do not contain much interesting information. Capt. Hobson was in better health, and was reported to have purchased a property at the Bay of Islands, but he has not at present fixed the site of

government-house, and there was much speculation as to whether Port Nicholson would or would not be the centre of government. The land allotments had not been delivered, but would be made in the course of the month. The Governor seems to have been making a tour in the northern part of the colony, during which he visited the district of Mangonui. On his return, a Government notice was issued, stating that Mangonui had been purchased for the Queen, and cautioning the public against building, cutting timber, or trespassing thereon.

Kororarika is a whaling depôt and a settlement of traders from Sydney. Some jealousy of the newer town of Russell seems to be entertained by the inhabitants of Kororarika, who were using great efforts to induce Capt. Hobson to make it the seat of Government, but apparently with little prospect of success. The correspondent of a Sydney paper gives the following reasons why the principal settlement should be at Kororarika:—

“The Bay of Islands, the best harbour in New Zealand, is a place which, above all others, appears to have been formed by nature to become the seat of a magnificent city. It combines all the advantages which one may wish for the wants of a vast population. Several beautiful streams, flowing from the different gentle hills which surround the town like an amphitheatre, bring their tributary waters to the centre, and contribute to the beauty of the scenery as well as to the convenience of its inhabitants; whilst the harbour itself has the safest anchorage. Kororarika, acknowledged for years past, by all captains who have visited the Bay of Islands, as the best harbour, is pointed out as such in the different charts. A fine church, a great many houses already erected, and many more in the course of building, are proofs that its advantages are already appreciated. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of the bay are already located in this place.”

A duel was fought on the 3rd of June between Mr. Brewer, barrister, and Mr. Kelly, surveyor. It originated in some expressions made use of by Mr. Kelly.

Cape of Good Hope.

The intelligence received from this colony since the publication of the Supplement reaches to the 10th of October, at which date the discussions respecting the redemption of the Government paper money had not subsided. Strong opposition is made to the measure within and without the Council.

The governor was about to visit the frontier.

The trade of the colony continued to flourish; the revenue was progressively increasing; provisions were cheap and abundant.

The Steam Navigation Company were about to establish another vessel (their first having been lost), which is ordered from England.

The number of shipwrecks in Table Bay led to a public meeting on the 26th September, at which it was resolved to memorialize the governor to appoint a committee to inquire into the causes of these calamities, which involve unjustly the character of the Bay.

The boers settled on the frontier districts of Fish River, Konass, and Winterburg, had presented a memorial to the governor respecting the Caffres. They complain, that instead of having received compensation for their losses during the war, according to the solemn promise of the Colonial Government, they have suffered further losses, owing to the neglect of Government, which leaves them unprotected from Caffre depredations, that they cannot obtain servants to guard their flocks, and that they will be obliged to abandon the frontier.

Burmah.

We have not heard any intelligence from Burmah that can be at all relied on. The country is represented as enjoying a tolerably just and vigorous government. The river is free from dacoits, and we are not aware that any bands of robbers disturb the country, as was the case in the former reign. The only places we know of where the proceedings of these gentry are winked at, if not encouraged, is in our own immediate neighbourhood, when directed against property on this side of the river, but woe to them if they venture to play the same game on their side. Others again say that much of the country to the north and N. E. is up in arms, and that troops are constantly marching in that direction to put the whole down. The apparently absorbing question at the present court of Ava is that of the nomination of the heir apparent to the throne, and it is one that is not likely to be amicably settled, inasmuch as the pretensions of the several claimants are utterly irreconcilable.

—*Maulmain Chron.* Oct. 14.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF QUEEN'S AND COMPANY'S CORPS.

Fort William, Oct. 14, 1840.—H. M. 62nd. regt. of Foot is transferred from the Madras to the Bengal establishment, from the date of its arrival in Fort William.

Nov. 11.—H. M. 55th regt. of Foot is transferred from the Madras to the Bengal establishment, from the date of its arrival in Fort William.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 3, 1840.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that H.M. 62nd. regt. shall occupy the cantonment of Hazareebaugh, and the 2nd European regt. that of Ghazee-pore.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE TO INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS REPAIRING TO ENGLAND.

General Department, Oct. 28, 1840.—The Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal is pleased to direct, that the following regulations prescribed by the Hon. the Court of Directors with respect to the grant of extensions of leave to members of the Indian civil establishments repairing to England under the absentee regulations, or on special leave of absence, be published for general information, viz.

1st. Civil servants proceeding to England under the absentee regulations, or on special leave, immediately on their arrival are to report themselves, with their address, by letter to the secretary to the Honourable the Court of Directors, forwarding at the same time the certificate, which they received in India.

2nd. In all cases of leave, civil servants are required to join the establishment to which they belong at the expiration of the term for which leave may have been granted, unless they shall have obtained an extension of it from the Honourable Court six months before the expiration of the said leave.

3rd. Extensions of leave will not in future be granted by the Hon. the Court of Directors, except in cases of sickness, certified to their satisfaction, or in cases in which it shall be proved that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

4th. When under any such circumstances a civil servant shall have obtained an extension of leave to a given period, he must at the expiration thereof, apply for and obtain permission of the Hon. Court either to return to his duty, or reside a further time in Europe, failing in which he shall be liable to be struck off the list of civil servants.

5th. The Act of the 53rd Geo. 3rd, cap. 52, sec. 70, as it respects civil servants, applies only to cases of sickness, infirmity, or inevitable accident, and no civil servant will be hereafter considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence under that enactment who has from the Hon. Court, agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the Act.

ADDITIONS TO THE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, Nov. 4, 1840.—Agreeably to instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the following additions are authorized to be made to the medical establishments of the three presidencies, viz.—*Fort William*, one superintending surgeons.—*Fort St. George*, one surgeon; three assistant-surgeons.—*Bombay*, five surgeons; five assistant-surgeons.

EUROPEAN LIGHT INFANTRY CORPS.

Fort William, Nov. 11, 1840.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having authorized the formation of one of the two European regiments at each of the presidencies, into a light infantry corps, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief to resolve, that the distinction shall be conferred at this presidency on the first European regiment, which will be accordingly armed and equipped as a light infantry corps on its return from foreign service.

DEMISE OF MAHARAJAH KHURRUCK SING.

Fort William, Political Department, Nov. 17, 1840.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council having this day received from the Agent of the Governor-General on the N.W. Frontier official intelligence of the demise, on the 5th instant, of his highness Maharajah Khurruck Sing, Ruler of the Punjaub, is pleased

to direct that minute guns, to the number of forty-six, corresponding with the years of the late Maharajah, be fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

DEMISE OF PRINCE NAO NIHAL SING.

Fort William, Confidential Department, Nov. 18, 1840.—Official information having been received of the untimely demise, on the 6th instant, of the late Prince Nao Nihal Sing, heir to the Lahore sovereignty, from the effects of an accident sustained while issuing from the palace at Lahore for the performance of the funeral obsequies and the ceremonial of accession to the throne of his father, the late Maharajah Khurruck Sing, the Governor-General of India in Council, in testimony of his sympathy in a calamity, so deeply affecting a family with which the British Government has long been bound in close alliance, is pleased to direct that the honour due to the memory of a reigning prince, shall be rendered on this melancholy occasion. Twenty-two minute guns, corresponding with what is believed to have been the number of the years of the late prince's age, will accordingly be fired on this date from the ramparts of Fort William.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 12. 2nd-Lieut. F. Pollock, of engineers, to be an assistant to superintendent of Delhi canals.

13. Mr. F. L. Beaufort to be an assistant to joint magistrate and deputy-collector of Pubna and to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy-collector in that district.

Mr. H. R. Alexander to be magistrate of Beerboom v. Mr. Bowring, and to officiate also until further orders.

Mr. A. Turnbull to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Jessore.

14. Mr. R. N. Shore permitted to proceed to Pooree and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that station, under superintendence of Mr. J. K. Ewart, collector of the district.

20. Mr. C. Steer to officiate, until further orders, as collector of Jessore.

Mr. C. Whitmore to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate of Nuddea.

21. Messrs. G. M. B. Berford, R. H. Russell, and J. A. Lock, writers, reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

The following students of College of Fort William ordered to proceed to the interior for purpose of prosecuting their studies of the Oriental languages under superintendence of the local officers:—Mr. C. J. Wingfield, to Bancoorah; Mr. G. C. Fletcher, to Rajehhye.

Mr. J. C. Wilson to be magistrate and collector of Boolundshuhur. Mr. Wilson to continue in discharge of his present duties as officiating magistrate at Cawnpore, until further orders.

23. Mr. R. H. Snell to be first assistant in office of the accountant-general, v. Mr. H. Alexander.

26. Capt. William Riddell, 60th N.I., to be an assistant in departments for suppression of thuggee and dacoity in Malwa.

Lieut. J. B. Conolly, 20th N.I., attached to H.M. Shah Shoojah's 4th infantry, to be military assistant, and commandant of escort of envoy and minister at Cabool, v. Brev. Capt. E. H. Conolly, killed in action.

Mr. T. H. Maddock, secretary to government of India, in legislative, judicial, and revenue departments, assumed charge of the departments under this date.

27. Mr. R. C. Raikes, to exercise powers of joint-magistrate and deputy-collector at Pubna.

30. Mr. A. W. Begbie to officiate as judge of Meerut.

Mr. C. F. Thomson, officiating judge of Juanpoor, to officiate as judge of Mynpoory.

Mr. H. B. Harington, officiating-judge of Allahabad, to officiate as judge of Juanpoore.

31. Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to officiate as magistrate and collector of Azimgurh, until further orders.

Nov. 3. Mr. T. C. Loch to officiate as magistrate of Rajeshye, v. Mr. G. G. Macintosh, deputed to Central Cuttack.

Lieut. E. J. Law to be a junior assistant to commissioner of Assam, v. Dr. Bayfield, dec.

Lieut. L. P. D. Eld, to officiate as junior assistant to ditto during absence of Lieut. Sturt, or until further orders.

4. Mr. R. S. Maling to be superintendent of Baugundee salt chokeys, v. Mr. J. A. Terraneau, dec.

Mr. Edward Thomas, civil service, to be attached to N.W. provinces.

9. Capt. J. Briggs, 2nd assistant to commissioner in Mysore, returned to his duty at Bangalore on the 9th Oct.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 31. The Rev. R. P. Brooke, A.B., chaplain of Cawnpore, appointed chaplain of Kurnaul, and directed to join his station on 1st. Feb.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Oct. 14th, 1840.—Capt. W. H. Graham, executive engineer of Burdwan, to be executive engineer of Meerut division, vice Maj. Edmund Sweetenham, invalided.

1st Lieut. John Anderson, of engineers, in charge of survey and execution of Rohilcund canals, to be executive engineer of Burdwan division, vice Capt. W. H. Graham.

1st Lieut. A. M. Durand, of engineers, app. to charge of survey and execution of Rohilcund canals, v. Lieut. J. Anderson.

Cadets of Infantry, J. W. Drummond, L. R. Newhouse, J. A. Wright, J. G. Batten, S. F. Graham, and C. R. Oakes, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. J. D. Fergusson, 36th N.I., to be adj. of Bhopal contingent.

Lieut. W. P. Bignell, 69th N.I., app. to temporary charge of 2nd division department of public works.

Oct. 21.—Mr. George Grant, admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Cadet of Infantry W. A. G. Hickey, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. Francis Wheler 2d L. C., now acting as deputy judge adv. gen. in Afghanistan, to be a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab., v. Maj. W. Hough, who vacates his appointment in department on prom. to that rank regimentally.

Oct 28.—6th L. C.—Cornet J. A. D. Fergusson to be Lieut. from 28th Sept. 1840, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. B. Conolly, dec.

62d N.I., Ens. A. D. Caulfield to be Lieut. from 4th Oct. 1840, v. Lieut. Wm. Bridge, dec.

Cadets of Infantry E. M. Ryan, J. D'O. Baring, and J. W. C. Lockett, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Major W. Hough, 48th N.I., at his own request trans. to invalid estab.

Ens. John Milford, 1st Europ. regt. permitted to resign service of E. I. Company.

Mr. T. S. Lacy, admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

1st Lieut. J. R. Western, of engineers, to act as executive engineer of 2d or Berhampore division of public works, during absence of 1st Lieut. B. W. Goldie, or until further orders.

1st Lieut. Henry Siddons of engineers, revenue surveyor and deputy collector of zillah Chittagong, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Logan, of H. M. 63d regt. to be brigadier in command in Tenasserim provinces v. Brigadier Hillier, who has quitted the provinces on service with his regt. the 62d foot.

Capt. W. F. Beatson, 54th N.I., commanding Bundelcund legion, at his own request placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief, for purpose of joining his regt. ordered to Afghanistan.

Nov. 4.—48th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. William Sage to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Bunce to be capt. of a company from 1st Oct. 1840, in suc. to Maj. W. Hough, trans. to invalid estab.—Ens. William Champion to be lieut. vice Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Bunce, prom. with rank from 3d Oct 1840, for the augmentation.

Cadet of Cavalry F. B. Greville admitted on estab. and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry Baron F. A. Von Moyern, Thos. Blayds, F. D. Boulton, and Francis Mackenzie, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Colonel J. Shelton H.M. 44th foot, to be a brigadier of 2d class for a particular service, and Capt. W. Grant, 27th N.I., nominated brigade major to force proceeding to Afghanistan.

Nov. 11.—Capt. Fred. Knyvett, 64th N.I., to be brigade major to troops at Ferrozepore, from date of arrival at that station of regt. to which he belongs, v. Capt. William Grant, who vacates the app. on departure of 27th N. I. for Afghanistan.

Lieut. John Butler, 55th N.I. to act as 2d in command, Assam light infantry, during absence of L. P. D. Eld, appointed assistant to commissioner of Assam.

The undermentioned officers of artillery, cavalry, and infantry are promoted to rank of captain by brevet from dates expressed—*Artillery*: 1st Lieuts. A. Fitzgerald, G. Fleet-

wood, and C. Fitzgerald, 28th Sept. 1840; George Larkins, 25th Oct. 1840.—*Cavalry*: Lieuts. B. C. Bourdillon, 2d L.C., and George Reid, 1st do., 28th Sept. 1840; George Murray, 8th do., 25th Oct. 1840; Thomas Quin, 4th do., E. S. S. Waring, 6th do., and C. Elkins, 7th do., 5th Nov. 1840.—*Infantry*: Lieuts. E. P. Bryant, 68th N.I., 25th Sept. 1840; T. F. Tait, 2d Europ. regt., David Wilkie, 4th N.I., A. H. Duncan, 43d do., Richard Ouseley, 50th do., James Sissmore, 23d do., P. S. Chinn, 51st do., and W. P. Meares, 42d do., 28th Sept. 1840; J. R. Younger, 56th do., S. M. Fullarton, 39th do., J. A. Kirby, 54th do., and T. Bell, 2d do., 12th ditto; Charles O'Brien, 2d do., and Denis Downes, 30th do., 25th ditto; Christopher Codrington, 49th do., Edmund Talbot, 53d do., R. R. W. Ellis, 23d do., George Johnston, 49th do., and L. P. D. Eld, 9th do., 5th ditto.

Capt. A. R. Macdonald, 4th N.I., brigade major to Oude auxiliary force, to act as commandant of Bundelkund legion, during the absence of Capt. W. F. Beatson proceeding on service with his regt.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 17, 1840.—The following removals and postings of brigade majors on establishment directed:—Brigade Major R. Wyllie from Meywar field force to station off Meerut.—Brigade Major C. Cheape from station off Meerut to Meywar field force.

The following unposted medical officers directed to proceed to Meerut, and to report themselves to Superintending Surgeon of that circle:—Assist. Surgs. J. G. D. Denham, M.D. now at presidency; J. Naismith, M.D. now at Benares; A. Elderton, now at Allahabad; H. Koe, now at Benares; J. H. Butler, now at Dum-Dum; T. Thomson, M.D., in charge of a detachment proceeding to Upper Provinces; E. Campbell, in progress to Cawnpore.

Oct. 19.—52d N.I. Lieut. E. Wiggins to be adj., vice Martin prom.

Assist. Surg. W. W. Wells, doing duty at Chinsurah, appointed to medical charge of recruits for H.M.'s regiments under orders for Upper Provinces.

Oct. 20.—Lieut. Wm. Lydiard, 11th N.I., to be an aid-de-camp on personal staff of Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. R. W. H. Fanshawe, 1st Europ. regt., to join and do duty with dépôt of the corps at Agra.

Unposted Ens. N. C. Boswell, at his own request, appointed to do duty with 19th N.I. at Meerut, instead of with 12th at Benares, as stated in orders of 19th Sept., and directed to join.

Oct. 22.—62d N.I.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. Beaty to be adj., vice Bridge dec.

Ens. J. A. Wright, to do duty with 28th N. I. at Dinapore, and directed to join.

Oct. 23.—Surg. J. F. Steuart, M.D., removed from 29th to 59th N.I., vice Surg. Morgan Powell, from latter to former corps.

Ens. J. G. Batten to do duty with 14th N.I., at Futtchghur and directed to join.

Oct. 24.—Capt. F. Wheler, who was brought on estab. as a deputy judge adv. general, in orders of 21st Oct., posted to Saugur division of army, but to continue attached to troops in Afghanistan, until further orders.

Capt. Henry Cotton, 67th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. general to Saugur division, during absence, on duty, of Capt. Wheler.

Ens. L. R. Newhouse to do duty with 28th N.I., at Dinapore, and directed to join.

Oct. 27.—Lieut. Col. H. Hall, C.B., removed from 2d Europ. regt. to 3d N.I., vice Lieut. Col. J. Harris, from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Jones, now at Dum-Dum, and Assist. Surg. G. Grant, at general hospital, directed to do duty with recruits for her Majesty's regiments now at Chinsurah.

23d N.I.—Brev. Capt. J. V. Snook to be adj., vice Nation appointed an assistant to superintendent for suppression of thuggee.

Oct. 28.—Assist. Surg. A. W. Crozier, now attached to first batt. artillery at Dum-Dum, appointed to do duty with H.M.'s 62d regt. in Fort William.

Oct. 30.—Unposted Cor. L. J. Farquharson posted to 6th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Oct. 31.—Surg. B. W. Macleod, M.D., 3d L.C., to act as superintending surgeon to Sirhind division, on departure of Mr. S. Ludlow, and S. T. F. D. 1st brigade horse artillery, to afford medical aid to 3d L.C., as a temporary measure; date 12th Oct.

Capt. John Bracken, 29th N.I., to act as brigade major in Oude, on departure of Capt. John Scott, of 55th N.I., as a temporary arrangement; date 19th Oct.

Assist. Surg. T. S. Lary, directed to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

Nov. 3.—1st Lieut. Henry Siddons, corps of engineers, directed to join head-quarters of sappers and miners at Delhi.

Assist. Surg. J. Macpherson, 1st troop 3d brigade horse artillery, directed to repair immediately to Fort William, and to report himself to brigade major, Queen's troops.

Nov. 1.—Assist. Surg. W. Dulland, 7th N.I., to proceed to Bandah on duty, by dawn, to be in possession of the state; date Cawnpore, 13th Oct.

Assist. Surg. A. McD. Stuart removed from 2d, and posted to 47th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Mouat, M.D., on being relieved from charge of 47th N.I., to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

Nov. 5.—The undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted into service, appointed to do duty with corps indicated, and directed to join:—J. R. Moore, 28th N.I. Dinapore; J. W. Drummond, 17th do., Meerut, at his own request; J. D'O. Baring, 28th do., Dinapore; J. W. C. Lockett, 28th do., Dinapore; Baron F. A. Von Meyern, 28th do., Dinapore; F. Mackenzie, 69th do., Berhampore.

Nov. 9.—Ens. Ed. D. Byng, at his own request, removed from 33d N.I. to 1st European regt., as junior of his rank.

Assist. Surg. A. H. Cheek, who was app. to medical charge of a detachment of H. M.'s 26th regt. in orders of 31st Oct., directed, on being relieved from the charge, to proceed to Cawnpore, and to do duty under superintending surgeon at that station.

Nov. 10.—Cornet F. B. Greville, to do duty with 3d L. C. at Kurnaul, at his own request.

Ens. F. D. Boulton, to do duty with 28th N. I. at Dinapore.

Nov. 11.—Ens. E. M. Ryan, to do duty with 23d N. I. at Meerut, and directed to join.

Lieut. and Adj. A. J. W. Haig, 24th N.I., to act as assist. adj. general of Saugor division during absence, on leave, of Capt. G. A. Browlow, or until further orders; date the 27th Oct.

Nov. 12.—1st Lieut. J. W. Robertson, of engineers, directed to proceed to Delhi, and to do duty at head quarters of sappers and miners at that station.

Maj. Charles Andrews, 2d Europ. regt., appointed to command of 2d L. I. Bat., v. Major A. Goldie, unable from indisposition to join.

Capt. F. Moore, inv. estab., permitted to reside in hills north of Deyrah, and draw his allowances from Meerut pay office.

Nov. 13.—Capt. W. Mackintosh, 5th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Ferozepore, during absence, on leave, of Capt. W. Grant, as a temp. arrangement; date 29th Oct.

Nov. 14.—Lieut. A. C. Boswell, 19th N.I., nominated to duty of accompanying Lord Bishop of Calcutta, during his lordship's tour in Upper Provinces; date Sirhind, 28th Oct.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. W. Burroughs, 7th N. I., to act as brigade major at Meerut, on departure of Brigade Major C. Cheape; date 31st Oct.

Ens. O. J. Mc. L. Farrington, at his own request, removed from 25th to 4th N.I. at Gorruckpore, as junior of his rank, and directed to join.

Arracan Local Bat. Lieut. C. J. Richards, 25th N.I., to be 2d in command, v. Brev. Capt. C. Apthorp, who has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on med. cert.—Lieut. T. Latter, 67th N.I., acting adj. of the bat., to be adjutant, v. Lieut. C. L. Edwards.

1st Lieut. W. Jones, corps of engineers, to do duty with corps of sappers and miners at Delhi, and directed to join.

Unposted Cornet R. B. Macleod, to do duty with 3d L. C. at Kurnaul, instead of 5th, as directed in orders of 11th July last.

Local Lieuts. W. Martindell and J. M. Turnbull, removed from 1st local horse and placed on the pension establishment, former on a stipend of Rs. 200, and latter on one of Rs. 150 per mensem.

Brev. Capt. R. Haldane, 45th N.I., appointed 2d in command of 1st local horse, and directed to join detachment of corps on service in Sind.

Nov. 16.—Major W. Hough, of inv. estab., permitted to reside in Calcutta, and draw his pay and allowances from presidency pay office.

Examinations.—Lieut. N. A. Parker, 58th N.I., and Lieut. W. L. Mackintosh, 43rd do., having been respectively pronounced by the examiners of the College of Fort William, qualified to discharge the duties of interpreters to a native corps, are exempt from further examination.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct 28. Lieut. Col. H. Hall, C.B., 2d Europ. regt.; Capt. Wm. Geddes, artillery; Capt. J. Turton, artillery; Capt. A. C. Scott, 70th N.I.; Lieut. G. A. Brett, 41st do.; Assist. Surg. A. Mc. D. Stuart; Ens. E.

N. Dickenson, 24th N.I.; Lieut. G. I. Hudson, 67th do.—Nov. 4. Lieut. H. Mackenzie, 2d Europ. regt.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 28. Lieut. Col. Joseph Harris, 3rd N.I., for health.—Lieut. John Moore, 1st L. C., for health.—Lieut. George Scott, 6th L. C., for health.—Nov. 11. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Chas. Aphthorp, 41st N. I., for health.—Lieut. H. A. Morrieson, 63rd N. I., for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Oct. 21. Capt. H. Lloyd, 36th N. I., for two years, on med. cert.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 28. Maj. H. C. Bernard, 51st N. I., on med. cert. (eventually to Europe).—Nov. 11. Lieut. B. W. Goldie, of engineers, for two years, on med. cert.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe)—Oct. 20. Capt. T. Fraser, 7th L. C., from 1st Oct. to 15th Feb. 1841, on med. cert.—21. Brev. Maj. C. Rogers, deputy judge adv. gen., Cawnpore division, from 15th Nov. to 31st Jan., in extension on med. cert.—Nov. 4. Maj. T. R. Macqueen, 45th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 1st Feb. 1841, on med. cert.—Surg. M. Powell, 29th N. I., from 10th Nov. to 10th Feb. 1841, on med. cert.—7. Brev. Capt. R. Ramsay, 10th N. I., from 2nd Nov. to 2nd April, 1841, on med. cert.—14. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Hearsay, 6th L. C., from 20th Nov. to 20th Feb. 1841, on med. cert.

To ditto (preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea).—Oct. 31. Assist. Surg. G. E. Christopher, Sirmoor Bat., from 1st Nov. to 1st May, 1841, on med. cert.—19. Dr. R. Foley, civil surgeon of Agra, to 1st Feb. 1841, in extension of leave, on med. cert.—11. Lieut. G. B. Reddie, 29th N. I., from 1st Nov. to 1st June, 1841, on med. cert.

To Bombay.—Oct. 28. Assist. Surg. T. R. Strover, from 2nd Dec. to 2nd March, 1841, on private affairs.—Nov. 4. Lieut. J. C. Salkeld, 5th N. I., on med. cert., for six months, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgerree.

Oct. 21. *Cambyses*, from Liverpool.—22. *Arcturion*, from Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro, and Mauritius.—23. *Columbine Packet*, from Singapore and Malacca; *Grenada*, from Liverpool; *Futle Barry*, from Bombay; *Carnatic*, *Seringapatam*, and *Eleanora*, all from London; *Avoca*, from Penang; *Allalevia*, from Cochín; *Agnes*, from Mauritius; *Corrina*, from Cape of Good Hope; *Bucephalus*, from Torbay; *Colombo*, from Mauritius and Madras; *Creole*, from Bourbon; *Altaran Carolina*, from Genoa and Brazil. —24. *Esther*, from Singapore; *Volunteer*, from Liverpool and Mauritius; *Hamilo*, from Colombo; *Medices*, from Madras.—25. *Madagascar*, from Portsmouth; *Sorut Jamel*, from Moulmein.—26. *Isadora*, from Madras; *Caledonia*, from Liverpool; *Maria*, from Mauritius, Bombay, and Colombo; *Bengallee*, from Sydney and Singapore.—28. *Blorenge*, from Liverpool.—20. *Justina*, from Batavia, Padang, and Taponolly.—31. *Washington*, from the Mauritius; *Eliza*, from England, Madras, and Moulmein.—Nov 2. *Amazon*, from Liverpool; *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon; *Louisa*, from Moulmein and Amherst.—7. *Petite Nancy*, from Bordeaux; *Ludovic*, from Mauritius; *Dido*, from Singapore.—8. *Indus*, from Sydney; *Audy*, from Moulmein.—10. *Gleanor*, from London; *Penyard Park*, from Mauritius.—11. *Houghly*, from Havre; *Montrose*, from Bordeaux and Rio de Janeiro; *Mauritium*, from Mauritius.—12. *Arethusa*, from Madras and Masulipatam; *John Hepburne*, from Moulmein; *Clown*, from Singapore; *Enterprise*, from Liverpool.—13. *Dowlat*, *Savoy*, from Bombay; *Falcon*, from London and Mauritius; H. C. ship *Amherst*, from Kyouk Phyo, Akyab, and Chittagong; *Plantagenet*, from Portsmouth and Cape.—14. *Wm. Jardine*, from London.—14. H. M. brig *Cruizer*, from China and Singapore; *Gentoo*, from Boston; *Maidstone*, from London.

Sailed from Saugor.

Oct. 13. *Regina*, for Mauritius.—*Robert Le Diable*, for Bourbon.—17. *William Pitt*, for Mauritius; *Runnymede*, for London.—18. *Young Queen*, for Liverpool.—21. *Hurlequin*, for Singapore; *Cervantes*, for Mauritius; *Philanthrope*, for Bourbon; *Tourville*, for Bordeaux.—22. *Lady Clifford*, for Mauritius.—23. *Nestor*, for Cork; *Royal William*, for Cork; *Thos. Metcalf*, for London.—26. *Victoria*, for Penang; *Helen*, Tonks, for Bombay; *C. de Chazales*, Margodin, for Bourbon; *Milford*, Rees, for Mauritius.—28. *Alexander*, *Ramsay*, for Mauritius; *Malabar*, for Bourbon; *Jane*, for Rangoon.—Nov. 1. *Water Witch*, for China; *Patriot Queen*, for Liverpool.—2. *Cavena*, for ditto; *President*, for ditto.—4. *China*, for London.—5. *Amitie*, for Bour-

bon; *Sarah*, for Sydney.—6. *Fazel Curreeem*, for Bombay; *Algerine*, for Singapore; *Potomac*, for Boston; *Fenelon*, for Bourbon; *Fattle Cureem*, for Bombay.—7. *Graham*, for Mauritius; *Swift*, for Singapore.—8. *Fattle Rohomon*, for Bombay.—9. *Pyeen Bown*, for Penang; *Wigeon*, for Mauritius; *Lady Kennaway*, for London; *Montefiores*, for London; *Columbine*, for Singapore.—10. *Washington*, for London; *Mary Sharp*, for Liverpool; *Sumatra*, for Batavia.—12. *Cecilia*; *Col. Burney*, for Penang and Singapore; *Constellation*, for London.—13. *H.M.S. Childers*, *Columbo*, for Mauritius.—15. *Catherine*, for Singapore and China; *Swallow*, for Madras; *Anunchunder*, for Madras; *Creole*, for Bourbon.

Departures from Calcutta.

Nov. 2. *John Heyes*, for Mauritius.—6. *Naples*, for Boston.—11. *Otterspool*, for Liverpool.—16. *Samarang*, for London; *Charles Jones*, for Liverpool.

Freights (Nov. 18)—As anticipated in our last, the rates of homeward Freight (particularly Dead Weight) have further declined about 10 shillings per ton from the rates quoted in our last extra. The following rates are now current.—To London and Liverpool: Saltpetre, £5. to £5. 5s. per ton; Sugar, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.; Rice, £5. 10s. to £5. 15s.; Oil Seeds, £5. 10s. to £5. 12s. 6.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £4. to £4. 4s.; Jute and Hemp, £3. 5s. to £3. 10s.; Hides, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s.; Rum, £5. 10s. to £5. 15s.; Silk Piece Goods and Indigo, £5. to £5. 5s.; Raw Silk, £5. 10s. to £6.—*Beng. Hurk.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Sept.* 19. At Mhow, Mrs. C. A. Sippe, of a daughter.
 25. At Bareilly, the wife of Mr. Aspinall, of a daughter (since dead).
 26. At Manickmow, the wife of Mr. W. T. Blewitt, of a son.
 — At Jaunpore, the lady of Capt. R. Taylor, 65th regt., of a son.
 27. At Kurnaul, the wife of M. P. Ashton, riding-master 1st Brig. H. A., of a son.
 29. On the passage from Calcutta to Dingapore, the lady of Wm. Frs. Bing, H.M. Royal Scotch Fusiliers, of a daughter.
Oct. 3. At Allyghur, the lady of Lieut. G. W. Stokes, 50th N. I., of a son.
 7. At Benares, the wife of Mr. C. F. Gawtkin, of a daughter.
 8. At Agra, the lady of the Rev. A. B. Lish, of a son.
 12. At Cuttack, the lady of William Taylor, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 13. At Ballyguuge, Mrs. G. Hill, of a daughter.
 15. At Landour, the lady of Capt. Fenwick, H. M. 13th L. I., of a son.
 — At Meerut, the lady of Capt. J. H. Daniell, H. A., of a daughter.
 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Eales, of a daughter.
 — At Gwalior, Mrs. C. F. Da Costa, of a daughter.
 17. At Bauleah, the lady of Capt. Warner, of a son.
 — At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Marsden, 20th N. I., of a son, still-born.
 18. At Hazareebaugh, the lady of Capt. Moir, 28th N. I., of a son,
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Weller, of a daughter.
 — At Garden Reach, the lady of James Crooke, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Serampore, the lady of John C. Marshman, Esq., of a daughter.
 19. At Saugor, the lady of Capt. Cobbe, 60th N. I., of a son.
 — At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Stewart, H. A., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of D. McFarlan, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 — At Bolarum, the lady of Lieut. Howorth, 39th N. I., of a son.
 20. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. Smith, of a daughter.
 21. At Sylhet, the lady of Arthur Littledale, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 — At Allahabad, the lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 22. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. C. Phillips, of a son.
 — At Benares, the lady of Capt. J. Cumberland, 41st N. I., of a girl.
 24. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Duffin, of the 26th N. I., of a son.
 — At Berhampore, Mrs. Tiery, of a son.
 25. At Chittagong, the lady of H. T. Raikes, Esq., of a daughter.
 26. At Howrah, the lady of Mr. J. R. Scott, of a daughter.
 27. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. D'Costa, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. Lackersteen, Esq., of a son.
 — In Chowringhee, the lady of J. H. Young, Esq., C. S., of a son.
 — At Free School-street, Mrs. Bristow, of a son.
 28. At Calcutta, the lady of S. H. Hockley, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of E. Dunn, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Dacca, the lady of T. W. Wilson, M.D., assist.-surg., of a son.
 29. At Cawnpore, the lady of William Muir, Esq., C. S., of a son.

- At Carragadah, Jessore, the lady of F. W. Durand, Esq., of a son.
- At Ghurmukhtesur, the lady of Capt. H. N. Vigors, H. M. 13th L. I., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, the relict of the late Mr. J. H. S. Chopin, of a son.
- Oct. 29. At Mussooree, the lady of M. Grierson, Esq., of a son.
- 30. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. C. E. Burton, 40th N. I., of a daughter.
- 31. The wife of Mr. Simpson, (Overseer Gun Foundry, Cossipore), of a son.
- At Agra, Mrs. James Eede, of a son.
- Nov. 1. At Chowringhee, the lady of E. W. Brightman, Esq., of a daughter.
- 3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Nerius, of a daughter.
- At Agra, Mrs. Pœzold, of a daughter.
- 4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Smalley, of a son.
- In Chowringhee, the wife of Capt. J. W. J. Ouseley, of a daughter.
- 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. H. Madge, of a daughter.
- At Khonnian Factory, the lady of Mr. A. A. Dassier, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Twisdale, of a daughter.
- 7. In Chowringhee, the lady of A. de Hocheplé Larpent, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, the lady of D. McCallum, Esq., of a son.
- 8. Mrs. J. Richard, of a son.
- 9. At Agra, Mrs. J. Rebello, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Brown, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Turner, of a daughter.
- 10. At Chittagong, Mrs. Randolph, of a daughter.
- 11. At the house of T. R. Davidson, Esq., the lady of R. E. Cunliffe, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
- At Allahabad, the lady of R. Montgomery, Esq., C. S., of a daughter, still-born.
- 12. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. S. Ham, of a daughter.
- At Kurnaul Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of J. Gale, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Allipore, the lady of Capt. N. Cumberledge, commanding Calcutta Militia, of a son.
- 13. At Calcutta, the lady of H. S. Oldfield, Esq., of a son.
- In Royd Street, Mrs. G. H. Poole, of a daughter.
- 14. At Chowringhee, the lady of H. Chapman, Esq., of a son.
- 16. At Allipore, the wife of Mr. J. Floyd, jun., of a daughter.
- 17. In Chowringhee, the lady of W. Martin, Esq., of a daughter.
- 18. In Chowringhee, the lady of Manuel Pereira, Esq., of a son still-born.

MARRIAGES.

- Sep. 21. At Nusseerabad, Lieut. Herbert E. S. Abbot, adjutant 74th N. I., to Sarah, fourth daughter of Capt. T. Masson, late of the Royal Artillery.
- 25. At Chinsurah, Mr. N. Whitcomb, to Miss Sarah Sankey.
- Oct. 10. At Mhow in Malwa, Capt. M. H. Hailes, 10th Regt., B. L. C., to Catherine, fourth daughter of Capt. H. T. Bowen, late of H. M. 41st Foot.
- 16. At Futtehghurh, Mr. Charles Cawood, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Serg. Major John Bickers, B. N. I.
- 19. At Calcutta, Monsieur P. J. Brasier, to Miss Helen Eysole.
- 20. At Calcutta, A. G. Reid, Esq., 47th N. I., to Eliza P. M. Wiggins, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Wiggins, of the B. A.
- 24. At Mymensing, Mr. R. A. Baptist, to Miss L. D. Rozario.
- At Alipore, Mr. Edwin Thompson, to Miss Eliza Lee.
- At Calcutta, Mr. T. C. Graham, engineer of the steamer *Thames*, to Miss Jane Ince.
- At Calcutta, Mr. John Davidson, to Mrs Sarah Clermont.
- 26. At Fort William, Mr. John Vernon, to Maria, relict of the late Mr. Robert Laurie, of the 2nd Division clothing department.
- 26. At Calcutta, Wm. P. Watson, Esq., to Eliza Campbell, eldest daughter of James Henry Johnston, Esq. of Crimond, N. B., lieut. R. N.
- 27. At Calcutta, R. Loughnan Esq., C. S., to Frances, daughter of Richard Barnes, Esq., Purneah.
- 28. At Calcutta, Mr. H. H. Sevenoakes, of the H. C.'s steam service, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Tobias Young, R. N.
- 29. At Calcutta, H. T. B. Critchley, Esq., to Matilda, fifth daughter of James Black, Esq., senior branch pilot.
- At Calcutta, Mr. John Passmore, to Emma Lavinia, second daughter of Mr. James Grindall, of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.
- At Calcutta, T. P. Goodall, Esq., to Emelia, daughter of G. Kuhlman, Esq.
- 31. At Calcutta, Mr. V. Marcellin, to Miss Margaret Andrews.

- Nov. 2. At Calcutta, A. David, Esq. to Miss Hosanna M. Gasper.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. J. M. Hamilton, H.C.M., to Miss Ann Hammond.
 7. At Calcutta, Mr. H. Alexander, to Miss Theodora Moreiro.
 — At Bishampoor, Lieut. J. Turton, 3d N.I., to Jane, eldest daughter of James Robson, Esq., of the former place.
 9. At Berhampore, Mr. D. Macnamara, of H. H. the Nizam's service, Moorshe-dabad, to Miss Elizabeth Slatting, of Berhampore.
 10. At Calcutta, Capt. Buckle, Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, to Anne Sarah Maria, eldest daughter of General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.
 12. At Calcutta, Mr. Adams to Miss Steers.
 16. At Calcutta, Mr. N. Robertson to Miss Helen D'Rozario.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 12. At Almorah, in his 20th year, Lieut. J. W. Fraser, of artillery.
 22. At Gwalior, Major Julian Filose, only son of Col. J. B. Filose, of Scindia's service, aged 40.
 25. On the Maha Nuddee River, of fever, J. C. Robinson, Esq., assist. surveyor, Raepore Road, aged 29.
 27. At Agra, Leah, the beloved wife of Mr. John Edward Martin, of the Gwalior Residency, aged 18.
 29. At Landour, Mr. F. Shorts, apothecary, aged 58.
 Oct. 2. At Ghazee pore, Eliza Jane, child of Lieut. and Adj. Lugard, H.M. 31st regt., aged 2 years.
 3. By the hand of an assassin, at Cabool, Lieut. J. Shaw, of the 2nd N.I., and lately an assistant in the Pay and Commissariat Departments of Shah Shooja's force. Circumstances caused this young officer to be laid in his early and bloody grave by comparative strangers, but many will deplore the loss of one who possessed talents of no mean order, and who required only to be known to ensure being liked.
 4. At Ghazee pore, of apoplexy, Mr. James Scott, aged 38.
 5. At Neemuch, after a few days' illness, Lieut. and Adj. William Bridge, 62nd regt. N.I.
 6. At Secora, Oude, after a short illness of three days, Lieut. and Adj. McDonogh, H.M. the King of Oude's First Regt. Regulars, deeply regretted by his brother officers.
 7. At Delhi, the wife of Capt. Richard Angelo, 34th N.I.
 — At Hansi, Mary, the lady of J. A. Staig, Esq., assist. surg. 1st L.H., aged 25.
 8. At Banda, Mrs. P. Reid, relict of the late P. Reid, Esq., of Futtyghur, aged 44.
 — At the General Hospital, Capt. W. M. Wyatt, of the schooner *Brilliant*, of jungle fever.
 12. At Barrackpore, Georgiana, child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Pinharoo.
 16. At Allipore, Fanny Emma, infant daughter of Capt. Cumberlege, commanding Calcutta Native Militia, aged 13 months.
 — In Camp, at Kohistan, Capt. Raban, 48th N.I., officiating in the commissariat department.
 17. At Buxar, John Banks, Esq., assistant in the Bulleah Indigo Concern.
 18. At Agra, Frederick Peake, son of Mr. G. F. Stowell, aged 7 months.
 — W. H. Lindstedt, son of the late Frederick Lindstedt, Esq., aged 15 years.
 — At Barrackpore, the infant son of Charles Maxwell, Esq., 18th N.I., aged 10 months.
 18. At Calcutta, Mr. J. E. Dunn, of the Preventive Service, aged 26.
 19. At Futtyghur, Mr. H. W. De Ponte, aged 40.
 — At Garden Reach, Charles, only child of Mr. Charles Dearie, aged 21 months.
 — At Fort William, the lady of Capt. A. G. Moorhead, H.M. 26th regt. Camerons, of spasmodic cholera.
 20. At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. George Smith.
 — At Chandernagore, Francis, infant son of Mr. L. Swaris, aged 3 years.
 22. On the river, Mr. R. M. Christiana, aged 22 years.
 — At Calcutta, Capt. John Davenport, port-master, Diamond Harbour, aged 38.
 23. At Nusseerabad, the wife of Major C. D. Blair, 10th Cavalry.
 — At Meerut, Mary, wife of W. Stiven, Esq., aged 47.
 — At Calcutta, Capt. J. P. Griffen, of the Invalid Establishment, aged 58.
 24. Drowned by the upsetting of a canoe in the Saltwater Lakes, Mr. C. Sheetz, assistant in the Secret and Political Department.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. M. Middleton, aged 36.
 — At Futtehpore, Douglas T. Timins, Esq., C.S., officiating collector and magistrate of Futtehpore.
 — At Delhi, Mr. Thomas Buckland, sub-conductor of ordnance.
 — At Chandernagore, J. A. Cassard de Terrareau, Esq., aged 41.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Baptist, aged 35.
 — At Sulkea, of fever, Mr. Thomas Spencer Colliard, aged 40.
27. At Calcutta, Thomas Porter Oxborough, Esq., aged 41.
29. At Saharunpore, Capt. J. S. Boswell, late of the 19th N.I.
30. At Calcutta, P. H. Rogers, Esq., of brain fever, aged 29.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. C. Gasper, aged 38.
31. At Calcutta, Louis Quantin, Esq., aged 29.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. J. Walsh, of the preventive service, aged 22.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Grace Augustin, aged 21.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Rogers, R.N., of the steamer *Andrew Henderson*, aged 30.
- At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Col. John Luard, military secretary to His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.
- Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Miss Francis Cranenburgh, aged 13.
2. At Fort William, Augustus Thomas, son of Capt. Clarke, H.M. 62nd regt., aged 19 months.
 — At Calcutta, Harry Hope, Esq., indigo planter, aged 45.
3. At Calcutta, Rhece Williams, Esq., surgeon of the ship *Owen Glendower*, aged 26.
5. At Calcutta, Francis Lamb, Esq., aged 31.
 — At Chinsurah, Algernon Lynar, only son of Major Lynar Fawcett, H.M. 55th regt., aged 5 months.
6. At Calcutta, Mrs. Harriet Botelho, aged 23.
8. At Cawnpore, of enlargement of the heart, Capt. R. W. Hogg, 8th L.C.
9. At Calcutta, Edward D'Oyly Barwell, Esq., barrister-at-law, aged 30.
- At Calcutta, Master Malachi Lyons, son of the late Mr. Malachi Lyons, aged 16 years.
 — At Barrackpore, George, infant son of Lieut. Wm. Edwards, 18th N.I., aged 4 months.
10. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Maria Ilbery, lady of J. W. H. Ilbery, Esq., aged 34.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Derosaire, aged 32.
 — At Calcutta, Adolphus Muller, Esq., aged 58.
12. At Calcutta, Donald MacLeod, Esq., M.D., inspector general of H.M. hospitals in India, aged 61.
 — At Serampore, of the jungle fever, H. Turner, Esq., surveyor of the Soonderbund Grants, aged 42.
13. At Sealdah, Miss Eliza Matilda Popham, aged 6 years.
14. At Calcutta, the Rev. George Barton Parsons, late of Monghyr, aged 27.
 — On board the *Carnatic*, Mr. George Adamson, boatswain of the above ship, aged 43.
 — At Calcutta, Martha Dorothea, only child of John T. D. Cameron, aged 2 months.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. William Hamilton, superintendent of the Moyapore Magazine, aged 23.
16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Rebecca Burkur, aged 36.
17. At Garden Reach, Mr. Edmund Preston, attorney-at-law, aged 31.
 — At Calcutta, Miss Clementina Georgiana Martinelly, aged 16.
- Lately.* At sea, on his way to Singapore, Capt. Wm. Butler, aged 39, of the ship *Ladrone* (late *Ruperrall*).

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 27, 1840.—The following movement is ordered:—Left wing of H.M. 4th Foot from Bellary to Belgaum.

Nov. 10.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to order the following movements, in relief of native infantry corps, with a view to their being carried into effect at the close of the present, and commencement of the ensuing year:—1st Regt. N.I., from Madras to Masulipatam; 2nd do., from French Rocks to Madras; 12th do., from Palaveram to Trichinopoly; 13th do., from Vellore to Samulcottah; 17th do., from Russell Condah to Vizagapatam; 22nd do., from Masulipatam to Vizianagram; 23rd do., from Mangalore to Bangalore; 25th do., from Nagapore to Secunderabad; 27th do., from Samulcottah to Russell Condah; 30th do., from Trichinopoly to French Rocks; 38th do., from Bangalore to Mangalore; 40th do., from Moulmein to

Palaveram; 41st do., from Secunderabad to Vellore; 43rd do., from Berhampore to Kamptee; 44th do., from Vizagapatam to Moulmein; 50th do., from Vizianagram to Berhampore.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Council Chamber, Nov. 4, 1840.—The Hon. John Sullivan, having resigned his seat at the Board, John Bird, Esq., was this day sworn a member of Council for this presidency, pursuant to the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, and took his seat under a salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

COURT-MARTIAL.

SURG. RIDDELL, OF H.H. THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

Hyderabad Residency, Sept. 8, 1840.—At a European general court-martial held at Ellichpore, on the 21st Feb. 1839, Mr. Surgeon Riddell, of the 5th Nizam's Infantry, was tried on the following charge:—

Charge.—For having, in a letter addressed to the brigadier major of the Ellichpore division, dated the 20th Jan. 1839, and in a subsequent one to the address of the adjutant of the 5th Infantry, dated 21st Jan. 1839, refused to obey a general order, issued by the officiating resident, and bearing date Hyderabad Residency 14th Jan., No. 11, and republished in the Ellichpore division orders of the 20th of the same month—such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer, subversive of military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before it, is of opinion that Mr. Surgeon Riddell is guilty of "having in a letter to the address of the brigade-major of the Ellichpore division, dated the 20th Jan. 1839, and in a subsequent one to the address of the adjutant of the 5th Infantry, dated 21st Jan. 1839, refused to obey a general order issued by the officiating resident, and bearing date the 14th Jan., No. 11, and republished in D.O. on the 20th of the same month; but acquit him of the remainder of the charge."

Sentence.—The Court having found Mr. Surgeon Riddell, of the 5th Infantry, guilty to the extent aforementioned, does sentence him to be reprimanded.

(Signed) G. TWEMLOW, Brigadier, President.

The Court respectfully beg leave to remark, that having found Mr. Surgeon Riddell guilty as abovementioned, it does not attach any degree of criminality to the same, the circumstances of the case being most unusual. In disobeying the orders, the prisoner has only been actuated by a desire to uphold the dignity of his rank, of which it would appear to the Court he has never been deprived.

(Signed) J. H. KING, Capt. 5th Infantry, Officiating Judge Advocate.

Disapproved.—If the Court were of opinion that no criminality was to be attached to the act charged, they should have given Dr. Riddell the benefit thereof, by recording a verdict of acquittal in his favour, instead of finding guilty, when in their judgment no criminality was supposed to exist.

(Signed) J. S. FRASER, Resident.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 27. H. Forbes, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore.

H. D. Cook, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

Capt. P. Pope, 24th N.I., to be secretary to president and governors of Madras High School.

Nov. 4. J. Sullivan, Esq., to be 1st puisne judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, and to act as 2nd member of Board of Revenue, on special duty, during absence of Mr. C. R. Cotton on sick certificate.

A. D. Campbell, Esq., to act as first puisne judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, until further orders.

H. Dickinson, Esq., to act as 2nd puisne judge of ditto ditto.

G. J. Casamajor, Esq., to act as 3rd puisne judge of ditto ditto.

6. T. D. Lushington, Esq., to act as additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara, during absence of Mr. Maltby on sick cert., or until further orders.

G. P. Monckton, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara, during employment of Mr. Lushington on other duty, or until further orders.

7. E. G. R. Fane, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

14. E. B. Thomas, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Malabar, during absence of Mr. Cockburn on sick cert., or until further orders.

- E. Story, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor.
 C. T. Kaye, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput.
 16. C. H. Hallett, Esq., to be head assistant to accountant-general.
 17. Lieut. W. G. P. Jenkins, 10th N.I., to be deputy superintendent of Government Roads.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 3. C. R. Baynes and E. Newbery, Esqrs., to England, with benefit of the furlough allowance.—6. F. N. Maltby, Esq., leave from 6th Oct. till 8th April next, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.—10. M. D. Cockburn, Esq., for 15 months, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.—17. G. P. Monckton, Esq., for three months, to Neilgherries, on private affairs.—R. J. Sullivan, Esq., to remain on Neilgherries, until 8th Oct. 1841, on sick cert.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 28. The Rev. James Morant, A.M., to be chaplain at Arcot, upon being relieved from his duties at Belgaum.

Nov. 17. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, senior presidency chaplain, to act as domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Madras.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 20, 1840.—43rd N.I. Ens. Ivie Campbell to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

Lieut. Charles Ireland removed from adjutancy of 11th N.I. at recommendation of Commander-in-Chief, for disrespectful and contumacious conduct towards his commanding officer, and uniting with others in signing a joint letter contrary to all military principle and to regulations of the service.

Oct. 23.—*Artillery.* Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) William Morison, C.B., to be colonel, vice Limond, dec.; date of com. 14th Aug. 1840.—Major Fred. Bond to be lieut. colonel, Capt. Cortlandt Taylor to be major, First Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. W. Rolland to be captain, and 2nd Lieut. T. H. Kempbell to be first lieut. in suc. to Morison prom.; date of coms. 14th Aug. 1840.

Cadets of Infantry J. F. J. Stevenson and Henry Frye admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Colonel T. King permitted to resign command of Neilgherries from 1st Nov.

Capt. J. Gunning, 17th N.I., appointed staff officer on Neilgherries from 1st Nov.

Oct. 27.—26th N.I. Capt. Nicholas Johnson to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. A. Smith to be captain, and Ens. G. F. Shakespear to be lieut., v. Arnott, dec.; date of coms. 19th Oct. 1840.

6th N.I. Lieut. A. D. Noe Walker to be qu. master and interpreter, v. Gompertz.

17th N.I. Lieut. T. P. Sparks to be adjutant, v. Babington.

44th N.I. Lieut. Doveton Hodson to be adjutant.

Brigadier England, K.H., of H. M. 41st Foot, commanding Bellary, permitted to rejoin his regiment ordered on foreign service, in compliance with his request.

The appointment of Capt. P. Pope, 24th N.I., in G. O. 4th Aug. 1840, to act as paymaster at Vizagapatam, cancelled.

Oct. 30.—Capt. P. Steinson, 18th N.I., to act as paymaster of Vizagapatam, during absence of Capt. Duff on field service or until further orders.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. S. Mitchell, 22nd N.I., to act as paymaster at Masulipatam, during employment of Capt. Steinson on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. E. M. Jackson admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and app. to do duty under Surgeon of 2nd Bat. Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Nov. 3.—Cadet of Infantry H. H. O'Connell admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Surg. James Stevenson, superintending surgeon Nagpore Subsidiary Force, permitted to return to Europe and to retire from Hon. Company's service from 18th Jan. 1841 (to embark from Bombay.)

Nov. 6.—Capt. George Elliott, 5th L.C., to be paymaster in Ceded Districts.

Nov. 10.—Capt. T. J. Ryves, 1st Europ. Regt., to act as assistant surveyor to Nellore Survey, during absence of Lieut. Macpherson on sick cert., or until further orders.

Capt. T. K. Whistler, deputy judge advocate general, to be an Extra Aid-de-Camp, to Commander-in-Chief.

Cadet of Infantry S. S. H. Freese admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. A. Moore, 16th N.I., permitted to resign his appointment as deputy assist. Com. General, in compliance with his request.

Supernum. Deputy Assist. Com. General Capt. John Bower brought on effective estab. of Commissariat Department, v. Moore resigned.

Nov. 13.—Lieut. E. J. Colebroke, 5th N.I., transferred to Inv. Estab.

Nov. 17.—5th N.I. Ens. Arthur Wyndham to be lieut., v. Colebrooke invalided; date of com. 13th Nov. 1840.

Capt. Aug. De Butts and 1st Lieut. C. A. Orr, corps of engineers, placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for foreign service.

Lieut. Col. Bond, corps of artillery, to be sole prize agent for prize property captured by detachment under command of Lieut. Col. Dyce engaged in attack upon the Durgah at Zorapore on 18th Oct. 1839.

Head Quarters, Adj. General's Office, &c., Oct. 17, 1840.—Lieut. F. G. Kempster, 6th, to act as qr. master and interp. to 50th regt.

Lieut. C. Gill, 17th, to act as qr. master and interp. to 22nd regt.

Oct. 21.—Ens. James Denton to do duty with 12th N.I.

Oct. 22.—Maj. Gen. G. L. Wahab permitted to visit Coimbatore, with leave for six months, and afterwards to reside on Neilgherries till further orders.

Oct. 24.—The undermentioned young officers to do duty with regiments specified:—Ens. J. F. J. Stevenson with 12th N.I.; Ens. H. Frye with 22d do.

Oct. 27.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Colbeck, 4th, doing duty with 32nd regt., to proceed to join his own corps after 4th Nov.

Ensigns C. J. A. Deane, 1st Madras Europ. Regt., and John Christie, 42nd N.I., permitted, at their own request, to exchange regiments, and to rank in those corps as junior ensigns respectively.

Assist. Surg. W. Lloyd, m.d., removed from doing duty at General Hospital to do duty with left wing H.M. 57th regt.

Oct. 28. Assist Surg. H. Goodall, 6th N.I., to afford medical aid to detachment of H. M. 55th regt. proceeding to Calcutta on barque *Maingay*.

Oct. 29.—Capt. T. P. Hay, 2nd Europ. Regt., to take charge of European Infantry at depot at the Mount until further orders.

Oct. 30.—Lieut. J. E. Mawdesley, horse artillery, to do duty with A. company 1st batt., and to join forthwith *via* Bombay.

Surgeon Jackson, Bengal Army, appointed to medical charge of detachment of H. M. 55th regt. proceeding to Calcutta on the *John Fleming*.

Assist. Surg. G. F. H. Primrose, B.A., doing duty with H. M. 62nd regt., appointed to do duty under Staff Surgeon Tenasserim Provinces.

Nov. 2.—The following postings and removals ordered in Artillery:—Col. W. Morison, c.b. (late prom.) to 2nd bat.; Lieut Col. F. Derville, from 1st to 4th bat.; Lieut. Col. F. Bond (late prom.) to 1st bat.; Major C. Taylor (late prom.) to 1st bat.

The following removals ordered in Infantry, to have effect from 10th Nov.:—Lieut. Cols. James Perry from 31st L.I. to 28th regt.; H. Sargent from 23d to 31st L.I.; J. Garnault from 28th regt. to 23rd L.I.

Nov. 4.—Ens. H. H. O'Connell to do duty with 39th N.I.

Nov. 5.—Capt. T. K. Whistler removed from 2nd bat. artillery to horse brigade.

Nov. 6.—2nd Lieut. A. J. M. Boileau posted to C. company Sappers and Miners, and to proceed to join forthwith *via* Bombay.

Nov. 7.—Lieut. Robert Balfour, 28th, to act as qr. master and interp. to 46th regt., until further orders.

Nov. 11.—Ens. S. S. H. Freese to do duty with 39th N.I. until further orders.

Nov. 14.—Lieut. E. J. Colebrooke (recently transferred to Inv. Estab.) posted to 2nd N.V.B.

Nov. 16.—The following removals ordered:—Ensigns W. C. Brackenbury, E. T. Felde, and G. H. G. Watson, with 13th, to do duty with 10th N. I.; Ens. Henry Frye from 22d to 12th do.; Ens. Edward Cannon, from 38th N. I. to 2d Eur. regt.

The following removals ordered:—Assist. Surgs. C. J. Martyr, from presidency general hospital, to do duty with right wing H. M. 57th regt. at Trichinopoly; J. Peterkin, from ditto, to do duty with left wing H. M. 4th regt. at Belgaum; J. Pringle, m. d. from 2d batt. artillery, to do duty with left wing H. M. 4th regt., at Belgaum; A. H. Howe, m. d. from presidency general hospital, to do duty with H. M. 39th regt.

Examinations.—Capt. J. T. Philpot, 23d L. I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Mangalore, has been found qualified as interpreter. The usual Moonshee allowance to be disbursed.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language and reported upon as follows:—Lieut. W. H. Kirby, H. M. 94th regt., by a committee at Cannanore, qualified as interpreter.—Lieut. J. C. Freese, 32d regt., by a committee at Hurryhur, creditable progress.—The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Freese.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 10. Lieut. H. Mann, 49th N. I.—17th. Capt. F. W. Todd, 14th N. I.

Off-Reckonings.—In consequence of the death of Maj. Gen. Sir James Limond, Kt. and C. B. of the artillery, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—Col. and Maj. Gen. E. M. G. Showers, half a share from the fund from 15th Aug. 1840.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—Oct. 30. Lieut. Col. H. Sargent, 23d L. I. (to embark from Bombay).—Nov. 10. Capt. Francis Forbes, 4th L. C., for health.—Lieut. James Watt, 48th N. I., for health.—13. Lieut. G. S. Cotter, horse artillery, for health (permitted by Government of Bombay).—17. Maj. F. Minchin, 1st N. V. B., for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Nov. 17. Capt. J. Johnstone, assist. com. gen., for two years, for health (to embark from Western Coast).

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Oct. 22. Capt. H. R. Kirby, K. S. F., 4th N. I., from 12th Oct. 1840.—Nov. 3. Lieut. C. F. Compton, 48th N. I., from 1st Nov. 1840.—16. Lieut. Col. C. Herbert, C. E. V. B., from 17th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1840.

To visit ditto (preparatory to applying for leave to sea).—Nov. 16. Lieut. W. Crewe, 32d N. I., from 1st Dec. 1840, on sick cert.

To Neilgherries.—Oct. 30. Capt. C. Rowlandson, 46th N. I., from 13th Oct. 1840 to 30th April 1841, on sick cert.—Lieut. W. H. Whapshare, 10th N. I., from 5th Nov. to 5th Feb. 1841.—Nov. 3. Maj. J. Kerr, 1st M. E. Regt. in continuation till 31st Dec. 1840, on sick cert.—Capt. J. C. Hawes, 1st. M. E. Regt., in continuation till 30th Sept. 1841, on sick cert.—6. Brev. Maj. A. Lawe, corp of engineers, to remain, on sick cert., until 31st Aug. 1841, on sick cert.—Capt. T. J. Fisher, 4th N. I., from 16th Oct. to 16th April 1841.—9. Col. T. King, 25th N. I., from 2d Nov. 1840, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe.

To Calcutta.—Oct. 20. Capt. C. M^{re} Palmer, 14th N. I., from 1st Dec. to 31st March 1841.

To Bombay.—Oct. 20. Maj. J. S. Wyllie, 29th N. I., from 15th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1840.—30. Lieut. J. S. Lang, 48th N. I., from 13th Nov. to 15 May 1841, on private affairs.—Nov. 3. Lieut. W. H. Tanner, 42d N. I., from 1st Dec. 1840 to 31st May 1841.—Nov. 13. Lieut. C. Gordon, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. in Dooab, until 31st Jan. 1841, on private affairs.

Cancelled.—Nov. 6. The leave to Europe granted on 25th Aug. last, to Capt. J. H. Macbraire, 9th N. I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 22. *Freak*, from Calcutta.—28. *Lintin*, from Singapore.—Nov. 6. *Sarah*, from Masulipatam.

Departures.

Oct. 24. *Jehangeer*, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore; *Larkins*, for London.—Nov. 1. *Maingay*, for Calcutta.—2. *John Fleming*, for Calcutta.—3. *Earl Durham*, for Calcutta.—17. *Sarah*, for Coringa.

Freight to London (Nov. 18).—Dead weight, £3. 10. to £4. per ton; light goods, £5.; cotton, £4.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 18. At Bellary, the lady of Major Stockwell, of a son.

Oct. 5. At Vepery, Mrs. W. Rodgers, of a son.

14. At Trinchinopoly, Mrs. Caroline Jones, of a son.

17. In camp, Jaulnah, the wife of the Rev. John McEvoy, M.A., H. C. Chaplain, of a son.

18. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. S. Hay, 17th N. I. of a son.

20. At Bolarum, the lady of Dr. Walker, H. H. the Nizam's service, of a daughter.

23. At Madras, the lady of Major Wynch, A. A. G. Artillery, of a son.

24. At Palamcottah, the lady of Capt. W. Leader, 5th N. I., of a daughter.

26. At Ramnad, the wife of Mr. William Miller, of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. C. Gordon, Depy. Assist. Quarter-Master Gen., Dooab Force, of a son.

28. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Herbert Beaver, 5th N. I., paymaster Tenasserim Coast, of a daughter.

Nov. 3. At Arcot, Mrs. J. Hufford, of a daughter.

4. At Chittoor, the lady of C. W. Reade, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

6. At Sheemoga, the lady of W. F. Humphreys, Esq., 32nd N. I., of a daughter.

7. At Madras, the lady of Surg. J. L. Geddes, 2nd M. E. L. I., of a son.

— At New Town, Mrs. Cleveland, of a son.

10. At Mercara, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Bell, 1st Eurcp. Reg., of a daughter.

14. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Ludlow, Engineers, of a son.

17. At Madras, the lady of Capt. T. Smith, Engineers, of a son.

20. At Ellichpoor, the lady of Brigadier George Twemlow, commanding the Ellichpoor Division, Nizam's army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 14. At Secunderabad, C. Desormeaux, Esq., Superintending Surgeon, to Hester Sharp, relict of the late G. W. Sharpe, of the 3rd Palamcottah.

24. At Bangalore, Gregory Haines, Esq., lieut. 18th N. I., and assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, eldest son of Gregory Haines, Esq., late commissary-general in Ireland, to Jane Eliza Mona, third daughter of Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., commanding Mysore division of the army.

24. At Ellichpoor, Capt. D. C. Ramsay, 5th Nizam's Infantry, acting paym. and brig. maj. Ellichpoor district, to Charlotte Clarissa Jemima, daughter of Capt. J. Johnston, commanding 1st regt. Nizam's Infantry.

25. At Madras, Mr. J. H. Wilson, to Miss Maria Virginia Vanspall, grand-daughter of B. A. Stork, Esq. of Ceylon.

26. At Cuddalore, Mr. M. Gouge, to Miss F. L. Vanderlowden.

Nov. 20. At Jaulnah, Charles Lancaster, Esq., Horse Artillery, to Helen Warner, daughter of the late Alex. Miller, Esq., of Monk's Castle, Ayreshire.

DEATHS.

Sept 1. Moulmein, in his 21st year, Lieut. James Elkington, H. M. 62d Regt.

20. At Bellary, of convulsions, Henry Hawkins, infant son of Major Stockwell.

Oct. 1. At Moulmein, Mary Steuart Howard, youngest daughter of Capt. J. Hutchings, 23d N. I.

9. At Yanam, the infant son of C. Guidamour, Esq., aged 11 months.

17. At Guntoor, Edward Goldingham, son of E. Newberry, Esq., C.S.

— At Kamptee, Alice, wife of Mr. P. H. West, aged 23.

18. At Madras, Margaret, daughter of Mr. T. D. W. Clark, aged 2 years.

21. At Black Town, Miss Margaret Pereyra, aged 32.

22. At Black Town, Satur Nazar, only son of the late Mr. S. N. Shamier.

— At Secunderabad, Eliza Newton, wife of Mr. Pascall D'Souza, aged 18.

25. In camp, at Chota Kier, Ensign O. L. Burnand, 20th N. I.

27. At Mercara, Edward Wilson, infant son of Lieut. W. Scafe, 28th N. I.

29. At Madras, Conductor J. Von Wien, pension establishment.

Nov. 2. At Aurungabad, in giving birth to her fifth child, and after a few hours illness, when mother and child perished at once, Emma, wife of N. A. Woods, Esq., Surgeon Madras Establishment, attached to H. H. the Nizam's army.

3. At New Town, Vepery, the infant son of Mr. W. Rodgers.

4. At Chittoor, the infant child of C. W. Reade, Esq.

— At Arcot, Mr. Thomas Potter, aged 40 years.

14. At Cuddalore, Mr. James Clarke, aged 78.

Bombay.

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. L. SCOTT.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1840.—At a general court-martial assembled at Mhow, on the 21st Sept., 1840, and of which Major E. W. Jones, 3rd N.I., is President, Lieut. Lambert Scott, 17th Reg. N.I., was tried on the following charge, *viz.*

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances.

1st. In having falsely and pertinaciously asserted at different times betwixt the 15th of June and 12th of July, 1840, and before a regimental Court of Inquiry on the 24th June, 1840, and in a correspondence between him and the Adjutant of the Regiment betwixt the 15th of June and 12th of July, 1840, which correspondence was, at Lieut.

Scott's most earnest request, handed up by me to the Major-General commanding the Malwa field force, with an appeal by him against my treatment of him in that and other matters, although I had pointed out to him his error, that his creditors attended with their bills at my quarters, solely at my request, and that they never directly or indirectly complained to me of his non-payment of their bills, till called upon by me, or words to that effect.

2nd. In having falsely and pertinaciously asserted in the above-mentioned correspondence, and at other times between the 17th and 30th June, 1840, although I had pointed out to him his error, that the claims against him in the bazaar which I had called upon him to pay were not public, but transactions between him and those to whom they are due, or in words to the same effect, while in reality the bills alluded to were for breastplates supplied to the regiment by the bazaar people, the cash for the payment for which, he, Lieut. Scott, had received about six months before from the pay-master and commissariat, on contingent bills, and for necessaries and other equipments supplied to him, also by bazaar people, the cash for the payment for which he had at least in part received by monthly stoppages from the men of the regiment, through company officers.

3rd. In having misapplied, and through his neglect caused a deficiency of Rs. 360, or thereabouts, in the regimental chest, on the 1st of May 1840, the same being the balance, not lawfully expended, of cash received by Lieut. Scott on contingent bills, for the payment of regimental breastplates.

4th. In having misapplied, and through his neglect caused a deficiency in the regimental chest, on the 1st of May, 1840, of a sum of Rs. 500, or thereabouts, the balance of cash received by him from company officers as stoppage money.

5th. In having on or about the 1st May, 1840, misapplied, and through his neglect caused a deficiency of Rs. 113, or thereabouts, in a private deposit entrusted to his care by me and other officers of the regiment.

6th. In not paying the bazaar people regularly for articles of equipment received from them by him, although he had, or ought to have had, cash in hand so to do, thereby bringing discredit on the regiment, and impeding its equipment.

7th. In having disobeyed my order delivered to him on parade on the evening of the 22nd of June, 1840, and not doing his utmost to obey that order, to provide breastplates for the regiment without delay.

8th. In having disobeyed the following regimental order.

"Regimental after-order by Major Stirling, Thursday, 11th June, 1840.

"Para. 2nd. Lieut. and Qu. Master Scott will, before Monday the 22nd instant, settle all claims against him in the bazaar, for necessaries and articles made up for the regiment through him, before the 1st of May, 1840, as far as the cash received by him as stoppages from company officers, and on contingent bills from the paymaster, will enable him to do so."

9th. Gross neglect and dereliction of duty in his department of quarter-master, on the 8th of Jan. 1840, when he, by having affixed his own official signature at the bottom of each page of the regimental stoppage book, and by personally assuring me that it was brought up, obtained my signature to a certificate of its being brought up, while the said stoppage book, although brought up apparently with the greatest exactness for my information (preparatory to the review) and that of the reviewing general, contained errors of greater or less magnitude, but some of them considerable, in the accounts of about 70 out of about 130 recruits, whose names and accounts were therein entered, the errors being nearly all, or wholly, in his, Lieut. Scott's, favour.

(Signed) W. STIRLING, Major, in charge 17th reg. N. I.

Mhow, 7th August, 1840.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Revised Finding and Sentence.—The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. Lambart Scott, of the 17th regt. N. I. is

On the first instance of the charge, guilty, but do not consider the prisoner made the assertions, knowing them to be false.

On the 2d instance of the charge, guilty, in as much as relates to the breastplates; but of the latter part of the 2d instance of the charge, that relating to equipments and stoppages, he is not guilty of, and do therefore acquit him of the same.

On the 3d instance of the charge, he is guilty, with the exception of the words "misapplied and," to the extent of causing a deficiency in the regimental chest of 350 rupees and six annas.

On the 4th instance of the charge, he is not guilty, and do therefore acquit him of the same.

On the fifth instance of the charge he is guilty, with the exceptions of the words "misapplied and."

On the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th instances of the charge, he is guilty,

And that the whole of such conduct is unofficer-like, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge, do sentence him, Lieut. Lambart Scott, of the 17th N. I., to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for the space of six calendar months, and further to make good the deficiencies in the regimental chest proved against him as having existed on the 1st of May, 1840, in the 3d instance of the charge.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) THOS. Mc MAHON, Lieut.-Gen., and Commander-in-Chief.

The suspension awarded to Lieut. Scott is to commence from the date of publication of this order at Mhow, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army.

ASSIST. SURG. M. THOMPSON.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 25, 1840.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Bombay, on the 12th Nov. 1840, and of which Lieut. Col. C. J. Deshon, of H.M. 17th regt., is President. Assist. Surg. Marmaduke Thompson, attached to the H.C. steam-vessel, *Zenobia*, was tried on the following charge, viz.,

Charge.—For conduct most disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, betwixt the 30th July and 26th Aug. 1840, committed indecent, disgusting, and degrading acts in the saloon, and other places of the said vessel.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—That the prisoner, Assist. Surg. Marmaduke Thompson, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does therefore most fully and honourably acquit him of all and every part of the same.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON, Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-Chief.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—I cannot let this Court Martial pass through my hands, without making some remarks.

Assist. Surg. Thompson, of the Bombay army, doing duty in the Indian navy, having had his character most seriously and wantonly aspersed, and that officer having stated that a conspiracy had been formed against him, it became necessary to order the present tribunal, as the best means of eliciting facts and circumstances.

In justice to the prosecutor, Lieut. Gordon, commanding the H.C. steamer, *Zenobia*, I think it right towards that gentleman, that I should record my opinion, that from the shocking nature of the report which was made to him by two officers belonging to the ship, respecting Mr. Thompson, he, Lieut. Gordon, adopted the only suitable line of conduct he could pursue with a becoming regard to the honour of the service, by taking the preliminary steps of bringing the matter before superior authority, naval as well as military, on whom also, for the credit of the two professions, it became imperative to institute a judicial inquiry, which has now terminated in the full exculpation of the accused officer, who is forthwith to be released from arrest, and return to his duty; and I shall not fail to bring the conduct of the two officers of the ship, who made the report to Lieut. Gordon, under the especial notice of government.

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON, Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 3.—Mr. J. M. Davies, to be political superintendent of Colabah.

7.—Mr. E. C. Jones to act as first assistant to collector of Tanna,

Mr. S. Mansfield to act as second assistant to collector of Tanna.

12.—R. Brown Esq. M.D. confirmed in situation of private secretary to Hon. the Governor.

13.—L. C. Rivett, Esq. appointed to office of clerk to Court of Petty Sessions. C. H. Bainbridge, Esq. solicitor, appointed by Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, to office of registrar of diocese of Bombay.

16.—Capt. H. N. Ramsay, 24th N. I., acting assistant to civil architect, appointed temporarily to situation of secretary to Board of Education.

17.—A. S. Le Messurier, Esq. (having reported his arrival from Cape of Good Hope), permitted to resume charge of office of advocate-general.

18.—Capt. John Johnstone, 3rd Madras L. I., to be an assistant magistrate in Belgaum collectorate.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 30, 1840.—Ens. W. S. Furneaux, 1st Europ., regt., to act as aide-de-camp on personal Staff of Hon. the Governor, v. Lieut. Carnac resigned.

The following officers placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Cabool, for employment in H.M. Shah Soojah's service, from the dates specified:—Lieut. A. Craw-

ford, 3rd N.I., 5th March 1839; J. Macdonald, 19th do., 23rd May 1839; C. Podmore, 6th do.; R. C. Le Geyt, 1st L.C., 28th do.; R. Travers, 23rd N.I., 29th do.

11th N.I., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. A. Drummond to be qu. master and interpreter, in Hindoostanee language, vice Major dec., date 15th Oct. 1840.

Oct. 31.—Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th N.I., appointed commissariat agent at Bhooj, on departure of 20th N.I. from that station.

Nov. 4.—Lieut. Williams, 14th N.I., appointed commissariat agent at Rajcote, v. Lieut. Shaw, who proceeded with 3rd L.C., to Sukkur on 15th Oct.

Nov. 6.—Ens. H. Fenwick, 4th N.I., and Ens. W. S. Jones, 13th do., transferred at their own request, former to 19th N.I., and latter to 22nd do., as junior ensigns.

Lieut. W. A. St. Clair, adj. and qu. master 4th troop, to be adj. and qu. master to horse brigade artillery, v. Forster proceeding to Europe.

Lieut. H. W. Brett to act as adj. qu. master to horse brigade, during absence of Lieut. St. Clair, or until further orders.

Capt. Wenn, 13th N.I., to act as commissariat agent at Surat, during Lieut. McDougall's absence on leave at presidency, and on his responsibility.

Nov. 9.—Assist. Surg. B. Kirk, 1st. or Gr. N.I., appointed deputy medical store-keeper in Scinde.

Nov. 12.—Capt. T. Maughan, 12th N.I., to act as line adj. at Bhooj from date of arrival of 12th N.I., at that station.

Nov. 17.—Capt. Hughes, 12th N.I., to act as deputy judge adv. general to northern division of army, during absence of Capt. Skinner.

Nov. 19.—Cadet of Infantry, C. H. Morse, admitted on estb., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. G. M. S. Seaward, admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Nov. 20.—The Station of Kurachee directed to be reconstituted a 2nd class brigade, and Brigadier F. Farquarson re-appointed to it until further orders.

Colonel England, H. M. 41st regt. appointed to command 2nd brigade of force under Maj. Gen. Brooks.

Nov. 23.—Lieut. W. P. Cotes, 14th N. I. transferred to invalid establishment.

Cornet H. L. Fagan to act as adj. and quart. master to wing of 1st L. G. proceeded on service; date 23d Oct.

Lieut. Falconer to act as commissariat officer at Sheree, from 6th Oct, the date of Lieut. Denery's departure from that out-post for Bagh; date, Upper Scinde, 17th Oct.

9th N. I.—Lieut. A. Vaillant to be adj. v. Lieut. Evans proceeding to Europe; date 14th Oct. 1840.

Nov. 26. N. I.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt. R. H. Goodenough, to be qu. master and interpreter in Hindoostanee language, v. Wilson prom.; date 1st Nov. 1840.

Lieut. D. Hamilton 21st Madras N. I. to act as adj. to detached wing of that corps, proceeding to Sattara.

Capt. Wenn to act as qu. master to 13th N. I., during Lieut. Mc. Dougall's absence on leave at presidency.

Capt. Hallett to relieve Capt. Johnstone, Madras estab., of commissariat duties at Belgaum, and Lieut. Hartley to take charge of deputy's office at presidency, during absence of Capt. Davidson.

Capt. L. Brown, 5th N.I., to be brigade major to 1st Infantry Brigade of Scinde Force, v. Boscawen prom. to a regimental majority.

Lieut. G. Rippon, 21st N.I., to be baggage master to Force under Maj. Gen. Brooks.

Nov. 27.—Capt. Grant, assist. commissary of ordnance, app. to charge of Engineer Department at Sukkur; date 23rd Oct.

Col. T. Marshall to assume command of Troops in Upper Scinde until further orders; date of order 15th Oct.

Ens. C. W. Walker transferred from 2nd Europ. Regt. to 5th N.I.

Ens. J. B. Dunsterville, 2nd Europ. Regt., transferred to 4th N.I.

Lieut. A. M. Haselwood, 3rd N.I., appointed acting adj. to N.V.B.

Ens. B. Kay, 6th N.I., to act as qu. master and interp. in Hindoostanee language to that regiment.

3rd L.C. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. O. Reeves to be acting qr. master, v. Ashburner resigned the situation; date 5th Nov. 1840.

3rd N.I. Lieut. A. M. Haselwood to be qr. master and interpreter in Hindoostanee language, v. Crawford placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Cabool.

5th N.I. Ens. H. W. Taylor to be lieut., v. Dent dec.; date 2d Nov. 1840.

Lieut Taylor, 3rd L.C., to act as staff officer at Balmeer, on departure of Lieut. Blenkins from that station; date 31st Oct.

Lieut. Mathews, 15th N.I., to act as adjutant to detachment of that regiment at Tannah; date 31st Oct.

Lieut. Stewart to act as adj. to 8th N.I. until further orders; date 30th Oct.

Lieut. Rowan to conduct duties of adj. to Horse Brigade, until arrival of Lieut. Brett; date 6th Oct.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 19. Lieut. E. Wood, 12th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 2 Lieut. Cotter, Madras artillery, for health.—Capt F. C. Darke, 4th N. I., for health.—4. Lieut. T. Gaisford, artillery, for health.—12. Lieut. N. I., Newnham, 23rd N. I., for health.—23. Surg. H. Johnston, civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, for health.—26. Lieut Col. C. C. Smyth, C. B., 3rd Bengal L. C., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 30. Maj. G. Gibson, artillery, for two years, for health (eventually to Europe).—Nov. 9. Capt. W. C. Manesty, 8th N. I., for two years, for health (eventually to N. S. Wales).—27. Brev. Capt. H. Aston, 10th N. I., for two years, for health.

To Neilgherries.—Nov. 17. Lieut. J. G. Forbes, 23rd N. I., for one year, for health.—19. Capt. J. D. Browne, 10th N. I., for one year, for health.—20. Lieut. Col. G. Moore, member of Military Board, for one year, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 9.—Mr. James Walter, Mr. Peddie, and Mr. Alex. Clerehew, respectively, to be acting 2nd masters in Indian Navy.

Nov. 19.—Mr. Midshipman A. Timbrell, permitted to resign Hon. Company's service.

Nov. 23.—The following volunteers for Indian Navy, (having arrived by ship *Malabar*), admitted to service, in conformity with their appointments by Hon. Court of Directors:—Messrs. S. B. Hellard, R. W. Leeds, and R. M. Ranclaud.

Nov. 24.—Mr. Midshipman Nesbitt, of the *Palinurus*, to be temporary acting Lieut. of the brig *Euphrates*, from date of his joining that vessel.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

OCT. 31. H. C. steamer *Zenobia*, from Kurrachee. — Nov. 4. *Lord Elphinstone*, from Singapore.—6. *Superior*, from Singapore.—7. *Brilliant*, from Greenock; H. C. steamer *Cleopatra*, from Kurrachee.—8. *Maitland*, from Sydney and Torres Straits.—10. *Fuzrabanee*, from Bushire; H. C. steamer, *Zenobia*, from Mandavie; H. C. cutter *Margaret*, from Surat; *Malabar*, from London; *Childe Harold*, from London and Cape.—11. H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Kurrachee. — 14. H. C. cutter *Nerbudda*, from Kurrachee.—18. *Brenda*, from Muscat; *Woodman*, from Calcutta.—22. *Strabane*, from Greenock; H. C. steamer *Berenice*, from Suez and Aden (without the October mail from London).—23. *Helen*, from Calcutta; *Hydroos*, from Calcutta; *Charlotte*, from China.—24. *Duke of Lancaster*, from Liverpool; *Union*, from Madras, Quilon, &c.—27. *Benares*, from West coast of Sumatra.—28. *Mayaram Dayaram*, from Siam, &c.; *Indian Queen*, from Madras and Ceylon.—30. *Princess Charlotte*, from Liverpool.

Departures.

OCT. 31. *Amazon*, for China; *John Mitchell*, for Liverpool. — Nov. 1. H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Kurrachee. — 2. French ship of war *Dordogne*, to sea.—4. H. C. steamer *Zenobia*, for Mandavie.—5. *Gabrillo*, for Muscat.—7. *Alan Kerr*, for Liverpool; *Herculean*, for Liverpool.—9. *Madona*, for Liverpool.—12. *Maitland*, for Calcutta.—14. *Ellen*, for Liverpool.—16. H. C. cutter *Margaret*, for Surat.—18. *John Garrow*, for Liverpool. — 22. *Royal Saxon*, for Liverpool; *Cornwallis*, for China; *Sir William Wallace*, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—23. *Amity*, for Macao; *Ardaseer*, for China.—24. H. C. steamer *Zenobia*, for Vingorla and Kurrachee.—25. *Rose*, for Singapore. — 28. H. C. cutter *Nerbudda*, to cruise on the coast for protection of trade; *Ann*, for Liverpool. — DEC. 1. H. C. steamer *Cleopatra*, for Red Sea (with overland mail for England).

Passengers Arrived.

Per H. C. steamer *Berenice*, from Suez:—Lady Oliphant; Mesdames Davies, Bayles, Shaw, Kennedy, and Pinhey; Lieut. Col. Davies, Bombay Army; Capt. Pearson, H. M. 16th Lancers; Capt. Bayles, 52nd Madras N. I.; Lieut. Blackall, H. M. 90th regt.; Lieut. Tweedale, Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Hamilton, Bombay Artillery; Lieut. C. Hagart, 52nd Bengal N. I.; Ens. Ford, 9th Bombay, N. I.;

Messrs. Finlay Anderson, Madras C. S.; A. N. Shaw, Bombay do.; C. Lush, Bombay Medical Service; T. Taplin, Madras do.; D. Storrock, m.d. do. do.; T. B. Hart, Bengal do.; D. B. Smith, M. F. Brownrigg, E. Lyon, R. Smith, H. H. Withers, W. R. Mercer, J. T. Terry, T. J. Finnie, J. M. Blount, Thomas Fletcher, W. C. Rich, S. N. Raikes, A. Walkinshaw, E. R. O'Connor, Gasypo Vinas, and Bernardo Rabuscal; Capt. Goodfellow, engineers, Lieut. Evans, 1st Bombay, E. R.; Ens. St. Claire, 13th B. N. I., from Aden; (Mr. T. B. Sutton, cadet for Bombay Infantry, died at Suez).

Freight (Dec. 1).—To London, £3. 10s. to £3. 17s. 6d.; to Liverpool, £3. 15s.; to China, Rs. 20; and to Macao, Rs. 21.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 30. At Sholapoor, the lady of Lieut. W. Reynolds, 14th N. I. of a son.
 Nov. 8. At Mahableshwur, the lady of Capt. T. G. Fraser, 1st B. E. R., of a daughter.
 — At Ahmednuggur, the wife of Mr. Michael Summers, of a son.
 10. At Mazagon, the lady of the late W. Inglis Ferrar, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).
 11. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut. Col. R. Carruthers, C.B., 2nd Foot, of a son.
 12. The lady of W. E. Frere, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 17. At Mhow, the lady of the Rev. J. H. Hughes, M.D., chaplain of Mhow and Indore, of a daughter.
 18. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. H. C. Faulkner, 2nd Foot, of a daughter.
 28. At Colabah, Mrs. N. T. Tucker, jun., of a son.
 29. At Tardeo, the lady of Richard Wills, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 9. At Bombay, Mr. James Chesson, to Miss Jane Jeffries.
 10. At Bycullah, R. T. Goodwin, Esq., 16th Regt. N. I., to Angelina Maswell, second daughter of Geo. F. Hughes, Esq.
 11. At Bombay, Mr. J. H. Quigley, to Miss Matilda Miller.
 16. At Bycullah, W. H. Bradly, Esq., of the Bombay medical establishment, in the service of H. H. the Nizam, to Eleanor Lawrence, eldest daughter of John Simpson, Esq., of Tilston, Jamaica.
 21. At Colabah, Lieut. G. H. Messiter, H.M. 17th Regt., to Mary Constantia, second daughter of the late R. C. Orlebar, Esq., of Crawley House, Bedfordshire.
 25. At Bombay, Mr. William Reiley to Mrs. Louisa Horton.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 18. In the Fort, Charles Edward Stewart, Esq., civil service, eldest son of John Stewart, Esq., Belladrum, N. B.
 21. Mr. R. T. Sizeland, aged 49; also, unexpectedly, on the 28th day after her father's decease, Miss A. M. Sizeland.
 26. At Sattara, in her 28th year, Frances, wife of Major Henry Sandwith, 8th Regt, N.I.
 28. At Suez, Ensign F. B. Sutton, 25th Regt. N.I.
 Nov. 2. At Mazagon, Edward William, only child of J. W. Langford, Esq., C.S., aged 13 months.
 — At Sea, off Cochin, on board the ship *Sarah*, bound for London, Lieut. H. Dent, 5th Regt. N.I.
 8. At Gogo, en route to Bombay, Assist.-Surg. T. Clarke, medical depart.
 12. At Poonah, Mr. John Evan, pensioned deputy-assist. com. of ordnance, aged 90.
 19. On route from Rajcote to Gogo, Capt. Richard Hutt, 14th Regt. N.I., in his 37th year.
 21. At Mazagon, Amelia Charlotte, relict of the late Major David Supple, of H.M. 17th Light Dragoons.
 22. On the Esplanade, in his 43d year, of jungle fever, contracted on the march from Malligaum, Capt. P. Sanderson, 15th Regt. N.I.
 29. At Bombay, Lieut. Col. E. M. Wood, of the 1st European Regt., secretary to Government in the military and marine departments.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 22. At Kandy, the lady of Lieut. H. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regt., of a daughter.
 23. At Colombo, the wife of Mr. A. P. de Silva, of a daughter (since dead).
 26. Mrs. J. W. Wenn, of twins, a son and daughter.
 27. At Colombo, the lady of the Rev. J. Harris, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 17. At Chilaw, James Caulfield, Esq., Ceylon civil service, to Eliza, relict of the late Major Samuel Adolphus Rehe, of the Hon. Company's 26th regiment Madras army.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 8. At Kandy, Mrs. Elizabeth Austin.
 11. At Colombo, the Rev. J. Knight, of the Church Missionary Society.
 — At Colombo, in her 19th year, Nathalia, wife of Mr. Manual Rodrigo Mootookishna, and eldest daughter of J. R. Muttiah, Esq., district judge of the islands.

China.

DEATH.

Sept. 29. On board the *Mermaid*, at the Island of Chusan, Capt. Stean, of H.M. 49th regt., aged 60.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to Oct. 3. *Jupiter*, *Ann Lang*, and *Helen Stewart*, all from Liverpool; *Eliza*, *Broxbornebury*, H.M.S. *Herald*, and *Columbian*, all from N.S. Wales; *Tropic*, from V.D. Land; *Flora*, from Clyde; *Louisa Bailie*, from London.

Arrival in the Straits of Sunda.—Aug. 28. *Horatio*, from Liverpool (for China).

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Oct. 8. *Harriett*, *Larch*, *King Fisher*, *Mars*, and *Roxburgh Castle* (leaky), all from London; *Margaret*, from Leith; *Etherald*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Cambrian*, from Cape; *Robert Ingham*, and *Majestueux*, both from Bordeaux; *Ludlow*, from Marseilles; *Mary*; *Falcon*.

Departures.—Previous to Oct. 2. *Forfarshire*, for Madras; *Ann*, *Penyard Park* *Ludovic*, *Mauritian*, and *Champlain*, all for Calcutta; *Planter*, for Sydney.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Nov. 3. *Amity*, *Esperance*, and *Salsette*, all from Liverpool; *Fairfield*, *Wellington*, *Mary Ann*, and *Ceylon*, all from London; *St. George*, from Bristol; *Sultana*, from New York; *Courier de Bourbon*, from Nantes.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Oct. 30. *Lord Hungerford*, *St. George*, and *Maryborough*, all for Calcutta; *Fairfield*, for South Australia; *City of London*, *Heart of Oak*, *Anna Bella*, *Mary Nixon*, and *Richard Mount*, all for Mauritius; *Deborah*, for Algoa Bay.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 1. At Cape Town, Lieut. Col. Robert Blackall, of the Bengal army, to Miss Aletta Matilda Baynes.

6. At Port Elizabeth, Mr. T. M. Driver, of that place, to Alexandrina Mary, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Spalding.

DEATHS.

Sept. 18. At Herschel Lodge, Claremont, Capt. Thomas Harris, aged 41.

Oct. 5. John Henry Pollard, Esq., lieut. R.N., aged 23.

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LONDON GAZETTE.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette* was published on the 9th January, the contents of which have been (for the most part) anticipated, and will be found in our previous pages. They are as follow:

INDIA BOARD, JAN. 8, 1841.

The following despatches have been this day received at the East-India House:—
From the Government of India in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated Nov. 16, 1840.

(Extract.)

We reported to you the brilliant victory achieved at Bamacan over the combined forces of the Walee of Khooloom and Dost Mahomed by Brigadier Dennie; and we have now the honour of forwarding the official report of that spirited affair, which you will be happy to learn has been productive of highly beneficial results.

It having been deemed necessary to send a military force into Kohistan, one of the strength here noted,* was accordingly despatched into that country under the command of Major-General Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B. For a knowledge of the success which has attended that distinguished officer's military operations in Kohistan, we must beg leave to refer you to the official reports.

(Then follow:

The despatch from Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated Oct. 4, inclosing the report from Brig. Dennie, dated Sept. 18.

The despatch from Sir W. Cotton, dated Oct. 1, inclosing that of Sir R. Sale, dated Sept. 29.

The despatch from Sir W. Cotton, dated Oct. 6, inclosing that from Sir R. Sale, dated Oct. 5, and the report from Lieut. Col. Tronson, dated Oct. 3.

The despatch from Sir W. Cotton, dated Aug. 22, inclosing the letter from Lieut. Col. Wheeler, dated Aug. 19.

The despatch from Sir W. Cotton, dated Aug. 27, inclosing the letter from Lieut. Col. Wheeler, dated Aug. 24.)

The Governor of Bombay in Council to the Secret Committee.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 30, 1840.

The Honourable the Governor received late last night copies of documents confirmatory of the intelligence of the re-occupation of Khelat, without opposition, on the 2d inst.

Major-General Nott to Captain Douglass.

Camp, Khelat, Nov. 9, 1840.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B. and K.C.H., commanding in Afghanistan, that the troops under my command this morning entered and took possession of the town and citadel of Khelat. The rebel chiefs evacuated this strong fortress on the approach of the British force.

From Sir William Macnaghten, Bart., Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shooja, to the Secret Committee.

Cabool, Nov. 4, 1840.

(Copy.)

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Board, the accompanying copy of a letter, this day written by me to the officiating secretary to the Government of India in the secret department.

(Signed)

W. H. MACNAGHTEN.

Sir William Macnaghten to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, that Dost Mahomed Khan, the Ex-Chief of Cabool, surrendered himself to me yesterday evening.

I was returning from my evening ride, and within a few yards of my own residence in the citadel, when a single horseman galloped up to me, and having satisfied himself that I was the envoy and minister, told me that Dost Mahomed Khan was arrived, and sought my protection.

* 37th native infantry: 3 nine-der Captain Fraser, 1 squadron 2d alry, 2,000 of Najrod Council, as in favour of the Ex-Chief.

Dost Mahomed Khan rode up to me and alighted from his horse; after the usual salutations, I begged him to mount again, and we proceeded together to my residence in the Compound, in which I have pitched a tent for the ex-chief, and have provided him with every thing necessary for his comfort. He assured me he had not been off his horse for twenty-four hours, yet he showed but little symptoms of fatigue, and his self-possession was very remarkable. He put his sword into my hand, as a token of submission, but I at once returned it to him, and he seemed grateful for this mark of confidence. He asked about his family, and, at his own suggestion, and in my presence, he wrote letters to his son, Mahomed Afzul Khan, and to his two sons, whose escape from Ghuznee was recently reported, desiring them to come in immediately, as he himself had confided in my protection, and been honourably received.

Having thus briefly described the circumstances attending the surrender of Dost Mahomed Khan, I trust it may be permitted me to congratulate your lordship in council on the happy event, which affords the best security for the future peace of this distracted country.

On the day before yesterday, the detachment under the command of Major-General Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B., fell in with Dost Mahomed Khan's army at Purwur, and dispersed it, the particulars of which occurrence will be reported to his lordship in council, by Major-General Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B., and K. C. H.* Dost Mahomed Khan must have come into Cabool direct from the field of battle, without the knowledge of any of his adherents. Immediately before my meeting with the ex-chief, I had a letter from Sir A. Burnes, reporting that it was unknown in what direction Dost Mahomed had proceeded, announcing the intention of himself and Sir Robert Sale to return to Cabool immediately.

I need not say how deeply I feel indebted to Sir A. Burnes for the assistance he has rendered to me during the recent trying crisis.

To the zealous co-operation of Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton I feel myself mainly indebted for the happy result now communicated; but I feel at the same time, that all our endeavours would have been vain, but for the decisive and vigorous policy adopted by the Governor-General in Council.

* I have to lament the loss of my assistant, Mr. P. B. Lord, who was unfortunately killed in this affair. His lordship in council is too well acquainted with the zeal and abilities of the deceased officer to require any eulogium from me.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

An ordinary meeting of this Society took place on the 5th December, Professor Horace Hayman Wilson, the Director of the Society, in the chair.

Among the donations to the library, presented at this meeting, were Gay's Fables, translated into Bengali and Urdu verse, by Rájá Kálí Krishna Bahádúr, of Calcutta. Three volumes of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin were also presented, containing the concluding parts of Humboldt's great work on the ancient language of Java.

The honorary secretary read a letter from the Rev. R. S. Hardy, of the Wesleyan Mission in Ceylon, presenting a volume of *The Friend*, a periodical edited by him, and printed at Colombo; and soliciting the Society's attention to some able papers on Buddhism, derived from Pali sources, which it contained, from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Gogerly, of Colombo.

A paper was then read on the iron mines of Kattywar, in Guzerat, and on the mode of smelting the ore adopted by the natives, by Capt. Geo. le Grand Jacob, assistant political agent in Kattywar; communicated by the Bombay Geographical Society. Capt. Jacob states that the result of his inquiries gave from six to nine foundries as the number usually at work in the province. He visited those at Ranpoor and Ranawao only; but the description of one applies to the rest. The mines are mere circular pits, excavated by pickaxe and shovel, and are from five to twenty feet in depth. The ore is washed, sifted, and carried to the foundries on bullocks or asses, or in carts. The site for the foundries are those places which offer the greatest facilities for obtaining charcoal, that being the most expensive article in the process of smelting the ore. This process is described as being of a very simple character. An oblong shed gives shelter to the workmen, and contains two long and narrow furnaces of brick, lined with clay, to keep in the heat: these furnaces are filled with layers of charcoal and ore, so deposited as to allow of a good draught of air through the whole.

The blast is given by means of two pairs of bellows, made of bullock-hides sewed round bamboo hoops, worked alternately by the chest and arms of the workman. The furnace holds at a time a little more than seven Bombay maunds of ore, which will take from six to eight hours to smelt. The mass is then taken out for the opposite set of workmen to handle; and after it has again been heated in another furnace, it is split into portions by a wedge, and wrought into small bars ready for the market. The native superintendent at Ranpoor told Capt. Jacob that, with a westerly wind, they often obtained only five maunds of iron in a day; but that with an easterly wind, they got seven; and which he accounted for in an amusing manner, by saying that metals, like mortals, were differently affected by different climates. He also said that they made more iron in the cold than in the hot season, which he accounted for more rationally than in the last instance, by the men having their nerves better braced up for work in the cold season. Capt. Jacob thought the comparative dryness of the east wind might have some influence on the furnaces. The workmen commence their toil with the first dawn of light, and do not cease till sunset, labouring all the time with much perseverance and industry, and realizing but a miserable pittance. The amount of iron made yearly in Kattywar is estimated at less than 150 tons, although there are ample capabilities of a much greater production, under improved means. At present, English metal successfully competes with it on the very spot where it is fabricated. Its superior ductility to the foreign iron alone seems to preserve the manufacture from extinction by the European trade.

The director read an account and translation, by Ball Shastree, a Hindu teacher in the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay, of a grant of a village made in the fifth or sixth century of Christ, to certain devotees, by Nágavardhana, nephew of Pulakesi, of the Chalukhya dynasty. The original, on copper-plates, was written in a character resembling that on the Allahabad pillar, and has been in the possession of a family in the Northern Konkan from time immemorial. A fac-simile of the inscription was shown to the meeting, and, from the translation, appeared to have been written in a style much less vitiated by inflation and puerile conceits than characterizes the more modern Hindu writings. The inscription adds three additional names to the list of the Chalukhya kings, viz.—*Jaya-Sinha*, *Kirtivarma*, and *Nágavardhana*.

This paper, the director remarked, was written in very good English, and was highly creditable to the talents and acquirements of the learned Hindu who communicated it to the Society.

George Francis Travers, and George Smith, Esquires, were elected resident members of the Society, and the meeting adjourned till the 2nd January.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We stated that, in consequence of the representations made to Government by Sir T. Willshire, 2,500 men would be immediately sent out to India. By dint of great exertion, the reinforcement is made up to 3,000 men, viz.—22nd Foot, about 1,000; reinforcement for corps in India, 2,000. These will embark from Gravesend about the first week in January, direct for Bombay. The provisional battalion at Chatham have upwards of 1,600 men ready for embarkation, and the recruits for the East-India Company are literally pouring into their depot at the rate of 80 and 90 per week. As the East-India Directors have represented that they cannot do with less than 10,000 additional troops, we apprehend that there is but little chance of the 16th and 6th regiments being relieved for some time to come. These regiments of infantry, and the 4th and 16th Dragoons, are first on the roster for relief. The 16th Foot has been on service in Ceylon and the East Indies more than 21 years, viz. since August, 1819; the 6th Foot at the Cape and in the East Indies nearly 20 years; the 4th and 16th Dragoons nearly 19 years.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

The tender offered by the East-India Company for the conveyance of troops to Bombay has been taken up by the owners of the following vessels:—*Inglis*, *Ann*, *Lady East*, *Florist*, *Tory*, *Margaret*, and *Guishechan*. The rate given per head is from £14 to £15.

Captain Hugh Evans, Royal Marines, 1837, of the Portsmouth division, is to be Commandant or Governor of the Island of Ascension, vice Tinklar deceased.—*Brighton Gaz.*

The heavy discount on India Bonds has been for some time past apparent in the quotation, but the cause seems not to be wholly understood. At the time when the East-India Company paid off a portion of these outstanding obligations and renewed the remainder, they attached a condition that payment was not to be claimed upon them without notice of twelve months being given by the holders. Few of them

seem to have noticed this condition or acted upon it, but as the value of money increased, they gradually became less marketable, and naturally fell to a discount, which increased until it counteracted the difference between the rate of interest on these and other securities. — Bankers and other great capitalists, however, who hold them in great masses, are beginning to grow tired of this state of things, and the loss they are put to in any operation to realize their capital, and they have accordingly given the requisite notice to the East-India Company for repayment. An eminent banker at the west-end of the town is said to have done so to the amount of £100,000. — *London Paper*.

The *Parkfield*, 700 tons burthen, Capt. Whiteside, formerly in the Bombay trade, has sailed with the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Waller Clifton, and the first colony of the Western Australian Company, for Port Grey, West Australia. Mr. Clifton is accompanied by his wife and eleven children; the passengers and emigrants, the latter of whom are of a superior order, amount in number to above 120. The *Island Queen*, it will be recollected, sailed about three months since with the surveying staff of the Company.

Her Majesty's three fine steam vessels, which have been built and equipped at Liverpool by Mr. Laird, are fast advancing towards completion, and will be fully prepared to sail for the African coast at the beginning of the year, the most advantageous season for their objects, as March and April are the most healthy months for passing through the Delta and low ground. The river being then some time at its lowest, the banks become dry, and do not discharge unhealthy exhalations. The vessels will also, if all things prosper, have advanced well into the interior, and be ready to make the best use of the increase of water, which takes place in June, July, and August. The vessels composing the government expedition are admirably suited for their work—of light draft, and fitted in every way considered best adapted to meet the ill effects too often experienced in tropical climates, besides possessing other advantages. They are furnished throughout with a complete system of pipes for the withdrawal of the tainted atmosphere, and admission of fresh air, on a plan proposed by Dr. Reid, who is engaged in ventilating the houses of Parliament. — *Paper of Dec.*

The *Salopian* says, "We have to announce that our much-beloved townsman, the Rev. Richard Panting, of the Council-House, has left Shrewsbury to join the ship *George IV.*, at Portsmouth, for Calcutta. His appointment, as assistant military chaplain on the Bengal establishment, was presented to him by our excellent representative, Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B., a gentleman ever active in promoting the interest of Salopians."

We are glad to state that it is expected the importation of sugar from the East Indies alone will, next year, amount to about one-third of the total consumption of the kingdom. — *Glasgow Chronicle*.

On the 9th January, Mr. May, the solicitor of the Excise, communicated to Sir John Mortlock and others the result of a trial at Devizes, before the magistrates. The following is the particulars of the case:—During the summer months of last year a number of persons were engaged by a gentleman, named Palmer, resident in the Borough, to gather hawthorn and sloe leaves. Information was forwarded to the government, and Mr. Golding Bird, who has been connected with the Excise department more than thirty years, was despatched to make an investigation. He visited Mr. Palmer, and, on searching his premises, in a back kitchen, he discovered seventeen boxes filled with something which at first sight he took to be tea, but, on close examination, he saw that it was dried sloe and hawthorn leaves. In a building in the garden he seized two other boxes of similar stuff. The weight of the whole was 1,230 lbs. The place where the two boxes were found was fitted up as a complete manufactory of making stuff sold as tea, stoves, boilers, sieves of different sizes to sift the leaves, &c. Mr. Palmer said he was not aware he had been doing wrong, adding that he had been engaged by Mr. Heale, of Mincing-lane, City, to manufacture the tea, on whose premises Mr. Golding Bird had also seized forty-five hogsheads of leaves prepared in imitation of tea. The samples were produced. Mr. Bird also exhibited a sample of four-fifths of tea, or four-fifths of the article seized, that would deceive an experienced person. Another sample, in the proportion of a fourth of the manufactured rubbish, would deceive the common purchaser; and another of two-thirds leaves and one-third tea, would, in his opinion, even deceive many persons. The defendant told Mr. Bird that he paid the persons he had employed a penny for every pound they had brought him. The information upon which

the defendant was charged was laid under the 17th Geo. III., c. 29. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Stone, the barrister, and Mr. Mayo, the solicitor; the defendant was defended by Mr. Smith. Only two witnesses were examined for the Crown. The defendant called a number of persons on his behalf, chiefly to show that he had not been carrying on the manufactory clandestinely. The Chairman, in summing up, said that the only question was, had Mr. Palmer offended the law? The court had no hesitation in saying that he had, and conviction must follow to the amount of the penalties, amounting to £1,200. Mr. Mayo said the court would be satisfied with one penalty of £200. The court then gave judgment to that amount. Mr. Mayo would have proceeded with another information, but, on the defendant undertaking not to give any further trouble to the Excise, and to pay the fine already imposed, it was withdrawn. The court passed a very high compliment on Mr. Bird for detecting these frauds, which were not so important as regarded the revenue, but more so as regarded the interests of the lower classes, and the fair trader. There are several other informations to be heard, implicating some of the first wholesale dealers of the metropolis.

HON. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Wm. Winchester, M.A., to be an assist. chaplain on Bengal estab.
The Rev. F. Wm. Briggs, M.A., to be an assistant ditto on Madras ditto.
The Rev. I. N. Allen, B.A., to be an assistant ditto on Bombay ditto.

RETIREMENTS, &c. IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Establishment.

Retired.—Lieut. B. C. Bourdillon, 2nd L.C., from 11th Nov. 1840.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Horatio Lawrell, 3rd L.C., from 8th Sept. 1839.—Lieut. R. L. R. Charteris, 65th N.I., from 15th Sept. 1838.—Major Wm. C. Oriel, invalids, from 3rd Sept. 1839.—Capt. Wm. Barnett, invalids, from 17th March 1840.—Surg. George Baillie, from 13th June 1840.—Surg. Ebenezer Clarkson, M.D., from 6th Aug. 1840.—Surg. A. K. Lindesay, from 23rd Nov. 1840.—Assist. Surg. W. P. Andrew, M.D., from 6th July 1838.—Assist. Surg. W. O. H. M'Cheyne, from 1st Nov. 1838.

Resigned.—Lieut. Charles Hutton, 20th N.I., from 31st July 1839.—Lieut. H. C. Airey, 59th N.I., from 25th June 1839.

Absent from India Five Years.—Thos. Edward Colebrooke, Factor, from 4th Sept. 1840.

Madras Establishment.

Retired.—Lieut. Col. Stephen Townshend, Infantry, from 6th Sept. 1838.—Lieut. Col. James Hanson, Infantry, from 31st Oct. 1840.—Lieut. K. E. A. Money, 4th L.C., from 3rd April 1840.—Lieut. Thomas Lowe, 1st N.I., from 6th July 1840.—Capt. E. B. Faunce, 15th N.I., from 16th Nov. 1840.—Capt. Christopher Dennett, pension estab., from 15th Jan. 1840.—Assist. Surg. J. S. Owen, from 17th July 1840.

Resigned.—Surg. James Grant Malcolmson, from 25th May 1838.

Absent from India Five Years.—T. R. Wheatley, senior merchant, from 12th July 1840.—Wm. Wilson, junior merchant, from 12th March 1840.

Bombay Establishment.

Retired.—Capt. William Wade, 2nd Europ. Regt., from 16th Sept. 1838.—Major Holden Dunbabin, invalids, from 2nd Sept. 1840.—Capt. Owen Poole, invalids, from 15th July 1840.—Conductor Thomas Sloper, army commissariat, from 3rd Oct. 1840.—Commander Wm. Igglesden, invalids Indian Navy, from 5th July 1840.—Commander J. McDowall, I.N., from 16th Jan. 1840.—Purser F. Robinson, I.N., from 18th Feb. 1840.

Absent from India Five Years.—Wm. Clerk, senior merchant, from 18th June 1840.

Dismissed.—Midshipman Andrew Timbrell, I.N., from 18th Nov. 1840.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

15th L. Drags: (at Madras). Assist. Surg. E. Mackler, from 79th F., to be assist. surg., v. Reade who exch. (29 Dec. 40).

2nd Foot (at Bombay). Ens. J. H. Grant, from 10th F., to be lieut., v. Ralph prom.; Ens. G. E. A. Tobin, from 11th F., to be lieut., v. Dickinson app. to 7th F.; Ens. D. W. G. James to be lieut. by purch., v. Honeywood who retires; F. Gildea to be ens. by purch., v. James (all 15 Dec. 40).

4th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. J. Snodgrass to be capt. by purch., v. Hilton who retires; Ens. F. P. Haines to be lieut. by purch., v. Snodgrass; T. P. Roberts to be ens. by purch., v. Haines (all 15 Dec. 40).

9th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. U. Vigors, from Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be lieut., v. Farrant prom. in 69th F. (15 Dec. 40).—Ens. Arthur Layard to be lieut. by purch., v. Brownrigg prom. in 2nd W.I. Regt. (29 Dec. 40).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. H. Fenwick to be capt. by purch., v. Debnam who retires; Ens. Wm. Williams to be lieut. by purch., v. Fenwick; John Head to be ens. by purch., v. Williams (all 15 Dec. 40).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Wm. Ashmore to be capt., v. Colley dec. (29 Dec. 40); Ens. W. S. Carter to be lieut., v. Jones dec. (23 Sept.); Ens. Thos. Garratt to be lieut., v. Ashmore; Qu. Mast. Serj. Wm. Semple to be ens., v. Carter; and H. A. Macdonald to be ens., v. Garratt (all 29 Dec. 40).

17th Foot (at Bombay). Surg. R. D. Smyth, from 76th F., to be surgeon, v. Milligan who exch. (15 Dec. 40).

21st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. J. King to be capt., v. Nicolls dec. (3 Oct. 40); 2nd-Lieut. J. P. Stuart to be 1st lieut., v. King (3 do.); Cadet Aug. Bolton to be 2nd lieut., v. Stuart (29 Dec.)

22nd Foot (ordered to Bombay). Capt. E. W. Lascelles, from 45th F., to be capt., v. Preston who exch. (5 Jan. 41).—*To be lieuts. without purch.* Lieut. Edw. Lucas, from 1st W.I. Regt.; Lieut. the Hon. T. C. S. Foster, from 1st W.I. Regt.; Lieut. G. E. Thackwell, from 94th F.; Lieut. Thos. Dundas, from 79th F., v. Gaisford app. to 79th F. (all 4 Jan. 41); Ens. A. Macpherson, from 56th F.; Ens. W. D. Hilton, from 3rd F.; Ens. W. H. Fitzgerald, from 73rd F.; Ens. W. M. G. McMurdo, from 8th F.; Ens. E. S. Smith, from 61st F.; Ens. F. G. T. Deshon, from 56th F. (all 5 do.); Ens. C. H. M. Smith (6 do.)

26th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. H. D. Williams, from 41th F., to be lieut., v. Margary who exch.; Lieut. B. O'Brien, from 2nd W.I. Regt., to be lieut., v. Maule prom. (both 16 Dec. 40).—Maj. A. S. H. Mountain to be lieut. col., v. Brev. Col. Oglander dec. (23 June 40); Brev. Maj. Wm. Johnstone to be major, v. Mountain (23 do.); Lieut. Thos. French to be capt., v. Johnstone (31 Oct.); Ens. H. B. Phipps to be lieut., v. French (31 do.); Ens. A. F. Wallace to be lieut. by purch., v. Phipps whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; and Troop Serj. Maj. C. Duperier, from 4th L. Drags., to be ens., v. Wallace (both 29 Dec. 40).

39th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. R. N. Tinley to be capt. by purch., v. Innes who retires; Ens. J. C. Harvey to be lieut. by purch., v. Tinley; J. H. Archer to be ens. by purch., v. Harvey (all 15 Dec. 40).

40th Foot (at Bombay). P. W. Miller to be ens. by purch., v. Little app. to 1st Dr. Gu. (15 Dec. 40).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. F. Shelton to be lieut. by purch., v. Macan who retires; and H. J. White to be ens. by purch., v. Shelton (both 18 Dec. 40).—Ens. G. H. Skipton to be lieut., v. Jenkins dec.; and Ens. and Adj. R. Kipling to have rank of lieut. (both 10 Sept. 40); W. Swayne to be ens., v. Skipton (29 Dec.)

55th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. H. M'Caskill to be capt. by purch., v. Barrell who retires; Ens. J. G. Schaw to be lieut. by purch., v. M'Caskill; Ens. F. S. Daubney, from 54th F., to be ens., v. Schaw (all 15 Dec. 40).—Ens. James Campbell, from 72nd F., to be ens., v. Lord who exch. (18 Dec. 40).

Brevet.—The undermentioned Cadets, of Hon. E.I. Company's service, to have temporary rank of Ensign during period of their being placed under command of Col. Pasley, of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instruction in art of Sapping and Mining:—J. P. Beadle, Arch. Impey, G. F. Atkinson, R. J. Walker, and T. C. Phillpotts (all 5 Jan. 41).

The 18th, 26th, and 49th regiments are to have "*China*" upon their colours and appointments, in commemoration of the first capture of a territorial possession made by a British force in the "*Celestial Empire*."

The 9th, or Queen's Royal Regiment of Lancers, are to proceed in the ensuing summer to Bengal, to relieve the 16th Lancers. The 22nd Regiment will be embarked for Bombay this month.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 30. *Clyde*, Matches, from Batavia 17th Aug.; at Falmouth.—31. *Governor*, Adamson, from Cape 12th Oct.; off Crookhaven.—JAN. 1, 1841. *Colonist*, Cowman, from Bengal 23rd July; and *Layton*, Bell, from Singapore in July; both off Penzance.—2. *William Barras*, Norrie, from China 5th July; off Lympington.—*Isabella Blyth*, Lane, from Mauritius 8th Oct., at Deal.—*Mary Ann Webb*, Surlean, from Bengal 5th Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Maria Susanna Hendrika*, Berghuis, from Batavia; off Dover.—*Nederlanden*, Post, from Batavia; at Portsmouth (for Amster-.

dam).—4. *Robarts*, Elder, from Bengal 17th Aug., and Cape 28th Oct.; *Sarah* and *Elizabeth*, Davison, from N.S. Wales; *Globe*, Barlow, from Singapore 12th Aug.; *Stratford*, King, from Mauritius 1st Oct.; *George Fyffe*, Pike, from Singapore 27th June; *Phoenix*, Eetjes, from Batavia; *Glenelg*, Shettler, from China 8th June, and Batavia 1st Aug.; and *Dart*, Airth, from Madeira; all at Deal.—*Pilgrim*, Rawlins, from N.S. Wales; at Liverpool.—*Merlin*, Thompson, from Bengal 15th July; in the Clyde.—*Blakely*, from China 31st July; *Calcutta*, Eskdale, from Bombay 25th Aug.; and *Thalia*, Graham, from Bengal; all at Liverpool.—*Janet*, May, from Bengal 25th June; and *Briton*, Eagar, from Cape 16th Oct.; both at Deal.—5. *Margaretha*, Barcham, from Batavia; *Advocate*, Wilkinson, from Bengal 15th July; and *Kyle*, Fletcher, from Singapore 17th Aug.; all at Deal.—6. *Florentia*, Goodwyn, from Manilla 20th June; and *Foxhound*, Blake, from South Seas; both off Dover.—*Knyrna*, Bowles, from Cape 14th Sept.; at Dublin.

Departures.

DEC. 9. *Amphitrite*, Kerr, for Bengal; from Clyde.—12. *Wm. Sharples*, Jones, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—16. *Edina*, Skinner, for N.S. Wales; and *St. Mungo*, Lamont, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Clyde.—20. *Flora*, Black, for Bombay; from Clyde.—21. *Mary Ann*, Edie, for N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—23. *Bailey*, Sinclair, for New Zealand; from Deal.—26. *Duke of Sussex*, Jones, for South Australia; from Deal.—27. *Rockcliffe*, Harrison, for Ceylon; from Portsmouth.—28. *Lintin*, Gillman, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Adrastus*, Hughes, for Singapore and China; from Liverpool.—*Bolivar*, Wilson, for Bengal; from Inverkeithing.—29. *John Bartlett*, Bartlett, for N.S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—*Achilles*, Marshall, for Mauritius; *Pauline Houghton*, Tent, for Mauritius; *Princess Charlotte*, Nash, for Singapore; and *Dundee Merchant*, Lakeland, for Hobart Town; all from Deal.—*Meg of Meldon*, Cookson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—30. *Wm. Bayley*, Jeffries, for Mauritius; and *Briton's Queen*, Smith, for Bombay; both from Deal.—JAN. 1, 1841. *Greyhound*, Hutchinson, for China; from Deal.—*Brilliant*, McHenry, for Port Phillip and New Zealand; from Clyde.—3. *Ricardo*, MacArthur (of Hull), for Bengal; from Deal.—5. *Dispatch*, Tomlinson, for Cape; *Fortesque*, Hall, for Madras; *Thomas Blyth*, Hay, for Mauritius; *Jack*, Purcell, for N.S. Wales; *Lady East*, Corless, for Bombay (with troops); *Lord Glenelg*, Orr, for Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Amelia*, Nicol, for Bengal; and *Caroline*, Hughes, for Bengal; all from Deal.—*George the Fourth*, Ward, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Margaret*, for Gibraltar and N.S. Wales; from Bristol.—7. *Currency*, Hoare, for Cape and Bengal; *Helen Jane*, MacDowall, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Frances Ann*, Thomson, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Robarts, from Bengal: Mrs. White; Mrs. Harington; Mrs. May; Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Garstin; Mrs. Rayne; Miss Rayne; Colonel White; Dr. Hutchinson; Dr. Menzies; Mr. Prinsep and servant; Rev. Mr. Garstin; Messrs. May, Christie, Yates, Galloway, and Stalkart; 6 children; 7 servants.—From the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Bance and family.

Per Isabella Blyth, from Mauritius: Philip P. Blyth, Esq., and family; S. Rose, Esq.; Capt. Percival, 12th Foot; Lieuts. Baker and Henry, 35th do.; Lieut. Hutchinson, R. Engineers; Dr. Jamieson.

Per Java, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Embrecht and family; Mrs. Melbourne.

Per Sophia, from Singapore: Mrs. Johns; Misses J. and F. Stephens; Miss Shawl; Master Whittle.

Per H.C. steamer Cleopatra, from Bombay 1st Dec., at Suez:—Col. Serjeant; Lieut. Col. Smyth, 3rd B.L.C.; Major and Mrs. Hook; Capt. R. Farquhar, 28th M.N.I.; Lieut. M. Beachcroft, M.N.I.; Lieut. Lawrence, 41st Foot; Lieut. Hume; Mrs. Grey and two children; Messrs. E. P. Thompson, G. Parbury, and John Mylne; the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Catholic Bishop of Madras.

Per Pilgrim, from Sydney: Dr. Mahon, R.N.; Dr. Toms; Dr. McKechnie, R.N.

Expected.

Per Herculean, from Bombay: Capt. Drake, 4th Regt.

Per Royal Saxon, from Bombay: Mr. Dunsterville; Mr. Gaisford; Mr. Newnham; Mr. Forster.

Per Caribbean, from Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. D. Quinton.

Per Achilles, from Ceylon: Mrs. Suckling and two sons.

Per Larkins, from Bengal; Mrs. Sturges and two children; Mrs. Bayne and child; Mrs. James; Mrs. Stevens; Mrs. Ingram; Mr. Sturges; Mr. Steer, C. S.; Rev. Mr. Ruspin; Rev. Mr. Bayne; Mr. Tucker, C. S.; Capt. Dorrill; Lieut. Robertson; Mr. Murray.—From Madras: Mrs. Col. Drever and child; Lieut. Lennox,

4th L. C.; Lieut. F. Trower, 45th N. I.; Lieut. Frend; Capt. Arkoll, of the *La Belle Alliance*.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Fortesque, for Madras: Rev. Wm. Bannister, B.A.; John Fitzpatrick, M.D.; Mr. Wm. Dent; Mr. Thos. W. Dent; Mr. T. Crofton, cadet.

Per Paragon, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Hilliard and wife; Mr. Richardson; Mr. Babington; Mr. Genville; 2 children.

Per Mary Ridley, for Bengal: Mr. Thompson; Mr. Evans; Mr. Ramsay.

Per Lady East, for Bombay: Dr. Thom; Mr. Ward; Capt. Denton; Capt. Challant; Mr. Corlass; 5 engineers; 4 servants; 140 troops.

Per Alexander Baring, for Bombay: Mrs. Hogsflesh and four children.

Per Ann, for Bombay: Messrs. Francis, Hammond, Shepherd, and Lennox; also officers, with detachment of troops.

Per Buckinghamshire, for Bombay:—Mrs. Hunter; Miss Bruzer; Capt. and Mrs. Thatcher; Miss Parkinson; Mrs. Bouchier; Mrs. Whitell; Mrs. Woodburn; Miss Penny; Capt. and Mrs. Purves; Mr. and Mrs. Kempthorne; Miss Bird; Mrs. Dysart; Mrs. Douglas Crawford; Mr. Buchanan; Mr. Hessman; Capt. and Mrs. Prendergast; Mrs. Webb; Mr. W. Anderson; Mr. Day; Mr. Lock; Messrs. Inglis, Rickard, Thomson, Johnson, Hughes, and Chisholm, engineers, E. I. C.; Mrs. Charlton; Mrs. Inglis; Mrs. and Miss Rickard; Mr. Cursetjee.

Per Trusty, for Swan River: Mr. and Mrs. Stringer; Mr. Hazlewood.

Per Siam, for South Australia: Mr. and Mrs. Jones; Mr. Foster; two Messrs. McCulloch; Mr. Aston, female servant, and four children; Mr. Denton; Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, Miss and Master Seymour; Miss Graydon; Messrs. Hawker, Peachey, James, and Randall; Mrs. Mathews, five children, and servant; Misses Rees and Hatch; two Messrs. Moorshead; several steerage passengers.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *George and Mary*, Golightly, from Calcutta to London, was lost on a reef in the N.W. bay of the Andamans, on the morning of the 5th August. The master became delirious, and died on the 4th September. Crew saved, and arrived at Mergui per schooner *Catherine* on 30 November.

The *Kite*, Noble, is wrecked on the coast of China, near Ningpo: crew saved, but detained by the Chinese.

The *Indian Oak* is wrecked on the Loo Choo Islands: crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 4. At Exeter, the lady of Major Halifax, 75th regt., of a son.

27. At Shirley House, Hants, the lady of Maj. Gen. Sleight, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, Frederick Alston, Esq., of Broom Hall, Demerara, to Janet Madeline, only daughter of Michael Anderson, Esq., late of the Hon. E.I. Company's maritime service.

24. G. C. Molle, Esq., to Henrietta, daughter of the late Major Wm. Bertram, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

26. At Blanky, Henry P. Lowe, Esq., of Bingham, Notts, to Louisa Ann, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Fane, Esq., of the Hon. E.I. Company's civil service.

30. At St. Anne's, Westminster, Mr. Henry Clark, son of Capt. Clark, R. N., of Guernsey, to Jane, grand-daughter of the late James Howell Jones, commander R. N., many years acting governor of Bombay.

Jan. 1. At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, J. W. Bateman, Esq., of the Avenue Road, Regent's Park, and of the Middle-Temple, barrister-at-law, to Emma Louisa Rosa, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Blacker, C.B., surveyor-general of India.

— At Manchester, Christopher Walton, Esq., of London, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Capt. W. Pickford, formerly of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, London.

2. At Christ-Church, Marylebone, John Jennings, Esq., assistant commissary general, late of Barbadoes, to Mary, sister of Thos. Payne, Esq., of Holly House, Weybridge, Surrey, formerly of Calcutta.

7. James Pattison Thom, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's home service, to Emily Barbara, fourth daughter of Capt. Richard Langslow, of Hatton House, Middlesex.

Lately. At the British Mission, Berne, Capt. R. P. Douglas, son of Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., K. C. B., to Ann, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. G. M. Duckworth.

— At St. Pancras, the Rev. Thomas, eldest son of the late Hon. and Venerable *Asiat. Journ.* Vol. 34. N. S. N. 133. (K)

Charles Knox, Archdeacon of Armagh, to Eliza Winckworth, eldest daughter of the late Ellis Bent, Esq., Judge Advocate of New South Wales, and niece to the Hon. the Chief Justice of British Guiana.

— At Honolulu, Thos. A. H. Dickson, Esq., second son of G. F. Dickson, Esq., of Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, to Elizabeth, only child of Richard Charlton, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at the Sandwich Islands.

DEATHS.

Dec. 11. At sea, bound to Bombay, Capt. G. Adams, of the ship *Royal Sovereign*, of Liverpool.

16. In St. James's Square, Admiral Sir Henry Bayntun, G. C. B., aged 75.

19. At Dublin, James Healy, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's medical department at Calcutta.

24. At Peckham, of rapid consumption, aged 21, Anne Maria, second daughter of the late Capt. W. Adamson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, formerly commander of the ship *Winchelsea*.

— At Edinburgh, Simeon Richard, third son of the late Colonel S. P. Boileau, Bengal horse artillery.

28. At his residence, in the Upper Foundation, Capt. Holmes, one of the Military Knights of Windsor, in the 71st year of his age. Capt. Holmes entered the 11th Light Dragoons in 1786; in 1792 he accompanied Lord Macartney in his Embassy to China, and was one of the few surviving officers who accompanied that expedition and crossed the "Great Wall" into Tartary. He was afterwards appointed adjutant in the 13th Dragoons, and bore his share in all the fatigues and glories of the Peninsular war.

— At Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, Major Richard Jebb, late of the 40th Regt.

Jan. 2. In the 65th year of his age, Rear-Admiral Sir Philip Bowes Broke, Bart., and K. C. B.

Lately. Major Sir W. Dick, Bart., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 75.

— At his residence, No. 14, Glo'ster Place, Portman Square, after a few months' illness, John Underwood, Esq., formerly a member of the Medical Board at Madras.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from Dec. 8, 1840, to Jan. 8, 1841, inclusive.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols. for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
8	—	89 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	Shut.	97 ⁵ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₈	Shut.	13	Shut.	89 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	14 10p	2 5p
9	—	89 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₈	—	12 ¹ / ₈ 13	—	89 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	14p	2 4p
10	156 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₈	—	12 ¹ / ₈ 13	—	89 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	15 12p	1 4p
11	156 ¹ / ₂ 157	89 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	—	98 98 ¹ / ₈	—	13 12 ¹ / ₈	—	89 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	15p	1 3p
12	157 ¹ / ₂	89 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₈	—	12 ¹ / ₈ 13	—	89 89 ¹ / ₈	—	1 3p
14	156 ¹ / ₂ 157	89 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 98	—	12 ¹ / ₈ 13 ¹ / ₈	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 89	15p	1 3p
15	157 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₈ 89	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	12 ¹ / ₈ 13	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 89	15p	1 3p
16	156 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₈ 89	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	12 ¹ / ₈ 13	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 89	12 15p	1d 2p
17	156 ¹ / ₂ 157	88 ¹ / ₈ 89	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	13 13 ¹ / ₈	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 89	12 14p	1d 1p
18	156 ¹ / ₂ 157	89 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	13	—	89 89 ¹ / ₈	—	par 2p
19	157	89 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	13	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 89	15 12p	1 3p
21	—	89 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	13 13 ¹ / ₈	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	15p	1 3p
22	157	89 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	13 13 ¹ / ₈	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 89	15p	1 3p
23	157	88 ¹ / ₈ 88 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	12 ¹ / ₈ 13 ¹ / ₈	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 88 ¹ / ₈	15 12p	2 4p
24	156 ¹ / ₂ 157	88 ¹ / ₈ 88 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	—	—	88 88 ¹ / ₈	—	2 4p
26	—	—	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	12 ¹ / ₈ 13	—	88 88 ¹ / ₈	12p	1 4p
28	156 ¹ / ₂ 157	88 ¹ / ₈ 88 ¹ / ₈	—	97 97 ¹ / ₈	—	—	—	87 ¹ / ₈ 88 ¹ / ₈	—	2 4p
29	156 ¹ / ₂ 157	88 ¹ / ₈ 88 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	12 ¹ / ₈ 13	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 88 ¹ / ₈	15 12p	2 4p
30	157 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₈ 88 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	13	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 88 ¹ / ₈	15p	2 4p
31	157 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₈ 89	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	12 ¹ / ₈ 13	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 88 ¹ / ₈	—	2 5p
Jan.										
1	157 158	89 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	13	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 88 ¹ / ₈	—	4 6p
2	157	89 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈	—	12 ¹ / ₈ 13 ¹ / ₈	—	88 ¹ / ₈ 89	—	4 6p
4	—	89 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 98	—	13 13 ¹ / ₈	—	89 89 ¹ / ₈	14 10p	7 8p
5	158 ¹ / ₂ 160	89 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	13 13 ¹ / ₈	—	89 89 ¹ / ₈	13 9p	7 9p
6	157 ¹ / ₂ 158	89 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	—	97 ⁵ / ₈ 97 ¹ / ₈	—	—	242	89 ¹ / ₈ 89 ¹ / ₈	5p	7 9p
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, October 17, 1840.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Co.'s Rs. cwt. 15	@ 23 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 4	@ 5 8
Bottles	100 10	12	— flat	5 12	— 5 14
Coals	B. md.	0 6	— English, sq.	3 4	— 3 6
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md.	35 8	— flat	3 5	— 3 7
— Brasers'	do.	36 0	— Bolt	3 3	— 3 5
— Ingot	do.	35 0	— Sheet	5 0	— 5 8
— Old Gross	do.	36 12	— Nails	cwt. 15 8	— 18 8
— Bolt	do.	35 6	— Hoops	F. md.	5 12
— Tile	do.	35 0	— Kentledge	cwt. 0 14	— 1 1
— Nails, assort.	do.	45 0	— Lead, Pig	F. md.	6 15
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	—	— unstamped	do.	6 10
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	—	— Millinery	5 D.	— 25 D.
Copperas	do.	2 3	— Shot, patent	bag	—
Cottons, chintz	pecs.	3 0	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	10 4
— Muslins	do.	1 1	— Stationery	10 to 30 A.	— 10 6
— Yarn 20 to 140	mos.	0 3.3	— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 0
Cutlery, fine	10 D.	— 20 D.	— Swedish	do.	8 0
Glass Ware	10 D.	— 20 D.	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes	19 8
Ironmongery	35 D.	— 45 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4 0
Hosiery, cotton	5 D.	— 22 D.	— coarse and middling ..	1 0	— 4 4
Ditto, silk	5 D.	— 20 D.	— Flannel, fine	0 8	— 1 6

MADRAS, October 20, 1840.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 14	@ 15	Iron Hoops	candy 33	@ 35
Copper, Sheet	candy 270	— 273	— Nails	do.	52
— Tile and Slab	do.	242	— Lead, Pig	do.	50
— Old	do.	270	— Sheet	do.	55
— Nails, assort.	do.	280	— Spelter	do.	52
Cottons, Chintz	piece 3	— 10	— Stationery	10 A.	— 15 A.
— Ginghams	do.	3	— Steel, English	candy 38	— 42
— Longcloth, fine	do.	8	— Swedish	do.	50
Iron, Swedish	candy 42	— 45	— Tin Plates	box 20	— 21
— English bar, flat, &c.	do.	28	— Woollens, Broad-cloth ..	yard 3	— 10
— Bolt	do.	25	— Flannel, fine	do.	10 to 12 Ans.

BOMBAY, October 31, 1840.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 10	@ 20	Iron Hoops	cwt. 6.8	@ 12
Bottles, quart.	doz. 1.4	—	— Nails	do.	10
Coals	ton 6	— 14	— Sheet	do.	6.8
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 59.8	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 37	—
— Thick sheet or Brasers' ..	do.	60	— do. for nails	do.	37
— Plate bottoms	do.	62	— Lead, Pig	cwt. 10.4	—
— Tile	do.	35	— Sheet	do.	10.12
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..	lb. 0.6½	— 0.12	— Millinery	25 D.	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	do.	0.16	— Shot, patent	cwt. 12	—
Cutlery, table	P.C.	—	— Spelter	do.	12
Earthenware	60 A.	—	— Stationery	30 D.	—
Glass Ware	40 D.	—	— Steel, Swedish	tub 12	—
Ironmongery	P.C.	—	— Tin Plates	box 17	—
Hosiery, half hose	P.C.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 6.10	—
Iron, Swedish	St. candy 59	—	— Long Ells	do.	18
— English	do.	40	— Flannel, fine	do.	1.8

SINGAPORE, September 10, 1840.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul 6½	@ 6½	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble. .	corgie 3½	@ 4
Bottles	100 4	— 4½	— do. do Pullicat	doz. 1	— 1½
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..	pecul 34	— 35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 ..	pecul 30	— 38
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. .	35-36 pcs. 1½	— 2½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers ..	do. 40	— 44
— Ditto	24 40-44 do. 2	— 3½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50 ..	do. 98	— 105
— Longcloths 38 to 40	do. 2	— 5	— Cutlery	25 D.	—
— do. do.	40-43 do. 4	— 4½	Iron, Swedish	pecul 4½	— 4½
— do. do.	50-60 do. 5½	— 7	— English	do. 3½	— 3½
— Grey Shirting do. do.	35-36 do. 2½	— 4	— Nail, rod	do. 3½	— 3½
— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours	do. 1½	— 2	— Lead, Pig	do. 6½	— 6½
— two colours	do. 1½	— 2½	— Sheet	do. 7	— 7½
— Turkey reds	do. 5	— 6	— Spelter	pecu 7½	— 7½
— fancies	do. 3	— 4	— Steel	tub 5	— 6½
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pcs. 1½	— 3	— Woollens, Long Ells	pcs. 7	— 8
— Jaconet, 20	42-45 do. 1½	— 5	— Camblets	do. 20	— 25
— Lappets, 10	40-42 do. 1	— 1½	— Bombazetts	do. 4½	—

MARKETS IN INDIA, &c.

Calcutta, Nov. 17, 1840.—Our market has been rather encouraging this week for the heavier descriptions of White Cottons, and sales of Shirtings, Long Cloth, Cambrics, Jacanets and Books have been made to a large extent at last week's prices. The market for Chintzes is dull, and very little has been sold this week.—Sales of Turkey Red have been made freely this week at rather low prices; Cotton Velvets have been sold at encouraging prices.—The Sales of Mule Twist show no change in prices; the demand continues for the lower numbers.—A few sales of Turkey Red and Orange Yarns have been made at steady prices.—Woolens of all descriptions, are in good demand, and sales continue to be made at fair prices.—There is no demand for Copper for the Upper Provinces; the sales reported are applicable to local wants, and prices may be quoted as in our last.—Business to a considerable extent in Iron has been done during the week, and the prices of the day may be quoted at an improvement on Swedish.—A sale of Swedish Steel has been made at a further improvement in price.—Lead has a tendency to decline.—Spelter has been sold at a shade of improvement in price.—Tin Plates without sale, and remain as last quoted.—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, Nov. 18, 1840.—The market for Europe articles has not experienced any material change. No sales of metals appear on our returns, and as regard demand and prices, the market remains much in the same state as at the date of our last number. The operations in Money Bills on Eng-

land continue to some extent, but without any alteration on previous rates.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, Dec. 1, 1840.—The commercial transactions during the last month have not been on a very extensive scale. Owing to the absence of mercantile advices for last day or two, of market has continue days have, however, vival, and since the receipt of the China news, consider have and J tion of the late disturbances in Scinde, which, although remote from the line of the Indus, are nevertheless near the track of caravans to the north-west, together with what, in the absence as yet of the necessary information, authorized have lately materially good market.—*Bombay Times P. Curr.*

Manilla, Aug. 20, 1840.—Woolens:—Under this head we have no alteration to remark, and no transactions.—Metals: Copper Sheathing and Nails are wanted, and also a few tons each of Sheet, Hoop, Iron, and Sheet Lead.—Good Beer, Gin, Brandy, and Claret are eagerly inquired after, and the first importations will do well.—All kinds of provisions are scarce except Hams, and Cheese.—*Fr. Cur.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 18, 1840.

Government Securities.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Stock Paper	{ Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England .. }	Sa. Rs.	
		8 11 8	
		per cent.	
Second 5 p'ct.	{ From Nos. 1,151 a 15,200 according to Number }	Co's Rs.	
		3 8 5	5 8
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.		pre. 5 4 5	5 8
	4 per cent.	disc. 2 8 3	0 0

Bank Shares.

.....	2,300	a	2,350
.....	275	a	285
.....	140	a	150

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper 5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, vary from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per Co.'s Rupee.—Treasury Bills, at 1s. 11½d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Nov. 18, 1840.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1925, five per cent.—2½ to 6 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent. 5 to 8 prem.
Ditto ditto " " " " " " " "
Ditto New " " " " " " " "
Five per cent. " " " " " " " "

Exchange.
On London, at 6 months sight—ls. 11½d. per
Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Nov. 28, 1840.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.
per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 100.8 to 101
Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.4 to 99.12 Bom-
bay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 108.8 to 112 Bombay
Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 112 to 112.8 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 102 to 102.8 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 97.8 to 98 do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114.8 to 115
Bomb. Rs.

Singapore, Sept. 24, 1840.

Exchanges.

On London — Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 4d. per Sp. Dol., wanted; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. per do., scarce.

Macao, Aug. 21, 1840.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, continue at about
4s. 10½d. per Spanish Dollar.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, January 5, 1841.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.				£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		3	0	0	@	3	15	0
Coffee, Batavia.....cwt.	2	14	0	3	6	0	Nankeens.....piece	0	2	0	—	0	4	10
— Samarang.....cwt.	2	5	0	2	8	0	Rattans.....100	0	3	0	—	0	5	6
— Mysore.....cwt.	2	10	0	2	14	0	Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0	12	6	—	0	15	0
— Sumatra.....cwt.	1	15	0	2	1	0	— Patna.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	0	6
— Ceylon.....cwt.	2	10	0	4	0	0	— Java.....cwt.	0	8	3	—	0	13	0
— Mocha.....cwt.	5	10	0	7	7	0	Safflower.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	9	0	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	3½	0	0	5½	Sago.....lb.	15	6	—	0	16	6	0
— Madras.....cwt.	0	0	3½	0	0	5	— Pearl.....cwt.	0	19	0	—	1	6	0
— Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	3½	0	0	4½	Saltpetre.....cwt.	1	6	0	—	1	9	0
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0	0	3½	0	0	4½	Silk, Bengal Novi.....lb	0	11	0	—	1	0	0
Drugs & Bark Dyeing.							— China Tastlee.....cwt.	1	1	0	—	1	6	0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	4	0	0	11	0	0	— Canton.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	0	18	0
Aniseeds, Star.....cwt.	5	8	0	5	18	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	9	10	—	0	7	6
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2	12	0	2	15	0	— Cloves.....cwt.	0	1	1	—	0	2	11
— Unrefined.....cwt.	2	0	0	2	2	0	— Mace.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	6	9
Camphire, Intubs.....cwt.	12	0	0	12	0	0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	6	0
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb	0	2	1	0	2	8	— Ginger.....cwt.	0	12	0	—	1	4	0
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0	1	0	0	1	3	— Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	4½
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	4	15	0	5	10	0	— White.....cwt.	0	0	3½	—	0	1	2
— Ligna.....cwt.	4	0	3	4	15	0	Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	4	0
Castor Oil.....lb	0	0	3	0	0	6½	— Siam and China.....cwt.	1	2	0	—	1	8	0
China Root.....cwt.	2	9	0	2	10	0	— Mauritius.....cwt.	3	11	0	—	4	2	0
Cubebs.....cwt.	2	8	0	2	17	0	— Manilla and Java.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	9	0
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	2	10	0	2	1	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb	0	2	0	—	0	2	2
Gum Ammoniac, drop.....cwt.	6	10	0	11	10	0	— Congou.....cwt.	0	2	1½	—	0	2	8
— Arabic.....cwt.	1	1	0	3	10	0	— Souchoing.....cwt.	0	2	2	—	0	3	7
— Assafetida.....cwt.	1	15	0	3	0	0	— Caper.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	9	5
— Benjamine.....cwt.	3	10	0	4	9	0	— Pouchong.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	2	10
— Anioli.....cwt.	3	10	0	8	16	0	— Twankay.....cwt.	0	2	1½	—	0	2	6
— Gambogium.....cwt.	7	10	0	19	10	0	— Pekoe.....cwt.	0	2	7	—	0	4	6
— Myrrh.....cwt.	4	10	0	14	0	0	— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	2	1	—	0	2	11
— Oilbanum.....cwt.	1	2	0	2	18	0	— Hyson.....cwt.	0	2	6	—	0	6	8
Kino.....cwt.	6	10	0	10	0	0	— Young Hyson.....cwt.	0	2	3	—	0	4	6
Lac Lake.....lb	0	0	1	0	0	7	— Imperial.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	4	8
— Dye.....cwt.	0	2	0	0	2	6	— Gunpowder.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	6	3
— Shell.....cwt.	2	6	0	4	0	0	Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3	14	0	—	3	15	0
— Stick.....cwt.	1	6	0	3	13	0	Tortoiseshell.....lb	0	15	0	—	1	7	0
Musk, China.....oz.	0	13	0	3	5	0	Vermillion.....lb	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	6	0	0	8	6	Wax.....cwt.	8	5	0	—	7	10	0
Oil, Cassia.....lb.	0	9	6	0	10	0	Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	2	15	0	—	9	10	0
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0	2	6	0	6	6	— Sapan.....cwt.	8	10	0	—	14	0	0
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	1	18	0	2	0	0								
— Cajaputa.....oz.	0	0	2½	0	0	3								
— Mace.....cwt.	0	0	2	0	0	3								
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	0	10	0	1	0								
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	3	0	0	7	0								
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	2	8	0	2	10	0								
Senna.....lb	0	0	3	0	2	3								
Turneric, Java.....cwt.	0	18	0	1	15	0								
— Bengal.....cwt.	1	7	0	1	15	0								
— China.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	0	0	3½	—	0	0								
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0	0	6½	—	0	1								
— Ox and Cow.....cwt.	0	0	6½	—	0	1								
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue.....cwt.	0	8	6	—	0	9								
— Fine Purple.....cwt.	0	8	3	—	0	8								
— Fine Red Violet.....cwt.	0	7	9	—	0	8								
— Fine Violet.....cwt.	0	7	3	—	0	7								
— Mid. to good Violet.....cwt.	0	6	6	—	0	7								
— Good Red Violet.....cwt.	0	7	6	—	0	7								
— Good Violet and Copper.....cwt.	0	6	0	—	0	6								
— Mid. and ord. do.....cwt.	0	4	6	—	0	6								
— Low consuming do.....cwt.	0	4	0	—	0	4								
— Trash and low dust.....cwt.	0	1	0	—	0	3								
— Madras.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	5								
— Oude.....cwt.	0	1	5	—	0	10								

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.							
Aloes.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	6	0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	2	10	0
Hides, Dry.....cwt.	0	0	3½	—	0	0	7½
— Salted.....cwt.	0	0	4	—	0	0	6½
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	1	16	0	—	1	10	0
Raisins.....cwt.	7	10	0	—	9	0	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best.....pipe	15	0	0	—	17	0	0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality.....do	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
Wood, Teak.....load	9	5	6	—	10	10	0
— Wool.....lb.	0	0	8	—	0	2	0

PRICES OF SHARES, January 8, 1841.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East and West-India....(Stock)....	£. 98	5 p. cent.	£. 2,065,667	£. 100	—	June. Dec.
London.....(Stock).....	68	3 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	97½	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	Par.	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	1 discet.	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	41	1 10 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov.
South Australian.....	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	20	17½	Jan. July.
.....	55	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Jan. July.
.....	36	1 16 0	20,000	25	25	—
.....	9	—	10,000	100	17½	March.

their appearance early propose confining

A spirit of speculation has more or less ex-

ral, and one or two operators publicly declared their inability to meet their engagements; and at a later period of the year a failure or two took place; but we may here remark that the failures have been very few and for an inconsiderable amount, when the magnitude of the operations are considered; but from this period speculators became more cautious in their operations, and the previous wild character of the market disappeared.

The month of April passed over without any marked feature; some capitalists brought freely at the commencement from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d., and prices gradually advanced to 2s. 6d. and 2s. 7d., closing at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.

The month of May opened with an account from China, that the Emperor had heard of the battle with the junks, and that an edict had appeared declaring the English to be outlawed: this had no improving effect on the market, but prices gradually declined; the quantities shipping from Canton became more regular, and the monthly sale went off 2d. to 3d. lower; the quotations at the close were 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.

June commenced with the novelty of a large public sale brought forward by an importer who refused to abide by the custom of exclusive monthly sales; this example was soon generally followed, and the article may be said from this time to have been emancipated from a system which had been found not to work well—the sale went at a further decline of about 2d. On the 5th the *Thomas Coutts* arrived, bringing letters dated February 5, which were important: they contained an edict ordering all the English to quit Macao, and stated the fact that Capt. Elliot had landed some marines for his personal safety; they also announced that the Chinese had bought two large ships to convert into means of defence. These events caused the market to advance 2d., but as no stoppage to shipments was announced, prices soon declined. On the 8th the *Queen Mab* arrived, and some excitement took place, in consequence of edicts from the Emperor permitting Lin to cut off the trade

land mail arrived without bringing fresh news, and prices declined to 2s. 1d. and 2s. 3d. The monthly sale went off heavily, and showed a decline of 2d. to 3d. on the May sale; soon after this, the large ship *Charles Grant* arrived, prices receded, and we find at the close of the month our quotations were 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.

At the commencement of July some public sales went off a shade under previous rates. The overland mail (express) arrived on the 3d, bringing later intelligence by fourteen days, merely stating that the hostile aspect continued, and that shipments were being made; prices, however, advanced 1d., but afterwards receded to that extent. On the 15th the monthly

of 11d. per lb.; the same proportion; several public sales concluded on the 22d, showing a further advance of 2d.; some fluctuations took place towards the end of the month, and we find prices 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.

The 25th of the month saw the commencement of August, and the 2d. of the month saw the first sale after then advertised, and the market became dull at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. On the 6th the overland mail arrived;

public sales went off at a further advance of 1d. to 2d.—2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. Importers continued to bring forward sales exceeding the wants of buyers, and prices receded 1d. to 3d.; our quotations at the close of the month were 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.

The *Aden* arrived on the 1st September, without bringing later news, and prices declined 1d. during the first week. On the 9th the overland express arrived.

price went off with spirit at an advance, and the market fully recovered the previous depression. On the 18th an unfounded report became current, that the Canton river had been blockaded, and a slight advance was the consequence, but it was not maintained more than a few hours. Two large cargoes arrived about this time. On the 21st a third edition of the *Times* announced that a letter, dated 23d July, had been received, which stated in a postscript

part of 2d. took bts were and these prices were supported to the end of the month. During the month of October the market remained steady, the fluctuation not exceeding 1d.

a fair extent of business was done during the month, and our quotations at the close were 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d.

On the 11th of November the express, in anticipation of the overland mail, was received, bringing news of the arrival of the expedition at Macao, the blockade of Canton, for Chusan: this caused immediate advance took

brought forward, and a decline occurred; speculators became less active, and we find our quotations at the end of the month to be 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d.

The December month of the taking of Chusan by the British, with complaints that the blockade of Canton was not strictly enforced; the speculative market became dull, and prices soon gave way 2d.; the importers at the public sales refused to submit to this decline, and three-fourths of the quantity offered was bought in or withdrawn, but a decline of 1d. to 1½d. was submitted to on the quantity sold; speculators, however, continued to sell, both from pressure and panic; and on the 18th prices had receded to 2s. 2d. This rapid fall induced capitalists to come in, and a large amount of business was done in cash parcels, from 2s. 3d. downwards. Free trade did not fall in proportion with Company's Congou, and this description becoming the lowest priced tea in the market, purchases were made for home consumption; the market has improved since the 18th, and prices have advanced fully 1d. per lb.

The importations of the year have far exceeded the calculations that were made at the commencement of it; but when we refer to the time these calculations were made, and the peculiar circumstances which existed at that time, it cannot, we think, fairly be attributed to an error in judgment; it could not have reasonably been expected that Capt. Elliot, in his character of superintendent of trade, would have made void the proclamations he issued as the representative of the Queen of England; neither could it have been foreseen the Commissioner Lin, who up to a certain period had acted in a different manner, would have yielded to the continued evasion of his orders as regarded the trade with the English merchantmen in the bays contiguous to Macao; in fact, the two leaders of this semi-warfare quite unexpectedly and suddenly sunk into mere leaders of two trading communities.

The deliveries for the year will prove to be about 31,500,000lbs. for home consumption, against 35,000,000lbs. in 1839; but the actual consumption has not fallen off to this extent, as in the autumn were laid in, under the deliveries, barely an average one. The exports have been about 1,500,000lbs. against 4,000,000lbs. in 1839, which is to be accounted for by the disparity of prices in America and on the continent of Europe compared with England; when prices assimilate the export trade will return. The stock on hand in the United Kingdom will prove to be about 50,000,000lbs., being about 3,000,000lbs. less than that at the same period last year. The present price of the Company's Congou is 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2½d.; at the same period last year it was 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d., and with these statements, we close our remarks of the eventful year 1840.

The year 1841 will open with large questions unsettled, pregnant with vital importance to our future commercial intercourse with China,

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Arcturus</i>	223 tons.	Hill	Jan. 14.
<i>Dale Park</i>	500	Snell	Jan. 15.
<i>Janes</i>	348	Hutchison	Jan. 15.
<i>Dundee</i>	305	Baillie	Jan. 15.
<i>Romeo*</i>	600	Pollack	Jan. 15.
<i>Tamerlane</i>	427	Mackenzie	Jan. 20.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Hindustan</i>	600	Redman	Jan. 20.
<i>City of Poonah</i>	650	Rogers	Jan. 20.
<i>Thames</i>	1425	Marquis	Jan. 25.
<i>Elizabeth</i>	570	Hamlin	Jan. 25.
<i>Robarts</i>	—	Elder	Feb. 20.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Stratheden</i>	500	Cheap	Feb. 1.
<i>Claudine</i>	500	Brewer	Feb. 10.
<i>Anna Robertson</i>	—	Hamilton	Feb. 20.
<i>General Kyd</i>	1400	Jones	Feb. 25.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Inglis</i>	1400	Isaacson	Jan. 12.
<i>Five</i>	300	Moore	Jan. 30.
<i>Euxine</i>	—	Nichol	Jan. 30.
<i>Lady Feversham</i>	—	Webster	Jan. 30.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Albion</i>	320	Huldt	Jan. 15.
<i>Elephanta</i>	310	Douglas	Jan. 25.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Symmetry</i>	400	Mackwood	Jan. 30.
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* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>vid</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).
(<i>vid</i> Marseilles).				
Jan. 4, 1840	Feb. 14. (per <i>Zenobia</i>)	41	pr. Feb. 26	Feb. 24, March 1, &c.
Feb. 4	March 13	38	March 22	March 26, &c.
March 4	April 9	36	April 17 ..	April 19, &c.
April 4	May 6	32	May 16 ..	May 17, &c.
May 4	June 3	44	June 27 ..	July 1, 4, &c.
June 4	July 3	34	July 17 ..	July 26, &c.
July 4	Aug. 3	48	pr. Sept. 2	Sept. 3, &c.
Aug. 4	Sept. 3	38	Sept. 21 ..	Sept. 26, &c.
Sept. 4	Oct. 3	36	Oct. 19 ..	Oct. 20, &c.
Oct. 4	Not arrived on 1st Dec.			

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid* Falmouth on the 30th Jan., and *vid* Marseilles on the 4th February.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUDDER DEWANNY ADALUT.—Nov. 5.

Shekh Taki and others, Appellants.—This celebrated slave case of Shekh Taki and others, some of whom have died in actual bondage and slavery, pending decision from the Court of first instance to that of the appellate Court, to which an appeal had been preferred in the *dernier resort* on the 6th of April, 1839, for a period of twelve years,—the Sudr Amin's decree being dated 10th July, 1828, and final orders, remanding the case for retrial, the 5th November, 1840.

The present report is a sequel to this extraordinary case, on which final judgment was postponed by the Court after further reference to the Court at large, and it now arises from a return made to the Sudr precept issued by order of the presiding judge, to the judge of Zillah Sylhet on the 22nd July, 1840, whereby the Zillah judge took occasion to solicit permission to be allowed to review his judgment. The Zillah judge applied for the review on the ground that Nakee, Zakee, Nazir and Wuzir, who were reduced to the dominical power of Mahummad Kadir, were never included in the petition of plaint. The Zillah judge, Mr. Stainforth, on the 24th August, 1840, thus wrote: "I beg to state that the plea now adduced by the petitioners, *viz.* that they were not specified in the plaint, and were, therefore, wrongly included, on their appeal, in the decree of the principal Sudr Amin was not pointed out to this Court in the petition of special appeal, and that, in consequence, the decree noticed, received confirmation. I am of opinion that the case, as regards the petitioners, requires reconsideration, and I accordingly solicit leave to review my judgment." Previous to this application, Mr. J. F. M. Reid, a judge of the Court, had on the 3rd June, 1839, directed the Serishtadar to report if any other Judge had joined Mr. Rattray in admitting a special appeal in the slave case of *Ram Gopal Deo v. Gopal Chandra*. On the 22nd April, 1840, the report being read, in open Court, Mr. Reid recorded his opinion that any interference by the Court in the matter of the petition would be improper, and proposed to reject the application for admission of a further special appeal under the mandatory rule contained in cl. 1, sec. 28, reg. 5. 1831. He, however, referred the case for final order to another judge. Mr. Reid remarked "Although the petitioners exhibit, as a precedent, the judgment of Mr. R. H. Rattray admitting the special appeal of Ram Gopal Deo,* still I am of opinion, with reference to the clause above mentioned, the interposition of the Court in the case would be improper." On the 25th June, Mr. Rattray, a judge of the Court, who next heard the case, declined passing any order on it, doubting the legality of his having admitted the appeal in the case of Ram Gopal Deo, cited above as a precedent.

The case was subsequently heard by Mr. D. C. Smith on the 5th November, 1840, who, after deliberate consideration of the papers received from the Court below, thus proceeded to pass judgment: "I see no necessity to record any reason for or against the interference of the Court in this case, nor do I see any reason to refer it to another judge, because the Zillah judge himself has recently solicited permission of the Court to be allowed to review his judgment. It now, therefore, only remains for me to determine whether the reasons assigned by the Zillah judge, in his application, are good and sufficient to allow the review desired. I am of opinion that strong and sufficient grounds do exist for the review; for in addition to the defects pointed out by the Zillah judge, there are others apparently of no less importance found in the record of the case. Ist. In the proceedings held by Ghulam Yahia, Sudr Amin, I find that out of the slave-defendants, four individuals (*viz.* Sunai, Taki, Baz and Zuri),

* This case of slavery was first instituted in the Kazi Sudr Amin's Court, and tried in appeal by the Register, and especially by the Zillah judge of Maimunsih. Subsequently a further special appeal was admitted on grounds fully stated in the record of admission.

had moved the Zillah Court to refer (for reasons therein assigned) the trial of their case either to the Kazi, Register, or the Zillah judge. A copy of the petition was on the 6th May, 1836, sent by the Zillah judge to the Sudr Amin for his report. The Sudr Amin, under these circumstances, was not competent to try and decide the case till he had submitted his report to the Zillah judge, and received further orders. The Sudr Amin, however, made no report, nor did he await any orders, but tried and decided the case,—regarding the order of the Zillah judge requiring the report, as a mere *obiter dictum*. 2nd. I also find from the proceedings of Mahummad Edris Khan, principal Sudr Amin, that the Zillah judge had, on the 15th November, 1833, on the back of the petition of appeal, directed the case to be referred for trial and decision to the Sudr Amin. The Zillah judge did not refer it to the principal Sudr Amin, who without any express permission tried the case as referee. Now, whether the order of reference to the Sudr Amin as referee, instead of to the principal Sudr Amin, was purely accidental or otherwise, it is evident that until the said order had been duly altered by the Zillah judge himself, or until the principal Sudr Amin had been directed specially, he was surely not competent under cl. 2, sec. 16, reg. 5, of 1831 (of the Bengal code) to try and determine the case. Moreover, the papers before the Court, do not indicate whether the defects noticed had been rectified by the Zillah judge, or whether a special order of reference to the principal Sudr Amin had ever been given by the Zillah judge. *A fortiori*, the trial and decision of this case by the principal Sudr Amin, is unquestionably illegal. 3rd. Though the decision of this case, in which both parties are Muslims, involves principles of Mahummedan law, as regards the legality or otherwise of the slavery of defendant appellants, yet at no stage of it, in the three Courts below, were the law officers ever called upon for an exposition of the Muslim law of slavery. For the above reasons, and referring to construction 1022, whereby it has been ruled 'that the Court consider it highly inexpedient that slave-cases should go before a native when the reference of them to an European judge' shall 'be practicable,'—I grant permission to the Zillah judge to review his judgment. Should he find the defects above mentioned *de facto* to exist, he is to pronounce the decrees of the Sudr Amin, principal Sudr Amin, and Zillah judge, null and void, and restoring the case to its original order in the file of special appeals, proceed himself to try and decide it, in order that an appeal may directly lie to this Court staying execution of the decree without exaction of caution from the slave-appellants on the precedent of the case of *Shekh Khawaj and others*, decided by this Court on the 28th August, 1830."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC WORKS BY PRIVATE NATIVES.

The Government has published a statement of the various works, intended for the use of the public, which have been executed by the liberality of natives, in the Western Provinces, during the last three years. It is thus ushered into notice by the Lieut. Governor of the North-West Provinces:—

"It is satisfactory to his Honour to remark, that although of the works reported there are none on a very extensive scale, yet there are many of great local importance, and which, from their number, form no inconsiderable addition to the operations of public improvement now in progress throughout these provinces. To those individuals, who have thus distinguished themselves as public benefactors, the thanks of Government are due, and his Honour expresses a sincere hope that they will persevere in a course which is productive of credit to themselves and advantage to the community at large. While thus expressing generally his feelings of approbation of these acts of public benevolence, his Honour feels himself bound to select from this honourable body some individuals who are, in his Honour's opinion, pre-eminently entitled to notice.

"Zillah Allahabad.—Dachund Mittur constructed, at an outlay of Rs. 44,000, one tank, two wells, and an avenue of trees; also a bazaar; all of which are thrown open to the public.

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP, AND CO.

Abstract of Payments and Receipts appertaining to the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., from 1st September to 30th November 1840.

Payments.									
Indigo advances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000
Dividends .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,853
Law charges, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,420
Insurances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,575
Advances on account establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
Balance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
									Co.'s Rs. 33,278
Receipts.									
Balance of account of 31st August .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	653
Outstanding debts recovered .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,530
Sale of sundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Rents realized .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,942
Drawn from Union Bank .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,855
Less Deposited .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,714
									4,141
									Co.'s Rs. 33,278
Memo.									
Cash in Union Bank to this date .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239,169

COOLIES.

The report of the Cooly Committee has at last been published. We find nothing in it to induce us to change previously expressed opinions, nor can we say that it confirms them; because we have not before us the evidence upon which the committee has formed its own conclusions. The general tendency of the report is quite what we expected, viz., that the trade, as hitherto carried on, has been one of gross fraud and deception, on the part of those concerned in hiring the Indian labourers, and that the contracts, on the part of the planters, have not been in general faithfully fulfilled.—*Englishman*, Dec. 17.

The report of the committee is signed by three of its members, and expresses a strong conviction that no precautions which can be adopted will prevent the recurrence of those abuses which created general indignation, and led to an embargo on the exportation of the Coolies. One member, Major Archer, who is entirely in the interest of the planters, is absent, pleading their cause with Lord John Russell. Two others, Mr. Grant, of the civil service, and Mr. Dowson, dissent from the opinions given in the report. Mr. Grant's counter-minute has not appeared, but that of Mr. Dowson is given in an appendix. The *Eastern Star* decries the report of the three members who are opposed to Cooly emigration, as savouring more of the advocate than of the impartial judge, and highly extols that of Mr. Dowson. But the fact is, that they are all equally advocates; the three against the trade, and the dissenting member for it. If it be said, that the opinion of the three members is weakened by the squeamishness of their humanity, it must not be forgotten that the minute of the fourth is liable to the stronger objection of coming from one deeply interested in the traffic. Mr. Dowson was well known in Calcutta as one of the firm of Henley, Dowson, and Bestell, whose advertisements for the supply of labourers, published in the English newspapers, called forth the blistering sarcasm of the *Times* against the wholesale dealers in human labour. Though this firm was engaged largely in the exportation of Coolies, at the time when it was associated with those revolting scenes of deceit and violence which led to its suppression, we are bound to believe that they were ignorant of the enormities to which the silver they scattered in advances gave birth. The *Eastern Star* appears to be taking up a more decided part in favour of the exportation of Coolies. We are happy to perceive, however, that his support of the measure is not likely to be unqualified, and that he is of opinion that "the trade should be for ever prohibited, unless it could be freed from the hungry harpies who

heretofore preyed on an ignorant and defenceless class." In the present state of the subject, the only question, unliappily, that remains open for discussion, appears to be the means by which the exportation can be made least noxious to India; for the determination of her Majesty's ministers, and the support they calculate on, leave little room for supposing that the exportation can be much longer prohibited. At the same time, we cannot but see with regret the following strain of declamation adopted by our contemporary.—*Bombay Gaz.*

The report itself we hold to be very unsatisfactory. It is difficult to express inferences honestly (however erroneously) drawn from facts, without assuming something of the tone of an advocate; but we think the report does more, and that a very strong bias is apparent from the first line to the last. We agree entirely with Mr. Dowson, that the committee's observations "are much more in the tone and manner of an advocate commenting upon evidence which he desires to make appear favourable to his own side of the question, than of impartial judges giving a fair summary of the whole, without regard to which side it may favour, so long as just conclusions are drawn from it." We think Mr. Dowson's minute a very complete refutation of the report, and his exposure of two or three fallacies, very mainly relied on, perfect. He has shown that between England and Ireland, and India and the Mauritius, there is not the slightest analogy, and that with the West Indies they ought not to meddle, as no full evidence connected therewith was before the committee. He has pointed out clearly and briefly the folly and injustice they commit, who resolve to "draw inferences as to the future conduct and consequences of the trade." Most justly he adds, "they adopt a method of anticipatory condemnation, which leaves out of the question all remedial resources calculated to prevent those results, the occurrence of which alone could justify their verdict." We really think the report does very little more. It is worthy of remark that evidence of hardships on the cooly in the Mauritius, upon which it seems to rely, is contradicted by the latest accounts we have received from the coolies themselves, while the fair and honest treatment exercised towards them, as affirmed by Mr. Dowson, is strongly corroborated. It may be said—it has been said—that the testimony recently borne to the good faith of the planters is not to be too confidently relied on. So let it be, but how, we ask, would it have been received had it told of floggings, and imprisonment, and robbery, and starvation? It has so happened that a considerable number of these labourers have returned, just as this report makes its appearance, and the testimony of one and all is to the same point, that all the hardships they were subjected to were before they put foot on a foreign land, and therefore evils which our government could most readily remedy. Looking at this question as it now stands, labourers of any class or caste have a perfect right to quit their country for any other in which they think they may expect to benefit themselves, or in which they are willing to make the experiment, and the only duty of their government is to see that they have every proper protection thrown around them. I know no case in which a government has a right to restrain the emigration of its subjects, except when the object is to serve (in any way) an enemy. Still confining ourselves to India, what sort of an argument is it to say,—if all our land were in cultivation we should not have labourers enough? And yet this has been seriously adduced as a reason why those who are starving here, or may be any season, should not be allowed to grow fat and prosper in another part of the world. To imagine for one moment that the Indian Government, or for the matter of that the British, could attempt to stand upon this ground, would be monstrous. Would it be endurable that they should say,—we have held the country more than a century for our own special aggrandizement; we have kept all its sources of wealth exclusively in our own hands; we have prevented merchants, agriculturists, capitalists of all classes from settling here and civilizing the country; we have strangled trade and agriculture that we might truckle our darling monopolies, and we should have grown gross in our accumulated wealth had we not spent in bloodshed what we gained by extortion! It is true that the country might have been one mighty garden and is comparatively a desert, the people are in the lowest state of want and degra-

dation, but when we take it into our heads to go on the other tack, we shall very much need their assistance, so they must just starve in patience till we find it convenient or compulsory on us to better their condition. This presents itself to us as the substance of the argument that natives should not be allowed to emigrate because they might be employed at home.—*Eastern Star*.

A number of coolies have returned from the Mauritius bringing considerable sums of money, their accumulated savings, and reporting highly of the climate of the settlement, and of the treatment they have experienced. It is doubtful, however, whether, upon the report of those simple people, the government can be persuaded to open the door to a revival of the trade, and all its attendant horrors.—*Englishman*, Dec. 17.

On the 10th December, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, to inquire into the situation of the coolies at the Isle of France, at which were present Messrs. D. McFarlane, J. P. Grant, J. R. Colvin, James Young (civil service), W. F. Dowson, Capt. Reddington, of the *John Bagshaw*, and Baboo Russomoy Dutt. Of forty seven coolies arrived by the above-named ship, ten were examined. As a proof of the salubrity of the climate, out of thirty-one coolies, there were only three deaths during six years' service. Many of these men have brought back 300 rupees, and all expressed their willingness to return, provided they were allowed to make their own terms.

ASSAM TEA.

At the meeting of the Agricultural Society, in November, a letter from the Court of Directors to the Indian Government, on the subject of the Assam tea shipped on the *Margaret*, was read. The letter, which inclosed the opinions of various London brokers on that parcel of tea, speaking favourably of it, contains the following paragraphs:—

"It is very satisfactory to find that the opinions of the brokers, and the result of the sale, show that the teas manufactured by the Takelas, without the aid of Chinamen, are confirmatory of the fact that the whole process of manufacturing the article is readily imparted to the natives, and that no obstacle of this nature will oppose itself to an extensive cultivation.

"We have not as yet received any specimen of green tea, but we perceive some samples have been sent from Assam, which were forwarded by you to the Governor-General. It appears, however, from the Report of Mr. Bruce, dated the 10th June, 1839, that green tea was at that period under process of manufacture from the same shrub as that from which the black tea is manufactured, the result of which will tend to elucidate a point of considerable interest and importance connected with this part of the subject, and we shall expect shortly to receive some specimens.

"With regard to the second process which it appears it is necessary that green tea should undergo, in order to complete its manufacture, and which it is suggested might remain to be effected in London, this is a point which will of course be left for the future consideration of those parties who may hereafter make the article one of merchandize. It will be desirable, however, that whatever specimens you may forward to us, should be perfected in regard to manufacture, previously to their shipment from India. At the same time we think it necessary, in the infancy of this manufacture, strictly to prohibit the use of any deleterious matters as colouring materials of green tea; and if green tea cannot be produced without the use of such materials, we desire that the attempt to produce it may be entirely abandoned."

OTAHUTE SUGAR-CANE.

At the same meeting, a communication was brought forward from Mr. Dearman, secretary to the Dacca Branch Society, stating that there is a new crop of twelve beegahs, of eighty cubits square, in sugar cane, and rather more than three beegahs remaining of rattoons, only part in Otahute, which Mr. Dearman regrets, as he has found that all the canes from the former year's stoles have degenerated, with the

exception of the Otaheite, which has, so far from falling off, produced finer canes than those of the present season's planting. Under these circumstances, Mr. Dearman considers that the Otaheite cane, on the Dacca high lands, if properly attended to, would yield crops for several successive years. The other kinds, such as the Munnypore, the Singapore, the Batavian, and two indigenous kinds, appear to be mere annuals. Mr. Dearman feels sure that the many thousand beegahs of high waste land lying near Dacca, and beyond the reach of inundation, offer a mine of wealth to any one having the means and disposition to engage in the cultivation of the Otaheite cane.

MOFUSSIL NEWS.

Futtehghur, Nov. 13.—The left wing 63rd N. I., arrived here this morning from Lucknow, under Capt. Hoggan, and will shortly be joined by the head-quarters of that regiment, which is to be stationed here. The 7th companies of the 25th, 51st, 57th, 58th, and 69th, regts., with the extra companies of the 25th, 51st, 58th, and 69th, left to-day by water, under Capt. Blundell, for the Lower Provinces. Major Earle, of the 9th N. I., lately commanding the 2nd recruit battalion, and the station, also left to-day by water, to join his regiment at Benares. The 7th companies of the 1st N. I., under Capt. Corfield, and of the 11th N. I., under Capt. Mackenzie, are to march on the 15th, in progress to join their respective regiments, the former at Agra (towards which station the 14th is now *en route* from Saugor), the latter at Saugor.

Kurnaul.—The 26th N. I. marched into cantonments yesterday morning, and proceeded to Ferozepore to-morrow.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 14.

A letter from Kurnaul mentions that a body of Sikhs have crossed over the Sutledge to Rampore, a few miles above Kutghur, on our side of the river. The Goorka battalion is off to look after them.

Capt. Lawrenson's troop of horse artillery were to leave Mhow in progress to Meerut on the 10th inst.

The 2nd Bengal European regiment left Hazareebaugh on the 4th November, and arrived at Shergatty on the 9th.

Government have given back the horses, which they at one time withdrew, to the light field battery at Ferozepore; at least for the draft of the guns, not for the waggon of the battery.

Our friends at Benares are all on the *qui vive* for a brush with the Nepaulese, and from all we hear, the chances are, that some force will be called upon to keep the troops of the Rajah of Nepaul in order, as he appears quite incapable of doing so himself, and cannot prevent the making aggressions upon our frontier.—*Delhi Gaz.* Nov. 18.

The troop of horse artillery has gone into barracks, as well as the Buffs and the 19th into lines. Orders have arrived to prepare a certain number of ranges of stables of the 5th light cavalry, for the accommodation of the women and children of the two Queen's depôts: this looks as if the cavalry, now here, were not likely to remain.

Agra.—The Lieut.-Governor returned from Butesur yesterday morning. Mr. Alexander, joint-magistrate of Agra, returns in a few days. The Bishop of Calcutta is expected on the 29th inst., or some few days earlier than his lordship at first proposed.

The 1st N. I. left Saugor for Agra on the 1st inst. H. M. 31st regt. of foot were at Futtehpoore on the 9th inst., and expected to reach Agra by the 30th; three companies of the late Allyghur depôt arrived here on the 8th inst. and marched again yesterday morning to join their regts. at Neemuch and Nusseerabad. Lieut. Warden, with a company of the 23rd regt., came in from Allyghur yesterday morning.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 12.

H. M. 31st arrived on the morning of the 30th. The 2nd cavalry are, it is said, to be disbanded on reaching the provinces. The Nepaulese, Burmese, Affghans, &c. &c. may then sleep in security.

The 1st regiment arrived at Etawah on Sunday the 29th November, and received

charge of treasure from the collector on 30th November, to escort to Agra. The regiment marches again on 1st December. The regiment is not very strong, being short of two companies left at Baitool, which cannot join the regiment till about the middle of January, and their light company has left under Lieut. Fisher to join the 3rd light infantry battalion. The regiment left Saugor with several convalescents, many of them benefitted by change of air, and have joined for duty: but they have still about sixty men sick and convalescents.

The Madras troops are now to take the duty at Baitool and Seonee.

The rumour concerning the cantonment at Sirhind appears to have been without foundation, for Major Garden is now laying out a cantonment at Rye Kote or Aye Cote, between Loodianah and Ferozepore, for three cavalry regiments (two Native and one European) it is said. However, it is certain that he has had orders to mark out a cantonment.—*Ibid. Dec. 3.*

Meerut.—H. M.'s 9th marched into this station on the 5th, and were inspected on the 9th inst., by General Elphinstone, who spoke in the highest terms of the discipline and appearance of the regiment. The officers dined with the lancers on the 6th inst., and were entertained by their gallant guests, in their usual splendid and hospitable style.—*Agra Ukhbar, Nov. 12.*

Delhi.—The recruits for the 16th, 22nd, 30th, 48th, and 59th regts. N. I. arrived at Delhi on the 10th, and with the exception of the 22nd who remain, will move tomorrow in progress to their destination.—*Delhi Gaz. Nov. 11.*

The following is an extract of a letter from Dinapore:—"The 70th will, when relieved by the 65th regiment, proceed to Goruckpore, where a new cantonment is to be formed about six miles from the site of the old one, and officers will, of course, have to build. This seems a hard case for the 70th, who had to build at their last station, Sylhet."—*Hurk. Dec. 18.*

Simla.—Colonel Tapp's army of observation passed through Simla from the interior, last week, *en route* to the cantonments at Subathoo. The officers and men appeared much jaded after their march, and perhaps vexed at finding no more formidable enemy than a number of ragged women and children, who had been driven from Kooloo across the Sutledge to subsist or starve in the British territories. The residents at Simla have, with their usual bounty, got up a subscription for the poor wretches who are said to be famishing with hunger and cold; we suppose some means will be attempted to prevent such accessions to the population of our territories in future. Much inconvenience has arisen from want of funds at the Simla treasury; a correspondent says, that no few drafts have been returned, marked "no assets," and that there has been no coin there for six weeks.—*Delhi Gaz. Dec. 9.*

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan and Scinde.—The following despatches have been published by order of the Governor-general in Council:—

To Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B. and K.C.H., &c. &c. &c. Cabul.

"Sir,—Having received intelligence that Dost Mahomed Khan, with a number of armed followers, had taken possession of some forts in this direction, from which he proposed moving to-day towards the Ghorebund Pass, with the view of effecting a junction with his son Mahomed Afzul Khan, I determined on endeavouring to frustrate the attempt. Accordingly at 6 a. m. I broke up my camp at Balan, the Fort of Meer Musjeedee, and moved on this position. An advanced column, consisting of four companies of H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, the two Flank Companies of the 37th N. I., one Company of the 27th N. I., the two six-pounders of the Shah's, two squadrons of the 2nd Light Cavalry, and 200 of Anderson's Horse, the whole under the command of Lieut.-Col. Salter, preceded the main body, which was commanded by myself.

"On approaching Purwan, the forts and villages were rapidly evacuated by the enemy, who were seen flying to the hills in great numbers; I cannot compute them

at fewer than 500 horse, and 3,500 foot; the native reports received swell their numbers to a much higher amount. Dr. Lord, who accompanied Col. Salter to procure information, sent word that he believed if the cavalry proceeded in advance, they would be able to cut off some of the fugitives; and in compliance with his request, the 2nd Cavalry were ordered to skirt the hill to the right, while the Shah's Horse, under Capt. Anderson, took post on the left of the Pass, to prevent any of the enemy attempting to escape in the direction of Ghorebund. The Infantry followed, but their movements were greatly retarded by the guns, the progress of which was much impeded by the numerous water-courses that intersected the road.

"The 2nd cavalry had preceded the column about a mile, when a body of the enemy's horse, about 200 in number, supposed to be headed by Dost Mahomed in person, came down the hill to attack them. The cavalry was formed into line, and led on to the charge by Captains Fraser and Ponsonby, commanding the two squadrons. It is my painful duty to record, that the gallant bearing of these officers was but ill seconded by their men; they both found themselves in the midst of the enemy unsupported by their troopers, and, after being most severely wounded, extricated themselves with difficulty, and found their men flying before the enemy. I deeply regret to state that Lieut. Crispin, the adjutant of the regiment, was cut down and killed, leading his men into action; Dr. Lord was also most unfortunately killed in this affair, and Lieut. Broadfoot, of the Engineers, who was also in advance, is missing. Of the gallantry of Capt. Fraser, and the other officers of the 2nd Cavalry, who led the squadrons of the regiment on this occasion, I cannot speak too highly, and I regret that their noble example, and the opportunity offered to the 2nd Cavalry of adding to its laurels, have been thus neglected by them.

"The two flank companies of the 37th regt., and one company of the 27th regt., supported by two guns from Capt. Abbott's battery, and followed by some of the Jaun-Bauzes, now ascended the hill overlooking the pass and valley of Purwan, which was crowded by the enemy's infantry, and cleared it in brilliant style, the enemy deserting their positions one after the other, and flying in the direction of the Punjshere valley, where they still cover the hill side in great numbers. The enemy, however, are at too great a distance to admit of my following up the advantage I have obtained this evening, the whole of the troops having been under arms for nine hours. I have, therefore, encamped on the ground, taking every precaution to guard against a night attack.

"I beg to enclose the accompanying casualty return, from which you will perceive that, excepting the serious disaster sustained in the affair of the 2nd Cavalry, but little loss has resulted from the day's operations.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "R. SALE, Maj.-Gen.

"Camp Purwan, 2nd Nov. 1840."

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of a Detachment on Field Service under the Command of Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., on the 2nd Nov. 1840.—Camp Purwan, 2nd November 1840.

Engineers.—Lieut. Broadfoot missing.

2nd L.C.—Cornet and Adj. Crispin killed; 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, and 2 Sepoys killed; Capts. Fraser and Ponsonby severely wounded; 1 Subadar, 1 Havildar, 22 Sepoys, 2 Syces, and 16 horses killed; 3 Havildars, 1 Naick, 7 Sepoys, 1 Syce, and 12 horses missing.

27th N.I.—1 Havildar wounded.

37th N.I.—3 Sepoys wounded.

"I beg to recommend that Dr. Thompson, of the 2nd cavalry, be sent out to take charge of the wounded of that regiment."

Extract of Division Orders by Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B., Commanding the Kohistan Field Force.

Camp, Chari-kar, 3rd November, 1840.

The Major-General Commanding the Field Force congratulates the troops under his command on the complete dispersion of the enemy yesterday, and which has been.

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confirmed by reports received this day of the dispersion and retreat of Dost Mahomed Khan into Nijrow.

The Major-General remarked with much pleasure the handsome manner and spirited style in which the two flank companies of the 37th regt., one company of the 27th regt. N. I., some Jaun-Bauzes, supported by two guns under Lieut. Dawes, the whole under the command of Lieut. Rind, of the 37th regt. N. I., carried and cleared the heights in front of the Purwan Pass.

Major-General Sir Robert Sale cannot help expressing his unqualified approbation of the gallant manner in which Captains Fraser, Ponsonby, and the officers of the 2d Light Cavalry, led their squadrons against the enemy, and he deeply regrets that such gallantry on the part of their officers was not appreciated by the troopers under their command.

The Major-General has to deplore on this melancholy occasion the loss of three valuable officers, Doctor Lord, Political Agent; Lieut. Crispin, 2d Light Cavalry, and Lieut. Broadfoot, of Engineers; as also the services of Captains Fraser and Ponsonby, of the 2d Light Cavalry, who, he regrets to say, have been severely wounded.

(Signed)

HAMILTON WADE, M. B.

Extract from a Despatch from Major-Gen. Nott, dated Camp, Khelat, November 3d, 1840.

"I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B., and K. C. H., commanding in Afghanistan, that the troops under my command this morning entered and took possession of the town and citadel of Khelat—the rebel chiefs having evacuated this strong fortress on the approach of the British force. After making the usual and necessary arrangements, I shall deliver the place over to the political authorities, leaving a complete regiment to garrison that important fortress until the pleasure of Government shall be known.

"Although the Bengal Sepoys have not had, on the present occasion, an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in action with the enemy, yet I beg to assure you that nothing could be finer than their conduct. The zealous and cheerful manner in which they conveyed the battering train, during a march of near 300 miles of the most difficult country in the world, dragging these heavy guns over the Kajok Mountains, through beds of rivers and deep ravines, exceeds all praise, and has called forth the admiration of their European officers and of the European artillery-men attached to the battery. Their patience under fatigue and privation, and their soldier-like and orderly conduct, deserve my warmest thanks, and their anxious and active zeal to hasten the march and to encounter the enemy has confirmed me in the conviction, that they are, when they perceive that confidence is placed in them, fully equal to any troops in the world.

"I cannot close this letter without bringing to your notice the great assistance I have received from Col. Stacy, commanding the 43d regiment, Major Clarkson, commanding the 42d regiment, Capt. Macan, commanding the troops of H. M. Shah Shoojah ool Moolk; and my best thanks are due to that excellent officer, Capt. William Anderson, in command of the artillery, and to Capt. T. Walker, commanding the cavalry. My best thanks are also due to Capt. Polwhell, Brigade Major, and to Lieut. Tytler, Dep. Assist. Quart.-Master-General, for their constant exertions in the public service.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed)

"W. NOTT, Major-General,

"To Captain DOUGLAS,

"Comdng. the Troops at Khelat.

A. Adj. General, Cabool."

The following details of the battle of Pürwān are given from various sources in the *Bombay Courier*:—On the morning of the 29th October an express arrived from Lieut. Maule, commanding the corps of Kohistanees, requesting a party of regular infantry, as all his Kohistanees were preparing to start for Dost Mahomed's camp. Lieut. Laing was instantly despatched with a company of the 27th regt., to garrison the small fort where Lieut. Maule was. At noon of the 29th, the whole force under

Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale marched to a fort called Bhag-alum. Here intelligence was received that the Dost had left Nijrow, and come down into the Kohistan Valley. On the 30th and 31st the force halted, and a strong reconnoitering party, accompanied by Capt. Sanders and Lieut. Broadfoot, of the engineers, moved out to survey the country. On the 1st November all marched to Meer Musjidee fort. Here intelligence reached them of the Dost having moved to Purwan Durrah, a small valley, through which runs a clear rapid stream, and several small forts scattered amongst the orchards. It was now determined to march on Purwan Durrah the following morning, and the troops were directed to move as follows :—The advance guard consisted of four companies of H. M.'s 13th L. I., under Major Kershaw; two six-pounder guns, under Lieut. Warburton; the two flank companies of the 37th N.I.; and one company of the 27th N.I., under Lieut. Rind, of the 37th regt.; the two squadrons of the 2nd L. C., and the Shah's 2nd horse; the whole being under the command of Lieut.-Col. Salter. The remainder of the force followed in the rear.

About daybreak, the advance guard moved off, and one of our correspondents says, "Such a country as we traversed I shall not forget in a hurry. The morning was a heavenly one, and the whole country, adorned as it is with yellow foliage, with a bright autumn sun shining on its face, appeared, as it were, a shining mass of gold; but our road was difficult in the extreme—immense canals, ravines, deep water-cuts, and every possible obstacle that could present itself to our army. We reached the Goorbund river between 8 and 9 A.M.; here we had considerable difficulty in crossing the guns. This surmounted, we ascended the highland under the hills, and finding a fort occupied, and which had commenced firing on us, we formed into line, and moved in this position a short distance, where the river issuing through the Purwan Pass obliged us to reform column. By this time the villagers were flocking towards us, calling loudly for mercy, and entreating us to move on quickly and save their property from the hands of Dost Mahomed's army, which was plundering them, and preparing to decamp. Our cavalry advanced, crossed the river, and ascended the bank on the opposite side; Dr. Lord and Lieut. Broadfoot accompanied them. After considerable difficulty, we crossed the guns, which again stuck on the opposite bank, which was exceedingly steep. On our cavalry reaching the top of the opposite bank, Dost Mahomed Khan, at the head of an army of some 4,000 horse and foot, was seen breaking cover from the town and forts, making the best of their way to some heights on the right, which lay at the base of a high mountain. The scene now became most exciting. Dr. Lord proposed moving on the cavalry, and taking up a position on the enemy's flank; his request was acceded to, and Capt. Anderson's horse was ordered round to the left to prevent the enemy turning our flank. The guns were now got up, and joined the front part of the advance. We then moved on, and orders were sent to recal the cavalry; before, however, the order reached them, the enemy had begun to descend on them. Capt. Fraser, who commanded the regiment, gave front, and ordered the men to draw swords and advance to the charge. The first troop wavered, and the men began to fall back by eights and tens. The enemy were now close on them, and the officers, so completely occupied with the enemy, who were moving on them at a slow and determined pace, never anticipating being left to fight the Dost's army themselves, merely called out 'Come on! charge! come on!' Will it be believed that, led as they went in this gallant, this noble manner, by such officers as the 2nd are blessed with, the men went threes about, and cut like a flock of sheep from a force far inferior to them in numbers! The 2nd troop did stand better, but they never advanced, and the left squadron, though not the first to run, never attempted, nor made the slightest effort to support their gallant commanders, whom they saw surrounded and engaged hand to hand with the enemy. The Affghan cavalry were now fairly in our ranks, cutting and slashing in all directions. Dost Mahomed led his men down the hill—was seen coming to take off his loongee from his head, and stand calling out to his brave followers, 'In the name of God and the Prophet fight, drive those Feringee Kaffirs out of the country, or I am a gone man!' The cavalry were now seen coming towards the

column in full retreat, as hard as the horses could lay legs to the ground, loose horses flying in all directions, and the Dost's cavalry pursuing them. Capt. Fraser arrived on his horse, covered with blood. He had received a deep cut down his back, and his right hand was hanging to a bit of skin; he detailed the disaster in a firm and collected manner, and was then taken to the rear. Capt. Ponsonby was brought in; he had received a ball through his left arm, the top of his left thumb cut off, and a very severe sabre-cut across the face—cutting his right cheek-bone, dividing his nose, and extending across the left cheek, his sword nearly cut in two, and hacked considerably. The enemy had cut his reins, which rendered his horse quite unmanageable, and one blow, which was aimed at his loins, cut his jacket and cantle of his saddle. His charger was shot through the neck, and both ears were taken off. Nearly all the killed and wounded, including three officers, were left on the field. Till within a few minutes of Capt. Fraser's arrival, we were congratulating ourselves on the pluck of the enemy coming down, and, seeing all the charging and flashing of sabres, concluded that our cavalry had it all their own way; but, alas, the enemy's high red banner, which was seen flying in our ranks, soon opened our eyes to expect another tale; the advanced guard now formed into line, and our guns were drawn up in position to receive the enemy, but they passed in front of us at too great a distance even for our guns to touch. After some delay, the General ordered two companies of the 37th and the cavalry to move round to the right and search for the missing officers, and directed two of Abbott's guns, under Lieut. Dawes, and the three companies, under Lieut. Rind, to move to the left, and attack the enemy, who were accumulating on a rocky hill on the flank. Both detachments moved off. Lieut. Dawes opened fire on the enemy with most admirable precision. The high red standard of the enemy was now carried up and planted on the top of the hill; this the general thought rather too much of a good thing, and sent orders to Lieut. Rind to move up with his detachment, and take the hill from the enemy. The companies moved off, covered by the guns. The ascent was near to being impracticable, and they were exposed to a heavy fire, but fortunately most of the shot passed over their heads, and in a short time the companies were up and in possession of one of the ugliest-looking places I ever saw in my life. A grenadier of the 37th was saved by his breastplate. A havildar and three men were wounded. After driving off the enemy, and holding the hill for half an hour, the companies were withdrawn. Lieut.-Col. Salter returned with the bodies of his late adjutant and Dr. Lord, the former without its head; both bodies were naked, and much cut. Lieut. Broadfoot's was not found till night, when it was brought in also without a head. The troops were now withdrawn, camp pitched, and we retired to rest, all fully accoutred, with the full prospect of a precious warm night's work. Daybreak came without a shot being fired from our side. The enemy had decamped, and were said to have gone in the direction of Charikar. The bugle sounded to arms, and orders were given to strike camp and march. We reached this by half-past 1 p.m., well tired and fatigued. Dost Mahomed was only seen in the early part of the morning; he wore a large white turban and light-coloured dress, and was always attended by a sky-blue banner. The Affghans, though exceedingly fine men, were badly mounted; had our cavalry charged, without any exertion on the men's part, they must have overthrown them. The two wounded officers testify to having left their mark on several sirdars—all the enemy who came down were well-dressed, and appeared to carry with them the air of chieftains. The loss sustained by the enemy is not known, ours is pretty considerable."—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 22.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, December 9, takes up the operations of Gen. Sale's force, from the affairs of Tootumdurra and Joolgah, detailed in our last journal:—

On the 14th October, the force being encamped at Charekar, Sir Alexander Burnes received notice that Dost Mahomed Khan had crossed the valley, and had safely arrived at Nigrow. The security of the capital became now an object of anxious

consideration, and we marched on the 15th to Karabagh, where we took up a position calculated to cover the city of Cabul against any force advancing from Nigrow, where it was supposed the Dost would soon be at the head of a numerous army. Arriving at Karabagh, we found ourselves to be distant only six miles from the fort of Derveesh Khan, the most respectable and most consistent of the Ex-Ameer's adherents. Some vain endeavours having been made by Sir A. Burnes to induce the chief to surrender himself, as a hostage for the behaviour of his followers, it was determined to proceed on the 17th against the fort Baboo Kooshgah, said to be much more formidable than that of Joolgah, and to be separated from us by a difficult country, occupied by the adherent of the Derveesh. The "assembly" was about to sound on the morning of the 17th, when our friend the Sayud Mahomed Khan, hearing what road we were about to take, most vehemently dissuaded us from following it, and offered to show us a circuitous but practicable track, avoiding all the difficulties of the country, and turning the position of the enemy. The Sayud well performed his promise, and we reached Baboo Kooshgah without firing a shot. The Derveesh, advised by certain friends in our camp, evacuated his fort, and retired to the village of Kandarraah, a position considered by the natives to be almost unassailable, nor was this opinion any great exaggeration of the truth.

The remainder of the 17th, and the greater part of the 18th, were employed in destroying the fort. The bastions were about to make their lowest curtsey to the engineer, when some officers, looking towards the village of Kandarraah, observed a large assemblage of armed men, whose numbers were variously estimated from 600 to 1,000, evidently bent on some enterprise. Messengers sent to ascertain their intentions brought back a pacific report, and our suspicions were lulled, though prudent measures to guard against surprise were duly taken. A quarter before 9, p.m., the night being dark, the camp was assailed on three sides by a heavy fire of musquetry, to which no effectual reply could be made, the assailants being sheltered in ravines, which surrounded and even intersected our camp. The storm of balls, which lasted nearly two hours, was ill-directed. The enemy, though within 120 yards of the limits of the camp, and close upon the line of Quarter Guards, fired so high, that their balls passed over us, and the amount of damage done did not exceed 2 men killed, and a few men and horses wounded. The attack ceased at about 11 o'clock. A repetition of the attack was fully expected on the following night, as a numerous body of armed men was seen deploying from Kandarraah into the gardens in our front; but the night passed away quietly, and on the 20th we prepared for the attack of Kandarraah.

The village of Kandarraah is situated close under the inferior range of the Hughtman mountains, by which the Koh-i-daman is bounded to the west. Immediately south, is the village of Beyduck, and the groves and gardens of the two places cover a portion of the hill side, measuring about two miles from N. to S., and 1 mile from E. to W. Below Beyduck are two forts and several fortified dwellings, all of which, with the exception of the upper fort, the enemy had occupied. The garden ground, like all cultivated land in the hills, formed a succession of terraces, rising one above the other, like a flight of gigantic steps. The streets of the village were excessively steep, the roofs of the houses forming a series of platforms, each four or five feet higher than that beneath it. Every house was a distinct little fort, loopholed, and capable of obstinate defence; and only two or three streets (or rather narrow lanes) gave entrance to the village from without. The lanes between the garden walls were too narrow for the passage of artillery, and there were other obstacles, in the shape of deep ravines, which rendered it impossible for guns to be taken within a reasonable distance of Kandarraah, without very great labour, and the expenditure of more time than we could possibly spare. Such was the position before which the British force encamped on the 20th October. The enemy showed themselves in considerable strength during the day, and it was expected that the place would be desperately defended.

At daylight on the 21st, the troops moved to the attack; but as soon as we ap-

proached the garden ground, some villager came out with information that dissensions had arisen between the Kandarra people and an Arab tribe who formed a main portion of their force. The latter had retired during the night, and their secession had so dispirited the remainder of the enemy, that they dispersed in all directions. We now had leisure to examine the position, and were satisfied that the assault must have been certainly attended with an immense sacrifice of our men, while its success would have been extremely problematical. We set fire to the village, plundered the gardens of the finest grapes we had ever seen in our hills, and on the 22nd moved off to the north of Ak Serai, to resume our observation of the Cabul road. We remained in this position about a week, when we advanced towards Nijrow, hearing that Dost Mahomed had come out of that valley, with a small force, which was daily increasing. On the 1st of November we reached the fort of Meer Moosjedee, where we obtained more certain intelligence of the movements and strength of the ex-Ameer.

The Ghorbund river, I have already said, enters the valley of the Kohistan at its north-western angle. About six miles east of this, the Purwahn river, a smaller stream, issues from the mountains, and, after a course of about six or seven miles, falls into the Ghorbund. Eastward again of the Purwahn river, the Punjsheer river quits its narrow mountain channel, and, after traversing 16 or 17 miles of the richest portion of the valley, unites with the Ghorbund, near Beghrum. These three rivers, therefore, form the three passes, called, respectively, the Ghorbund, Purwahn, and Punjsheer passes.

Meer Moosjedee's fort, our position on the 1st November, is situated about 3½ miles from the Ghorbund river, on the high ground on its right bank, and considerably above its junction with the Punjsheer river. Dost Mahomed was in a small fort on the left bank of the Punjsheer, close to the pass. The main body of his force was on the opposite side of the river. The force was said to consist of 6,000 infantry and 400 Sowars. There were two modes of attacking. The first proposed was, to cross the two rivers, and gain the high ground beyond the Punjsheer, and then, turning to our left, to advance against the Dost himself. The other plan was, to move straight against the army of the Dost, crossing only one river. The latter plan was preferred, but the guides were led to suppose that we should adopt the former. The Dost, getting notice of our supposed intention, crossed the Punjsheer river, and took his army westward to a village on the left bank of the Purwahn river, at the very entrance of that pass. The intelligence of this change of position being communicated to us, the General determined on moving next morning upon Purwahn.

Then follows an account of the action, which is given in the despatch.

We received a communication, dated Camp, Charekar, 4th November, and we can well imagine the surprise of our friends, when they perceived, instead of a retreating enemy, Capt. Abbott's guns drawn out to fire a royal salute, announcing the surrender of the Ameer, which partook of even more romance than we at first gave out. It would appear that the Dost considered himself fairly defeated after the fight of Purwan Durrah, and made the best of his way into the valley, accompanied by four or five horsemen only, and moved in the direction of Cabul. His troops, we hear, refused to make any further efforts against our forces; and the Ameer, apparently considering his retreat as cut off, decided upon throwing himself upon the mercy of the British; and his appreciation of their honour was not, and will not be, we feel convinced, deceived. With one or two followers, he passed through Gen. Sale's camp, and arrived at Cabul unmolested, and apparently unobserved.

Another letter from the late scene of action says:—"When Capt. Ponsonby's reins were cut, his horse became quite unmanageable, and galloped off after the flying troops; a ravine was in the way, and the horse being unable to clear it, tumbled into it, and threw the captain. Mr. Bolton, the riding-master, who happened to be coming up in rear, he being one of the abandoned left to fight for himself, by some chance followed Capt. Ponsonby's track, and observed his officer just in time to save his horse jumping on him; Mr. Bolton succeeded in laying hold of Capt. P.'s charger,

tied the cut reins together, helped his officer up, and brought him into camp. Mr. McDermot, the veterinary surgeon, had also a most providential escape; an Afghan cut at him, missed his aim, but knocked the little vet. off his horse. The small man, on finding himself in this mess, took to his scrapers, and fortunately overtook the farrier-major, on the back of whose saddle he mounted, and reached the column in safety. Capt. Ponsonby states, that he owes his life to his charger, a fine, large, powerful Ghuzni horse; the beast, on being surrounded, became very violent, and lashed out behind in such a manner as precluded the possibility of any horse coming near his heels. He kicked three of the Affghans over, horses and all. The excuse the cavalry make for not fighting is, that they object to the English sabre; this is not the first instance of the kind. The conduct of the men of the 2nd Cavalry appears to have been infamous; and we see that Gen. Sale notices it in his order."—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 22.

The fate of the officers who fell in the late engagement with Dost Mahomed, though a truly honourable one, is to be sincerely lamented, and we should have been better pleased had Sir Robert Sale held up the dastardly troopers who forsook such gallant leaders to the execration they deserve, in much more severe terms than he did. Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the officers, and we can well imagine the disappointment of every surviving one of the corps, whether with them or not, at such unlooked-for cowardice. Ponsonby and Fraser used, we are informed, the most earnest exhortations to the dastards to charge the enemy, without effect, and the latter gallantly exclaimed, "I never saw such cowards; we must go alone!" and to the charge he galloped, with his brother-officers and some fifteen or twenty men. The enemy advanced to the attack at a walk, and Cornet Moffatt rode through them and back again, making good use of his sword. Lieut. Crispin's horse was shot, and having no one to support him he was cut down. Young Broadfoot, of the engineers, mounted on a "rat of a pony," followed in the rear of the cavalry, and when they turned in their shameful retreat, he urged them stoutly once more to turn and face the enemy; they rode him down, and added another victim to their dishonour. Glad are we that so many of the dastards met their fate; they have died unpitied, forming one solitary instance, the only one, which has disgraced the annals of our warfare in Afghanistan; while the brave, the glorious conduct of their officers, dejected as they may be at the wretched conduct of their followers, shines out in a brighter and more favourable light; we can well sympathize with them, and hope the pusillanimous wretches never may have a chance of being headed by English warriors again.—*Ibid.* Nov. 25.

We have heard various attempts made to account for the, at present, unaccountable misconduct of the 2nd Cavalry, in the last struggle with Dost Mahomed; and amongst other surmises, is one, which has its origin in the summary execution of a trooper of the regiment, under very doubtful circumstances, by order of Sir John Keane. A probable cause of the disaster is, that a panic was created amongst our men by the sudden and unexpected stand made by an enemy, supposed to have been routed. The charge of the Dost's Cavalry, when our squadrons were in pursuit, may have paralyzed our men, and caused the discomfiture so fatal to their officers. This is no palliation of their misconduct: but we are unwilling to offer an opinion until we are in possession of further particulars.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 2.

The account of the final action with Dost Mahomed does not enable us to solve the mystery of the 2nd Cavalry's misconduct—at least does not satisfy us that any 'cause caused it,' which is not connected with religious feeling; so we must await the further information which official or legal investigation will eventually furnish. In the meanwhile, however, we cannot help remarking on the cold tone of that of Gen. Sale's order which refers to the misconduct, and which amounts merely to an expression of *regret* that the men did not *appreciate* the gallantry of their officers, whereas some strongly indignant rebuke is, what we, in common, we doubt not, with all our readers, looked for. But, leaving these points for future discussion, we would take

the occasion to remark upon what has very often occurred to us before, and that is, the apparently useless practice of cavalry officers charging *in front* of their regiments or squadrons, instead of, like those of the infantry, at *the head* of them. Some little use there may be in it, and for parade manœuvre it may answer well enough; but, in action, it has always seemed to us to be unproductive of advantage, and in such a case as the present, its disadvantages are made obvious. With their backs to their men, it is impossible for the officers to act, *as officers*, with any sort of efficacy; and we see no great effect that can come of their individual physical exertions, when coming on a square of infantry, or against an opposing body of their own kind, as at Waterloo.—*Englishman*, Dec. 4.

A letter from Cabul of the 8th November announces the arrival, and surrender to Sir William Macnaghten on that date, of Mahommed Afzul Khan, the eldest son of Dost Mahomed Khan. It will be remembered that Dost Mahomed had written to his son, immediately after his own surrender, desiring him to come into Cabul, and give himself up to the envoy and minister. The Dost himself was to leave Cabul with his brother and one of his wives almost immediately. His son was to proceed to Ghuzni, for the purpose of escorting the rest of the female branches of the family to Hindostan.—*Englishman*, Dec. 3.

The *Courier* says, with reference to the surrender of the Affghanistan ex-chief, "The horseman who accompanied him was Sooltan Mahomed Khan, Barikzye of Nigrow, an adherent of the ex-chief, and who had been particularly active in intrigues in his behalf in Kohistan."

A letter from Ferozepore, dated 24th November, states, that Dost Mahomed is on his way down to Hindostan, under a strong escort, consisting of the 2nd light cavalry, H.M. 13th L. I., the 1st European regiment and the 48th N. I., under the command of Major Gen. Sir Robert Sale.

Sir W. H. Mc.Naghten, it is said, has written to Government, intimating that it would be unadvisable to send any more troops to Cabul, as the country is incapable of maintaining a larger force than is at present in it. The 60th and 64th N. I. had arrived at Ferozepore, and the 10th Light Cavalry and the 36th N. I. were expected by the 1st of December. The 1st Convoy was to leave for Cabul on the 5th of December, and the second on the 1st of January.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 7.

Letters from Cabul state, that the 48th N.I., now at Jelalabad, will escort the ex-Ameer to India; it was intended that the European regiment should accompany him also, but an order has just appeared, in which the Europeans have Jelalabad assigned to them as their winter quarters. From this, it would seem that they are not yet to get back to comfortable quarters.

The 2nd Cavalry return to India, the Major-General having no longer any confidence in the regiment.

A shower of honours has accompanied the close of the campaign—for closed we may now conclude it to be, Dost Mahomed's Son, Afzul, having followed his father's example and come in.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Dec. 3.

Our letters from Cabul, to the 10th November, merely mention that all is quiet, and that the royal prisoner, Dost Mahomed, was to move from Cabul on the 12th ultimo, escorted by the 48th N.I. and the European regiment, and the 2nd Cavalry came with them. A Court of Inquiry has been held upon the latter corps, but with no favourable result: we have not heard particulars, but it is alleged that their disinclination to fight arose from a religious feeling, which, by the bye, the Affghans did not evince towards them, or from the fraternal affection existing between Pathan and Affghan, many of the former being in our ranks; we have not, however, heard one excuse made for them, and, in one word, they have disgraced themselves for ever.

The 48th will be picked up at Jelalabad, and the *cortege* will halt at Peshawur for the purpose of allowing the family of Dost Mahomed to join him. It is not known where his resting-place will be, but we feel assured that the Government will

appoint him one suited to his habits, and, as far as possible, in accordance to the climate he has been accustomed to.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Dec. 2.

We have news from Cabul to the 12th ult., which enables us to state with certainty, that we must have been misinformed regarding the Dost's escort, which, on the authority of a letter from Ferozepore, we asserted to be under the command of Sir R. Sale. The Dost left Cabul at 7 A.M., on the 12th, under the charge of Lieut. Nicolson, and we rather think that the escort is commanded by Col. Wheeler. Sir Willoughby Cotton, who is coming down on medical certificate, accompanies the party. Sir R. Sale has assumed command—temporarily, we suppose—of the troops in Cabul, and Col. Dennie commands the citadel. The former is to receive the first class of the Douranee order; it has been erroneously stated that this honour was conferred upon him for the Tootundurra affair. On this occasion Timoor Shah presented his sword to the general; but the royal pleasure was not shown in any more marked manner. There appear to be some hopes entertained that Capt. Frazer's hand may be saved (it has been somewhere stated that the arm was amputated), and it is possible that he may regain the use of the thumb and one finger. Capt. Ponsonby's wound is not so disfiguring as it was at first thought to be. The *Agra Ukhbar* says, that the troop of Horse Artillery form part of the Dost's escort to the provinces; but we are inclined to think that the announcement is premature. They were spoken of at one time, but the most recent accounts mention Capt. Anderson's Horse, and not Capt. Garbett's troop.—*Ibid.* Dec. 5.

The force under Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale marched into the new cantonment at Cabul on the 7th inst., after a harassing and arduous campaign, in which 113 men have been killed or wounded; the whole loss amounts to 38, including four officers. The troops had the dissatisfaction of finding their barracks only half finished, and the greater part of the officers' quarters only rising from the level of the ground. There appears to have been much unaccountable delay—we have before adverted to it—and we might, with great propriety, add, a shameful disregard of the comforts of officers and men in thus leaving them, exposed as they are, and will be, to the severity of a Cabul winter. The Government might easily find out where the fault lies, and have more than once been called upon to do so. This is not the way to gain the services of men who have already borne up against an accession of hardships they did not bargain for; and the least the government should do, is to see that their orders for the preservation of the health and comfort of their gallant followers be attended to; others are well housed, and they should be so too.

Dost Mahomed Khan marched on the 12th ult., escorted by the 1st Bengal European regiment, Captain Garbett's troop of H. A. and the 2d cavalry. The latter corps return to the provinces, their services being, for the future, dispensed with. Major-Gen. Sir W. Cotton moved on the same day, escorted by two companies of the 27th N.I.; the inclemency of the weather made the march a slow one, but the royal prisoner and his escort arrived at Jellalabad on the 24th November; he is represented to be in very good spirits, agreeable, intelligent, and fond of conversation, and gains golden opinions from all kinds of men in his "progress;" his destination is not yet known.

As soon as Shah Soojah can be prevailed upon to quit Cabul for Jellalabad, the wing of the 37th is to move in, and will occupy H. M.'s stables in the Bala Hissar, the other wing will find quarters in the barracks. This arrangement will be hailed with pleasure; but his majesty is most obstinate as to remaining at Cabul, and the result of his determination, which, it is supposed, is not diminished by the observance of the great civility and attention shown to the dethroned monarch by every British officer, will cause great inconvenience, annoyance, and sickness, more especially to the sepoy, who, when a good tent is scarcely habitable, are shivering in their miserable rags, called pauls. The cold is already most severe, so severe that the Hindoostanees can hardly keep themselves at a proper temperature for work; their pauls are represented as wretched affairs, and a disgrace to the military board and the magazines. We think, after every remonstrance has been tried with his ma-

jesty, a little gentle force might successfully be used ; for the sepoys' gallant behaviour during the campaign and the unflinching manner in which they have borne their protracted residence and inconvenience, deserves every comfort, if not extra remuneration, that a grateful government, considering the immense benefits which are to accrue from the success of our late policy, can dispense to them. Sir Robert Sale, we suppose with the desire of keeping them warm, has ordered the native troops to parade once every day; verily there are ways of gaining the affections and there are ways of gaining the dislike of those who, having but just returned from so harassing a campaign, should at least have their good conduct taken into consideration; we would recommend the study of the old saw to the gallant general. Captain Fraser, of the 2d light cavalry, remains at Cabul for the present, but we are very happy to say that he continues to be doing well, and that Capt. Ponsonby, of the same corps, is so far recovered as to be able to accompany his regiment to Jellalabad. Sir W. Cotton returns to India, and subsequently to England, as soon as he obtains leave.

The 37th N.I. are said to have eighty men in hospital.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Dec. 9.

Dost Mahomed has already begun to feel the irksomeness of being a state prisoner. The last received letters from Afghanistan, extending to the 24th ult., mention that he complains bitterly of the strict *surveillance* under which he is placed—no less than ten sentries being placed over him when in his tents. As he approaches the provinces, we have little doubt that this strictness will be somewhat relaxed; but whilst actually within the confines of his old kingdom, however much he may be confided in by those to whose safe custody he is entrusted, the fearful responsibility which such a guardianship involves is naturally accompanied by the utmost caution.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 8.

The Punjab.—No one can help feeling for the fate of one so young and, with all his faults, of so noble a nature as the late heir-apparent; rash and self-willed to an extreme, he was noted for firmness of character, and, among a people famed as the Sikhs are for all kinds of debauchery even unknown and scarcely unheard of among other people, he was, from all we gather, comparatively temperate and sober. On looking over the Court Ukhbars, we find him, when fourteen or fifteen years old, entrusted with powers and confidence which Runjeet scarcely delegated to his own son, the late maharaja; and a year or two afterwards, we find him well spoken of, and controlling his reputed uncle, the present monarch. He was faithful to us, it is asserted, though there were contradictory reports on that score, in the Khyber Pass, and we are assured that papers, discovered and opened since his death, have proved him, beyond a doubt, to have been faithful in his intentions towards us, as regards Afghanistan. Though assured to the contrary by those who wish well to his memory, we are inclined to believe that we and our brethren of the press have not been mistaken in the opposition imputed to him as to British encroachment and influence; and, though many are inclined to fix upon him an over-anxiety and a hastening of his father's death, and point to his own as the retribution of Providence, we do not believe that any thing of the kind has been proved, and it only rests upon surmises. Shere Sing, the present ruler, was born in 1807, and immediately declared illegitimate. The tale runs thus. Runjeet, on his return from one of those excursions which so well replenished his coffers and extended his territories, was presented by his wife, Mehtab Koonwur, with twins, Shere Sing and Tara Sing; but as the lady was suspected by him of infidelity, and had been living with her mother, Suda Koonwur, for some time, it did not suit the maharaja's convenience, whether justly or not, to acknowledge the children as his, believing them to have been the sons of a weaver and carpenter; and, we believe, to his dying day, did not do so. On Shere Sing's coming of age, he claimed a jagheer, which was granted to him, but from his grandmother's possessions; the whole of which Runjeet, by one pretence or another, got hold of, and assigned the old lady—a woman of almost unconquerable firmness and spirit, and who had assisted the "Lion" at the capture of Lahore in person. Shere Sing, however, proved himself active as a soldier, and a brave one, and rose

in the maharaja's estimation so far as to be made governor of Cashmere, which, by his bad management and dissoluteness, he brought to a state of ruin. He was recalled, was some time in disgrace, and afterwards assisted his nephew at Peshawur. Of his latter life we have heard but little, but at Runjeet's death and funeral he did not make his appearance, and it was then supposed that he would have created a disturbance in the country. Tara Singh's name is never heard of.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 18.

The late "melancholy events" at Lahore are, by all accounts, not likely to turn out "natural events," but one of those tragedies which we occasionally see got up at native Courts for the furtherance of private ends, and the gratification of private feelings. The authorship in this case is ascribed to Deean Singh, who has proved himself a "dead hand" at his work, in conjunction with the widow of Nao Nehal; for, like the tragedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, the present was a double authorship. By them was effected the murder of Kurruk Singh by the old-fashioned means of poison, and of his son Nao Nehal by the somewhat ingenious expedient of a beam adjusted so as to fall upon him at a given sign. The next act was to open with Shere Singh, as Rajah, and Deean Singh, as "Mayor of the Palace," the Shere being more manageable than the two who were put out of the way, and having little of the lion in him beyond the name. Whether he was to be "removed" when an heir had been prepared through which to lead to a regency by Deean Singh and his coadjutress, has not, we believe, transpired, but there are grounds for supposing it was a part of the original plot, which may still be worked out, for all that the interference of the British Government is likely to do to defeat it. All ulterior arrangements were, we suppose, left to time and circumstances, though there can be little doubt that the tragedy would have increased in horrors and interest to the last *ex eunt omnes*. The Governor-General is in possession of information showing that Deean Singh poisoned Kurruk Singh, and afterwards effected the murder of the son by some other means, the story of the beam being much questioned. The version given to the public was supplied by Deean Singh, who gave it the peculiarly innocent aspect it wears. Murder will, however, out; and in this case, the recrimination or quarrels about the spoil between the criminals led to the disclosure of—even for a native Court—a scene of complicated and sanguinary villainy.

We give this merely as news, and refrain for the present from entering into the reflections it gives rise to, and in what form it will probably affect our relations with the Punjaub, for affect them it must in some way. It is, however, very clear that there will be, ere long, some work for our military friends in the Punjaub or in our own province, repelling the Sikhs.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Dec. 17.

The critical state of the kingdom of Lahore demands the most serious consideration. The succession to Nao Nehal Singh is unsettled; at first his uncle Shere Singh was supposed to have established his right to the throne, but now we observe that the widow of the monarch of a day (Nao Nehal) has gained her object, and placed herself on the musnud. How long she will maintain her position cannot be known, for she holds it by right of an infant as yet unborn. The Supreme Government appears to be making effective preparations for some extraordinary events in that direction. The arrangements of the Bombay army west of the Indus, and the urgent demands for additional troops, which, as we understand, have been lately made by the political agent at Sukkur, prove that the affairs of the north-west are likely soon to excite the most lively interest.

The Dowager Queen has not only opposed the pretensions of Shere Singh, but opposed them successfully; and at this moment she is seated quite at her ease upon the musnud.

Here then is another chance for our Government! It seems to us, as though dame Fortune were perpetually enacting the part of flapper to Lord Auckland. Lord Auckland will have greatness thrust upon him yet more amply than it has been. The Punjaub must be ours, whether he will or not.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 20.

From Ferozepore we learn that hostilities have already commenced on the part of the Sikhs, their chief at Mithunkote having fired upon a British officer passing in a

boat, detained several of our grain boats, and sent Sikh troops to take possession, by orders, as he says, from the Lahore Court, of some 15,000 maunds of grain belonging to us at one of the ghauts on the river!

The *Agra Ukhbar* tells us that the deaths of Kurruck Singh and his son Nao Nahal Singh, have been contrived and procured by Dheean Singh, the prime minister, and the widow of Nao Nehal. Kurruck Singh died by poison, and Nao Nehal by the fall of a beam adjusted for the purpose; but the fall of the beam is much questioned, and some other means are said to have been resorted to. It is very possible all this may be true, and if so, it behoves the Governor-general to be up and doing. An article in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 16th of December, states that a Lahore *Ukhbar* gives out that the widow of Nao Nehal Singh has seated herself on the Guddee, and that Shere Singh has taken to his heels in a panic. Moreover, that her majesty has refused to have any thing to say to Mr. Clerk, our envoy, and says, "she will be sole mistress of her dominions." If this be true, it is quite time that some notice should be taken of her proceedings; and if murder has really been committed, and a spurious succession attempted to be placed on the throne of the Sikhs, we ought to interfere, and as a sort of residuary legatee to all the sovereignties of India, assert our claims to the management of affairs.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Dec. 28.

On the demise of Now Nehal Singh, Shere Singh was absent near Batala, a district which is held by him. An express was, in consequence, immediately sent off to him by Rajah Dhian Singh, urging the Koonwur to come forthwith to Lahore. On his arrival, he was placed at once on the musnud; and orders were issued to the officers of the Government announcing his accession, and requiring their obedience of his authority. When this ceremony was over, the corpse of Now Nehal Singh was committed to the flames, according to usage. Mohun Lall, commandant, one of the special servants of Shere Singh, who had been in attendance on Mr. Clerk at Ferozepore, on some business of his master, arrived in haste with a verbal message from that gentleman, offering his congratulations to the Koonwur, and advising him to keep on good terms with Rajah Dhian Singh, Jemadar Khooshail Singh, Bhaie Ram Singh, and Faqueer Uzoozuddin; and recommending him to cultivate friendship between the British Government and his own, that the Koonwur might remain assured of Mr. Clerk's favourable feelings towards him. Shere Singh was delighted to receive such a proof of the recognition of his claims by Mr. Clerk, regarding it as a pleasing assurance of acknowledgment from the British Government itself, for which the Sikhs look with an anxiety proportionate to the great value which they attach to that circumstance.—*Native Corresp. of Bombay Courier*.

We do not gather much information respecting affairs in the Punjab, but the little we hear would incline us to believe that there may be yet some disputes as to the succession of Shere Sing, and that difficulties will arise which, sooner or later, must call for the interference of British power. The Zenana party are actively employed in impugning the present monarch's legitimacy, and insist upon the pregnancy of a widow of Now Nehal Sing's, who was saved from the flames on that account; it was rumoured that he had left a son, but this is not true. Dyan Sing supports Shere Sing with a strong and influential party, and is opposed to the party who insist upon the illegitimacy of the present monarch. If the widow of Now Nehal be in the state described, we suppose it will become a question with our government as to a right of interference or the appointment of a regency; but we think it probable that matters for a short time will be allowed to take their own course, until they assume an aspect sufficiently threatening to allow of a pretext for interfering in the arrangement of the succession. If it be proved that Shere Sing is intriguing with Nepal, and we hear that a movement of some 3,000 Goorkhas has taken place towards Cashmere for the purpose of joining some Sikh force in Tibet, the government have a very clear course before them.

Our letters from the force traversing the Punjab reach to the 24th November. The brigade arrived on the left bank of the Ravee on the 19th ult., and crossed the same day, nine boats of a good size having been supplied for ferrying, and the ford

was easy. The following morning the brigade continued its march to Surruckpore, where it would have encamped the previous day had the original route been adhered to; but at the request of the Sikh government, which the brigade in every way respects, the army avoided crossing near Lahore. Nothing material has happened as yet, but we learn that any thing but a friendly disposition has hitherto been evinced, and the brigade has continually gone astray, in consequence of trusting to inefficient guides.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Dec. 2.

Indore.—Sir Claude Wade has established an English school for native youth at this place. It is proposed to afford the means of instruction in the vernacular languages of Hindi and Marahatta, as well as English, besides forming a school for elementary instruction in the medical art. Mr. Wilkinson, our political agent in Bhopaul, has for years past established an institution at Sehor, near the city, in which English, Hindi, and Persian also, we believe, have been successfully taught. The present Nuvab of Bhopaul was one of Mr. Wilkinson's first pupils. Schools for instruction have also been long in operation under the superintendence of Major Sandys in Nimaar, for the support of which Scindia's Government, which has several districts in that quarter, has established the sum of Rs. 1,800 per annum. Numerous applications are made for admission into these schools: the chiefs and wealthy classes of the people are now beginning to be sensible of the importance of giving their children a liberal education, not only in their own languages, but in that of their rulers.

EXCERPTA.

It is in the contemplation of Government immediately to remove the railing which now divides the Strand-road from the *meidan*, and to substitute a line of posts, so as to give equestrians, but not carriages, buggies, &c., the opportunity of riding off the present road. An extensive space on the Esplanade, in the form of a circle, is then to be enclosed, forming a ride or drive for those who may prefer it, and in the centre of this circle there is to be a garden for children, pedestrians of all ranks and classes, ayahs, and nursery-maids.—*Englishman*.

The experiment of growing flax on a large scale has been undertaken by a practical European flax grower in the district of Monghyr. The quality hitherto produced is inferior to the European, though the fibre is fine and strong.

The attention of the Military Board having been called by Government to the gradual substitution of beer for spirits, as an article of consumption by the European troops, and as it appears almost hopeless to procure good beer from Europe at a price sufficiently cheap to allow of its being purchased at Mofussil stations by the men for the amount allowed as compensation for the usual drams, the Board have been induced to look to the growth of hops in India, as furnishing the means of manufacturing cheap and wholesome malt liquor on the spot, and have communicated with the Agri-horticultural Society, which has taken up the matter.

Dr. Campbell, the resident at Dorjeeling, has made an arrangement for obtaining five hundred Dangars from the S.W. frontier, an increased number of Hill Coolies from his own neighbourhood, and many more artificers from the plains.

A ball given at the Garden House of Rustomjee Cowasjee is described as one of the most splendid entertainments of the kind ever given in this city. The guests, to the number of three hundred, included all the beauty and fashion of Calcutta; the Hon. Misses Eden came attended by a *cortège* of aides-de-camp, the judges, and the most distinguished members of the civil and military services.

The Sudder Dewannee Adawlut have recommended the appointment of a native deputy register to the Court, on the handsome salary of Rs. 500 per mensem.

Letters from Tytalyah (Darjeeling), in November, state that great sickness was prevalent there, and in the adjoining districts unusual mortality was raging among the native community; out of the limited number of European residents there, Mr. A. J. Whiffen was the only remaining person not confined to his room by fever of an aguish nature.

A native correspondent of the *Hurkaru* calls upon his countrymen to oppose any alteration in the alleged law of the Hindoos, which provides that any one converted from their religion may be deprived of all his property, whether such property was derived from his ancestors, or acquired by his own exertions. To alter such a law, the writer says, must never be attempted by the English Government, because it is pledged to make no alteration in the Hindoo law, which regulates the inheritance of real property. The letter is occasioned by a recommendation in the *Christian Observer* tending, as the writer thinks, to the alteration of the law.

Most happy are we to announce to the Infantry Regiments of the Company's Service the entire success of the Bonus Fund. Forty-one Lieut.-Colonels and sixty-one Majors, now in India, contribute to the fund, and we believe, that as those absent on furlough return to this country, the list of Majors will increase to more than seventy. The success of the Bonus Fund is shown by the facts that Lieut.-Colonel Mc Kenzie has already been purchased out, and that three others will retire in a few weeks.—*Cour.*, Dec. 11.

The *Friend of India*, December 10, says:—We hear with much regret that a Suttee has taken place in our own neighbourhood, within the last six weeks. It appears that the Raja of Moisdol, a Zemindary in the south, died on the last day of the festival of Jugutdhatree, at Kidderpore, and his body was brought up to Muesh, within a mile of Serampore, and burnt during the night. It is affirmed on the most credible testimony, that his young widow, sixteen years of age, was burnt with him by compulsion. Some of her relatives have brought the subject before the magistrate of Hoogly, and every exertion has been made to ascertain the truth by personal investigation. We learn, that although there is the strongest presumptive proof that a Suttee actually did take place, the unwillingness of the natives to give evidence deprives the magistrate of the means of bringing home the offence to the offenders.

A great proportion of the Ooriah (Teeka) Bearers,—at least three hundred—have suddenly left Calcutta, under the impression that the Government was going to press every description of labourer for military service up the country. They have taken the step with the greatest reluctance, as the harvest has not been so plentiful as to render a superabundance of population at all desirable in Cuttack, their usual place of residence; but their fears are stronger than their appetites,—they would rather be put on a low regimen, than stand the chance of being shot.—*Englishman*, Dec. 16. On inquiry, we find that the Bombay Government, wishing to enact a law in regard to ticca bearers, have written for information on the subject to the chief magistrate of Calcutta; that functionary, in order to send as full information as possible, has ordered the several thannas to ascertain the number of bearers and palanquins in each stand; the execution of this order has given rise to the bazaar Gup.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 18.

The *Gyannanneshum* native newspaper has been given up for want of public support. It existed about ten years, and was for some time ably conducted by a number of College students. In its palmy days it was a legitimate organ of the educated Hindoos, but since the retirement of Baboo Russickrishna Mullick, and Duckinanunden Mookerjee, who originally established the paper, merely with the view of keeping alive a spirit of liberal inquiry amongst the young Hindoos, and combating the prejudices of the orthodox party, it exhibited many symptoms of dotage and decay.

Extract of a letter from Dacca, dated 5th December, 1840:—"Cholera is raging with the greatest violence just now in this city and its environs, and the number of deaths cannot be less than fifty daily."—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 9.

The government have announced that, under orders from the home authorities, the American Cotton workmen, expected from England, are to be employed under the direct authority and control of government, and not, as was at first contemplated, under the superintendence of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The scene of operations is to be in the neighbourhood of Calpee, and the workmen are

to be placed at separate stations, within communicating distance of each other, two on each side of the Jumna, near Calpee, where Capt. Bayles, who is to be entrusted with the duty of immediate superintendence, will have his head quarters fixed.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. the Governor arrived at the presidency on the 6th December, in excellent health.

THE NEILCHERRIES.

Extract of a letter from Ootacamund:—

"We have now some prospect of success in our speculations up here, both in the way of sugar and coffee plantations, as well as a silk manufactory, all of which promise to turn out to our expectations. It is now certain that coffee will thrive well in and about the Ghauts. Mr. Dawson has got a few trees in full fruit at Conoor, and these are bearing as well as any trees that I ever saw even in the best parts of Malabar or Mysore. They are, indeed, rather low, but have fine bushy heads with plenty of bearing wood completely covered with fruit, so far advanced towards maturity, that there can be no doubt of its ripening if the weather prove but moderately favourable. Conoor is upwards of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Mr. Dawson's trees were planted about three years ago, and they were then mere soundings. This speaks well for the milder parts of the Blue Mountains, and clearly shows that the soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of coffee. A small plantation has also been made at Kulhutti, within seven miles of Ootacamund: the shrubs were small soundings brought from Manantoddy in July 1839, and they have already commenced bearing fruit in small quantities. This is certainly much earlier than could have been expected. Conoor and Kulhutti are situated in opposite directions; the former above, the latter within, the Ghauts, are distant from each other about 18 miles nearly due north and south, which proves that the plant will thrive in various parts of the hills, and holds out good prospects for those Europeans who wish to speculate in this way in a fine climate. The contemplated sugar plantation is to be below the Ghaut, at or near Seejoom, 12 miles from Ootacamund, where an abundance of the finest land is procurable. With a good command of water, both for irrigation and machinery, although it would not be prudent for Europeans to make Seejoom a permanent residence, yet at any season they could remain there the whole day from sun-rise to sun-set without risk of getting fever; and four miles above the plain they may form a residence wherein to remain the whole year in a mild and healthy climate, and their dwellings would be sufficiently near the scene of their operations for them to give all necessary superintendence and conduct plantations upon the largest scale. The expense of clearing the jungle here, too, would not be great, as the timber is of small growth and very scanty. There is some talk of establishing a paper manufactory on the hills, and which, no doubt, will prove a profitable speculation, for the consumption in India is very great, and the materials for making the article cheap of purchase. The hills, too, afford every facility for working machinery, as a command of water to almost any extent is obtainable. A person has also established himself on the hills, with the view of manufacturing and forwarding ice to the several stations below. His preparations for business are already in progress; and as the cold season is at hand, I fancy that supplies of the article may be expected below early next year. A Mr. Martin has located himself at Betticull, on the north-eastern side of the hills, about seven miles from Ootacamund, and has there established a silk manufactory. This gentleman is an Italian, and professes to understand the business thoroughly. He has already produced some favourable specimens of silk, and has no doubt of success in his undertaking."

—*Examiner*, Nov. 23.

CONSPIRACY.

Extract of a letter from Belgaum, November 3.—“The following is a clear and detailed account of a plot and conspiracy, stated by some person at Sholapore to have been discovered here. A certain brahmin has for the last twelve years been in the habit of purchasing old accoutrements, &c. It is also said that he had in his possession a receipt from some person in the Bombay presidency for some thousand rounds of ammunition. A Shroff, residing in the lines of the 26th regt. N.I., was also apprehended, a large quantity of accoutrements, ammunition, &c., having been discovered buried under ground in his house. The cause of this discovery was, that the brahmin, who is a sportsman, has on several occasions been out shooting with some men of H.M. 41st regt., and more frequently with a band-man of the corps. In the course of conversation, the brahmin made inquiries as to the state of the regiment, the number of officers, &c.; also the number of each rank in the native regiments at the station. He also asked the musician if he could procure, for payment, two hundred sets of new accoutrements, &c. The man's suspicions were aroused, and he promised to let the brahmin know. They then parted, and the man went *instantly* to the serjeant major, and acquainted him with what had passed; by whom he was taken to the adjutant, and subsequently to the officer commanding, and to the political agent. It was decided that the articles should be given out of the stores, and placed in the old hospital. In the evening the band-man and brahmin met according to appointment. It was then agreed that they should meet at the burial-ground, at three o'clock on the following morning, in order to make arrangements for the removal of the articles, which was done, when the brahmin remarked (it being a rainy morning), ‘This will be a fine opportunity, as nobody will be stirring.’ They then proceeded to the hospital, whence the brahmin took a huge bundle of the articles, and deposited them on a cooly whom he had brought for the purpose. He then went into the building again, and returned with a similar load, when the alarm was given, and he was seized and confined in the main-guard. For two or three days he would eat nothing, but he subsequently altered his mind in this respect, and ate and drank as usual. He was tried and sentenced to work for two years on the roads. The Shroff was let off on his promising not to traffic in such ware again. It is rumoured that the brahmin was sent here by the Rajah of Kolapore.—*Mad. Athenæum*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We learn from Belgaum that orders have been received from the Bombay Government, for the company of artillery there stationed to be held in readiness for immediate field service in Sinde, and it was to march as soon as the draft from Bellary should arrive, which it was expected to do about the 16th inst. The sappers marched from Belgaum on the 10th, and the steamer for their conveyance was to be at Vingorla on the 14th. Lieut. Batten of the 18th has been permitted to accompany the sappers on service. The left wing of H.M. 4th Foot was expected to reach Belgaum on the 28th inst. It is strongly rumoured at Belgaum, that the 13th N.I. will be ordered immediately to Sinde, at the prospect whereof every individual in the regiment is much excited.—*U. S. Gaz., Nov. 17*.

Camp Barmunda, October 30. — The left wing of the 20th regt. N.I. left Asseerghur on the 25th inst. for Malligaum, under the command of Capt. J. Mellor. We are now halting at a village called Babmundah. During the first two days, the wing got on pretty well, but since then intermittent fever has prevailed considerably in the camp. Capt. G. M. Arthur accompanies the wing. This unfortunate officer is labouring under aberration of mind, and will proceed on to Bombay from Malligaum for final examination before a medical committee.—*Athenæum, Nov. 14*.

Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, with his staff, Capt. Gough and Lieut. Haines, embarked on board her Majesty's brig-of-war *Cruizer*, and left the roads soon after for China, where the gallant general will assume the command of the expedition.—*Spectator, Dec. 23*.

THE KURNOOL STORES.

The military stores discovered in the fort at Kurnool have at length reached Madras, and been deposited in the arsenal at Fort St. George. Among other implements of war, there are about two hundred brass guns of different calibre, some of which have been bouched with silver, are beautifully carved, and bear the name and title of the late Rajah of Kurnool in the Persian character. The following are the dimensions of the spelter shells. Exterior diameter about twenty inches. Interior diameter, seventeen inches. Weight, three hundred and eighty pounds. Quantity of powder each shell will hold, seventy-six pounds. Thickness of metal, nearly two inches.

The whole of the property taken at Kurnool will ultimately be given up as prize property to the force then under the command of Major-Gen. F. W. Wilson, C.B. and may be estimated at about eight lacs of rupees.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 28.

CAPTAIN SLEEMAN.

We regret to announce the death of Capt. Sleeman, of H. M. 39th regt., who died of cholera between Nagpore and Jaulnah. He had been to Asseerghur to meet a detachment of his regiment, which had been landed at Bombay, and sent to join head-quarters at Nagpore. The detachment lost no men of cholera, but five of dysentery, and this loss is, we believe, in some measure attributable to the defective arrangements for the march—a sufficient proof of the folly of departing from usages, the utility of which time and experience had sanctioned. Formerly, recruits for Nagpore always went from Madras; this route was better arranged, and but few deaths occurred, from the greater attention paid by our government.—*Spectator*, Dec. 16.

EXCERPTA.

The American cotton planters destined for Madras have been placed under the Board of Revenue, and conveyed to Tinnevely, where they will commence operations upon 1,000 cawnies of land, already under cotton cultivation. After introducing the American system in this district, they will be transferred to Coimbatore and Salem.

It is said that a Breakwater is to be constructed opposite Mount Delly, at the north end of the Malabar province.

During the celebration of the Shubiberat festival, a serious disturbance took place amongst the troopers of the 6th L.C., and several of the men of the 25th and 49th regts. of N.I. The ringleaders will be tried by a court martial.

A correspondent at Calicut informs us that the employment of British capital under the influence of British energies has already begun to develop its success in that collectorate, where, amongst other capitalists, the firm of Messieurs Parry and Co. figure largely in the revenue accounts, as proprietors of a vast tract of land under a superior course of cultivation, equally to the advantage of that established house, as to the benefit of the Government.—*Herald*, Nov. 28.

The road through Coorg to Mangalore is a most gigantic undertaking; winding its way over mountains before impassable, running along the edges of precipices, and diving down into vallies till it again meets the level country. The construction of this work has devolved upon the officer commanding the detachment of sappers. He has no European assistance of any kind, except the occasional aid of a sapper serjeant who is in charge of stores.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 1.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COMMERCE OF BOMBAY.

From the growing interest taken by our countrymen at home in Indian commerce, we have been induced to draw up the following remarks on the trade of Bombay. It may amuse the ordinary English reader to examine the return of the exports and

imports of the second shipping port to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and contrast the nature of the products which give occupation to our capital, and employment to 112,938 tons of shipping annually, with that which affords a similar amount of employment to any port without the tropics. The following table has been very carefully drawn up from the Custom-house returns :—(Then follows a table of the imports and exports each month, making a total for the year, November 1839 to October 1840, viz.—Imports : 234 vessels, 120,504 tons, value of merchandize 3,209,080*l.* ; of bullion, 879,515*l.* ; of horses, 45,390 ; total 4,067,645*l.* Exports :—287 vessels, 112,938 tons ; value of merchandize, 3,686,895*l.* ; of treasure, 373,149*l.* ; of horses, 16,635*l.* ; total, 4,076,479*l.*)

This is merely an abstract, however, of the cargoes exported and imported in European ships, that of native vessels coming under a separate account. What will chiefly surprise the English reader is the immense value of the horses which arrive and depart annually from our harbour—45,390*l.* in the one case, and 16,635*l.* in the other. The greater part of the horses brought to Bombay come from the Persian Gulf, Scinde, and Guzerat ; they are all entire, and may be valued on an average, large and small, at about 15*l.* a head ; so that we have a yearly arrival of about 3,000, and departure of about 1,100 horses. The reason of the average prices being so low is the large proportion of tattoos or poneys about 13 hands high contained amongst them. These sell for between 4*l.* and 10*l.* The style of horses kept by the native gentlemen greatly surpasses in cost those used for like purposes by a similar class in England, and it is no unusual thing to see a Parsee merchant, who is not a little pleased with the addition of J. P. to his surname, driving a smart London-built buggy, with an Arabian horse worth from 100*l.* to 150*l.* The export and import of treasure, to the amount of 373,149*l.* and 879,515*l.*, or upwards of one million sterling in all, is partly owing to the efficiency of the Bombay Mint. In this establishment there are three steam-engines, one of 40, one of 20, and one of 10-horse power ; together with six coining presses, and all other fitting apparatus, made by Watt and Boulton. This was estimated by the makers to turn out 1,200 coins an hour ; but such has proved the excellency of the tools and machinery, that, under the admirable arrangements of Capt. Turner, of the Bombay Engineers, it can easily work off 3,300 an hour. There are about 5,000 tons of coal imported annually at Bombay, the freight of which amounts to about 2*l.* a ton. This is almost entirely used for the Company's steamers ; and so imperfect are the arrangements which the economy of the Directors at home maintain, that it is computed that not much more than one-half of this enormously expensive fuel is effectual in raising steam. Bombay is one of the great ports for the shipment of opium for China ; there being five clippers—four beautiful three-masted vessels and one schooner—of great powers of sailing, and from 250 to 450 tons burthen, employed over and above the regular China ships in this species of traffic ; of which there are from 10,000 to 20,000 chests exported annually, of a value of about one million to two millions sterling. We have been told that, in putting this on board, there are, at an average rate, two cakes stolen by the boatmen from each chest, and as each cake is valued at about 4*s.*, this item of petty larceny amounts in all to about 4,000*l.* to 8,000*l.* a year.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 30.

ADEN.

Extract of a Letter from Aden.—"We have little to complain of now at Aden ; sickness, which was once so prevalent in the native troops, is giving way very rapidly ; and were the roads always open, so that the sepoys could purchase good wheaten flour and fresh vegetables, instead of the vile stuff they have often to put up with, served out from the Commissariat, it would be quite as healthy to them as it is proved to be to Europeans. Hitherto we have had nothing but up-hill work to contend against. I hope a better order of things is dawning upon us. The climate is just as delightful as a person could wish it to be, although, in reality, the thermometer stands a little high, considering this is the cold season ; but to the feel it is quite cold enough, unless you are exposed to the sun. We are beginning to be very gay ;

Mrs. Haines has opened her new residence with a series of fêtes; and is exerting every nerve to be as attractive and winning as possible."—*Ibid.*, Dec. 19.

THE GULF.

Karrack is far from healthy; 23 Europeans out of 198, are in hospital, and 70 natives in about 660. The shipping are also more unhealthy than usual. The commodore is ailing; Capt. Nott is at sick quarters; and there are ten or twelve men in hospital. The Euphrates expedition is still sickly; one artillery man died in his transit to this place, and five or six others, with two seamen and some women, go to Bombay quite worn out by fever.

The King of Persia is at Teheran, and his artillery have proceeded with a large force to Goran, in the neighbourhood of Herat, and the native report is, that the king's brother is to command them against that place, but it is not yet generally believed. Ally Shah, one of the princes at Bagdad, still attempts to levy troops with some success: he has a large party, but he is pusillanimous, and not to be depended on. In Kerman, Aga Khan is still in rebellion: he has lately met with some reverses. If any of these parties were successful, Russia, it is supposed, would be called in to aid the king as the guarantee of his throne. All the low country of Persia is in an unsettled state, and nearly all the chiefs are at Shiraz, in sanctuary, for fear of more fleeing.

The Arabian coast, except a chief at Debay, is pretty quiet, but only wants opportunity, or the absence of the ships, to go the old game of piracy. I believe this is all our news. A Lieutenant from the Pasha of Bagdad is to proceed to Jedda *visâ* Bombay, to take possession of that place—if he can get it.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 30.

LIEUTENANT LOVEDAY.

The following is an account of Lieut. Loveday's sufferings and death, from the deposition of his servant:—

"Sumputt, sirdar bearer, in the service of the late Lieut. Loveday, 37th regt. Bengal N.I., states: 'There was a battle for three days at Khelat; the town was full of Beloochees, as well as the country round about. On the 20th August 1840, the Brahooe Beloochees took my master prisoner. I remember the date, for Mr. Loveday told me to be sure to do so. I was with him then, and served him up to the day of his murder. For fifteen days they confined him in a lofty house at Khelat, called Meerée; he was fed abundantly with their description of food, and was well clothed; but they took away all his property, not even leaving his private journal, which he endeavoured all in his power to retain. My master had often told me that, if he could once get away, he would receive several thousand rupees for those papers. Their force consisted of about eight thousand men, who shortly afterwards marched with the intention of attacking Capt. Bean. They took my master along with them. During the march, he was on a camel, and allowed to lie in a tent. We arrived at Moostang in three days, when they requested Mr. Loveday to write to Capt. Bean, so as to come to terms with them; he replied, 'I fear it is too late now to do so; had you taken my advice before leaving Khelat, something might have been done.' At length he agreed to do as they requested, but not till they had urged him repeatedly to do so. Accordingly, Mr. Masson, who was also a prisoner, was despatched along with four sowars; they never returned again, but a letter was sent instead, the contents of which being read and explained to the chiefs, they agreed instantly to kill my master, and to fight against the British. Rama Dewan, a rich Bunyah in their company, when he heard how matters stood, came and told me not to be frightened, as he had taken a great liking to my master, and had given Rs. 2,000 to have his life spared, which had been granted. The whole force then went against Capt. Bean, after threatening and insulting my master, which they were in the constant habit of doing, and left us at Moostang. The party returned in three or four days, who, with the exception of about one hundred men left with the young khau, dispersed and

went to their homes. Gool Mahomed returned to Khelat. We remained there two days with the young Khan, and marched to attack Dadur. We went by the Moostang road, whilst Gool Mahomed came by another, and joined us after three marches. In six days more we arrived at Beehee Nanee, and were joined by a multitude of Beloochees. The town was crowded with women and children. My master, ever since leaving Moostang, had been fettered, and not allowed a tent; the fetters were taken off during the day, as we always marched on a camel, in *khajawahs*, guarded by a number of men. We were pelted with stones by the crowd, on passing Beehee Nanee. My master received a severe knock from one on the bridge of his nose, though he endeavoured to protect himself with his clothes. I was hurt in several places. As the sun was very hot during the day, I used to throw my clothes over the two *khajawahs*, to protect my master. He became sick several times, and fell off greatly. At night, they always chained him to the *khajawahs*; we were occasionally tied at night. Rama Dewan told me, without even hinting it to him, that he had employed a thief to set him, if possible, at liberty. I was then about to ask him more questions, when he said, 'Ask no more; it must not be heard.' We never exceeded an eighteen miles' march. My master's khidmutgar was also with him. Gool Mahomed at first treated me very severely, as he suspected that I had hid my master's property. After we arrived at Dadur, parties were sent out to attack the English; we were never taken. My master requested me to obtain Rs. 8 from Rama Dewan, and to bring a shield for a Belooch, who always guarded him, which was done; for which act I was instantly confined at a distance of about thirty yards from my poor master. Yesterday, intelligence was received, early in the morning, that the English were advancing; the chiefs assembled, and determined on attacking them on their march, and started for that intention, leaving us behind. Shortly afterwards, a sowar camel came rushing in, and told those with the baggage to run off to the hills, as a tremendous body of English were pouring down on them; the women who had, when the party went forth, prayed with *Korans* on their heads for victory, now shrieked, and great was the confusion in camp. We were then left unguarded. Shortly afterwards, as the troops had made a halt, the Beloochees who had run away returned, and loaded a great many camels, which they carried away; another sowar, coming up, sent them off again. On looking to see my master, I found him dead. 3rd November, 1840."—*Bombay Gaz.*, Nov. 30.

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan and Scinde.—Letters from Kandahar up to the 3rd of November state, that the capitulation of the Dost seems already to have had a favourable effect in calming the turbulence of the Affghan tribes, and the chiefs generally showed a decided desire for accommodation. Whether the absence of Dost Mahomed will allow tranquillity to prevail in Affghanistan or not, is a question more easy to propose than to answer, in the present state of affairs; but unquestionably, had the Dost remained in the neighbourhood of Cabul, the Dooranees would have caused us some trouble. The Envoy and H. M. Shah Soojah were about to start for Jelalabad.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 23.

We have private letters from Cabul of the 23rd, and from Quettah of the 28th Nov., and from Candahar of the 4th inst. Our letters of these dates contain no information of importance. Col. Salter with the 2nd Bengal Cavalry was at Jelalabad on his way Southward. The recreant troopers were dismounted and disarmed.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 30.

A letter from Gluzni of the 22nd ult. mentions, that Afzul Khan, the Dost's fighting son, had arrived there to take up the family to Peshawur; both he and his brother Ackram Khan have expressed themselves pleased with the treatment they have experienced from the officers of the 16th N. I., and the princes are represented as very intelligent and well-bred. The family were to move on the 22nd November; there are fourteen sons, besides other relatives. The country is stated to be perfectly quiet, and though Shah Shooja is detested, the people would probably submit quietly

to our rule, had they it entirely. From what we observe in the letters we receive, the prejudices of the Mussulmauns in those regions are more easily overcome than in Hindostan; one letter mentions the fact of the Affghan chiefs eating at table with Europeans, the servants awaiting their turn after the viands have been removed.—*B. Cour.*, Dec. 29.

We have received further particulars from Kotra, of the brilliant action between our troops, under Col. Marshall, and the Brahoe army of Nusseer Khan. Capt. Smith, aide-de-camp to Gen. Brookes, having received his instructions, left Sukkur, and in thirty-eight hours effected the journey to Kotra, a distance of 130 miles. Having delivered his instructions, the force, composed of the 25th regiment, two companies of the 21st, two companies of the 2nd grenadiers, and ninety of the Poonah horse, on the morning of the 1st of December, made a *chupao* on the rebel camp in two parties, one under Col. Marshall with two guns, 350 men, and fifty horse; and the other under Capt. Teasdale, of the 25th, with 500 men. Capt. Teasdale's party went round by the pass of Peer Chuttur, a distance of twenty-one miles, and Col. Marshall advanced about six miles in a direct line between two irregularly formed hills, which were covered by the Brahoes in lines, their heads and shoulders just appearing above the ridges. The rebels were estimated at 3,000, 1,500 being their best warriors, the rest followers of the camp. The position they had taken up was extremely strong, but the sepoy fought nobly, exposing themselves in the most fearless way, and cheering each other on with the watchword of Lieut. Loveday's fate. The enemy at length were driven up a steep hill to the right, and proceeded to crown it, waving their flags. Here the brunt of the affair fell upon Capt. Ennis; but by the gallant conduct of our sepoy and their leaders, the rebels, notwithstanding their advantage of position on the summit of a hill, broken by gullies, ravines, and scarps, were compelled to put their *Korans* on their heads, and cry for quarter, when 132 were taken prisoners, among whom were four of the most influential chiefs. Nusseer Khan with two followers unfortunately escaped, climbing over the summit of a lofty hill, where he was seen, followed by a small mountain poney—it is supposed Gool Mahomed was of the party. Our own loss consisted of one officer (Mr. Lodge, of the 25th, who was shot through the leg, and bled to death in a few minutes), eight sepoy, and one horseman. The wounded were from thirty to forty men, with one or two officers slightly hurt by spent balls.

It would be injustice to pass over this affair without remarking strongly on the energy and real bravery displayed throughout the action by our sepoy. The enemy made a strong defence, but were driven from posts where they evidently considered we should not dare to follow them by the firmest and most undaunted courage, and numbers alone prevented the total annihilation of the whole of the Khan's force.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 23.

The following are the orders issued on the occasion:—

Extract from Field Army Orders by Major Gen. Brooks, commanding Forces in Upper Scinde, Camp, Sukkur, 6th December, 1840.

Major Gen. Brooks has much satisfaction in notifying to the troops composing the field army the signal success which has attended that portion of it stationed at Kottree, under command of Lieut. Col. Marshall.

The Major-General having received authentic intelligence that Nusseer Khan, with the garrison of Khelat, about 4,000 men, had been encamped in a strong position on the hills within eight miles of Kottree, and that reinforcements to the extent of many thousands were on the road from Thull to join him, directed Lieut. Smith, 15th Reg. Bengal N.I. and Acting A. D. C. to the Major-General, to proceed express to Lieut. Col. Marshall's camp, with orders for the Lieut.-Colonel to attack the Khan in his position. Lieut. Smith left this at two o'clock P. M. on the 28th ult., and although his progress was greatly impeded, by falling in with a large body of the enemy's cavalry, who followed and fired on him for several miles, he succeeded in reaching Lt. Col. Marshall's camp on the morning of the 30th, completing the march

of 150 miles in 38 hours. The attack was made the following morning at day-light by Lt.-Col. Marshall at the head of 900 Infantry of the 2nd Grs., 21st and 25th regts., commanded by Captains Boyd, Ennis, and Teasdale, with 60 Irregular Horse under Lieut. Smith, and 2 guns under Lieut. Pruen. The enemy were completely surprised. Nusseer Khan with two followers escaped on foot at the first alarm, but his chiefs and followers made a long and desperate defence, nor was it until four of the principal chiefs and upwards of 500 men lay dead on the field, and nearly the whole of the force put to flight, that the enemy's chief commander, Meer Bohur, with his son, six other chiefs, and 132 of their bravest followers surrendered themselves prisoners; the whole of the enemy's baggage and a large quantity of arms fell into our hands. The loss on our side, considering the obstinate nature of the conflict, was wonderfully small. Lieut. Lodge, 25th N. I., 1 Havildar, and 3 rank and file killed, 2 Havildars and 28 rank and file wounded.

The Major-General returns his best thanks to, and sincerely congratulates Lieut. Col. Marshall, the European and native officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, on this brilliant achievement.

The services of Capt. Boyd, 2nd Grs., Captain Ennis, 21st Regiment, Captain Teasdale, 25th, and Lieut. Pruen, Artillery, deserve particular praise, and will be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief. The services also of Lieut. Smith deserve the Major-General's warmest praise, not only for his gallantry in the field, which was conspicuous, but for the determined perseverance and courage he displayed in pressing on in despite of fatigue and the dangers which surrounded him in a country occupied by the enemy, so as to deliver his despatches to Lieut.-Colonel Marshall in time to insure the instructions they contained being carried into effect, before the arrival of the reinforcements expected by the enemy, which would have rendered the attack impracticable.

Camp, Kotriah—2nd Dec. 1840—Field Detachment Orders, by Lieut. Col. Marshall:—

It is with feelings of the highest gratification that the Lieut.-Colonel commanding this small force expresses his admiration of the truly steady, brave, and soldier-like conduct of the troops under his command in the attack yesterday on the Camp of Nusseer Khan.

To Capt. Teasdale, commanding a detachment of 500 men, composed of the 2nd Grenadiers, and 25th Regt. N.I., his most grateful thanks are due. The difficulty of the pass he had to force before getting into position in rear of the enemy's camp, reflects the highest credit on all hands, and it is only to be regretted that the nature of the ground, and the guide losing his way in the dark, prevented this brave body of men from arriving at their post earlier; as the chances are that the objects of the General commanding us might have been effected.

To Capt. Boyd and his little band, the Lieut.-Colonel returns his warmest thanks, and requests he will explain to his detachment the high opinion he has of their bravery. The Lieut.-Colonel has not words to express his sense of the service rendered to him by Capt. Ennis; his ready compliance and execution of taking 200 men through the most difficult ground he ever saw was praiseworthy in the extreme. By this movement the enemy were outflanked and turned into the mouths of our guns and a brave body of the 2nd Grenadiers, by which means a number were slain, and 130 made prisoners. Capt. Rebenack is assured by the Lieut.-Colonel that he highly appreciates the steady and soldierlike way in which he led on the Light Company. To Capt. Jackson, also, his thanks are due for his steady conduct. In fact, the Lieut.-Colonel must conclude by expressing his warmest thanks to all arms employed, and requests that this order may be translated and explained to the different detachments as early as possible. To Lieut. Pruen, the Lieut.-Colonel has to return his warmest thanks for the practice he made with his guns: nothing could have been better done, and he trusts he may long have that active officer under his command. Those from necessity left in camp deserve the Lieut.-Colonel's thanks. Capt. Woodburn had a most responsible duty to perform, and had a large body of the

enemy attacked our camp, he would have had warm work also. The Lieut.-Colonel has now to return his warmest thanks to Capt. Smith, A. D. C. to the General commanding, for his truly useful services with the Irregular Horse. To Capt. Wallace the Lieut.-Colonel begs to return his thanks for his activity in gaining information of the enemy, when we were in position.

With the sanction of the General commanding the Forces, a double allowance of rations is to be issued to all the troops at the expense of Government. To camp followers of all descriptions the same indulgence to be granted by half-rations as ordered.

The Lieut.-Colonel now concludes with saying that he never wishes to lead braver men into the field, for braver could not be found. The strength and nature of the enemy's position must have been plain to all who observed it.

It is now his painful duty to express his deep regret of the loss he has sustained in the death of Lieut. Lodge: a braver, steadier, or better regimental staff officer there never was, and the Lieut.-Colonel is convinced that his memory will be lasting with his brother-officers and men. The brave fellows killed have met soldiers' deaths—one of glory. The wounded, the Lieut.-Colonel on visiting the hospital this morning was happy to find in good spirits, although some of them are severely hit. "That we may have another brush with those fellows is my most earnest and concluding wish."

I must, however, return my thanks to Doctors Jephson and Knight for their kindness to the wounded.

A copy of this order to be sent to Gen. Brooks, in charge of Captain Smith.

On the 13th Capt. Teasdale, of the 25th regiment N.I., arrived at Sukkur, and requested an audience of Maj.-Gen. Brooks. On the following day, in an appropriate speech, he addressed the general, and stated that he had been commissioned by Col. Marshall and the officers, friends of the general, who had served at the battle of Peer Chutta, to request the general would do them the honour of accepting the sword, dagger, rifle, and shield of the enemy's Commander-in-Chief, Meer Bohur, who had been taken prisoner on the 1st of December, and also the kettle-drums of the young Prince of Khelat captured on that occasion. They offered them as proofs of their esteem and respect.

The sword is of great value, having been presented by Nader Shah to the ancestor of Meer Bohur, whose name is written in letters of gold on the blade. The dagger is also of high value, from its antiquity and the water of the blade: its handle and scabbard are of pure silver. These presents from the officers and soldiers engaged in the late defeat of Nusseer Khan and of the Zeheree tribe prove beyond all doubt the high estimation in which the general commanding the Bombay army west of the Indus is held, and as trophies afford an earnest of their future successes.—*Bombay Cour.*, Dec. 29.

The movement of Gen. Nott on Khelat does not appear satisfactory to many military men; for he knew, or ought to have known, that it was deserted. Had he approached the Bolan Pass, many more of the Brahoe tribes would have been killed or surrendered, as the troops under Major Boscawen had shut up the fort of the Pass at Dadur. This is looked on as a sad *contretemps*.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Dec. 1.

Khelat had been entirely gutted and plundered, and the town destroyed, by the uncle of Nusseer Khan, whose forces had dispersed before Gen. Nott's arrival before the place.

The main body of the Brahoohie army, which, after their defeat at Dadur, by the troops under Major Boscawen of H.M. 40th, had retreated into the hills around the Bolan Pass, appears, by intelligence from Sukkur to the 14th November, to have dispersed from want of provisions.

Gen. Nott's supercession by General Brooks is attributed, we have heard with regret, to an impression on the part of Government that he was too dilatory in his movements upon Khelat; and that, with better management, he could have seized

Nusseer Khan and his rabble at one swoop. The Khan is said to be desirous of peace; but how our Government can treat with him, unless as a traitor and rebel, we do not see. Lieut. Loveday's murder may be charged to him; but we doubt if he can be brought under the severe code by which the persons of ambassadors are protected in Europe.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Dec. 17.

From our letters it appears that Nusseer Khan, who is unable to procure provisions for his people, is now disposed to make peace, if he can, or else to escape again to the Meckran country, from whence he emerged last summer, in order to carry on war in Beloochistan. From him or his forces there is nothing now to be apprehended. Gen. Nott had no trouble at Khelat, the Murrees positively declined to join the standard of Nusseer Khan. Gen. Nott has returned to Quetta, having left one regiment to garrison Khelat.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Dec. 8.

Kotuah, Nov. 18.—“We hear that Nusseer Khan, the young chief of the insurgents, gradually retired to the hills near Gundava after his defeat at Dadur. He is now said to be collecting his forces near the pass of the Moollah Ghaut, commonly called the Gundava Pass, eight miles from Kotuah.—*Ibid.*”

A correspondent gives us some further particulars, which we subjoin. He says—“This has been one of the most gallant affairs ever performed by our native troops in any country. The conduct of the sepoys was noble in the extreme. When they advanced into the hill close to Nusseer Khan's army, they one and all cried out the word ‘Loveday,’ and well did they punish those who were the cause of his cruel treatment. It is said that the villain who murdered him, a chief named Esau Khan Rysanee, was slain, but his body has not yet been found. There were 4 chiefs and about 500 of the Brahoos and other hill tribes killed, and 8 chiefs (two of whom are commanders-in-chief of Nusseer Khan's army, named Meer Bohur and his son Meer-aub Khan), and 132 Brahoos, were taken prisoners. The amount of their wounded is not known, but it must have been very great. Meer Bohur and his son were brought into Sukkur on the 6th December by Lieutenant Smith, acting aide-de-camp to General Brooks, and the rest of the prisoners are on the road. It was most fortunate that positive orders were sent out by General Brooks to attack Nusseer Khan's force, and that the orders were immediately acted on, for there were three parties of Brahoos, &c. on their road to join him, consisting one of 5,000, another of 3,000, and a third of 2,000 men! On hearing the news of his defeat, these stopped short, and some of them are gone back to the hills. A great many of these fellows are mounted, and cavalry are very much wanted here to follow them up. The wings of the 1st and 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry are expected here from Guzerat about the 12th or 15th instant, and the troop of Horse Artillery in all this month. When they join, the Brahoos and other hill tribes, &c. will be effectually put down. The Khan's force in the action at Kotree was estimated at about 4,000 men, and they were very strongly posted. The station of Kotra had very luckily been lately reinforced by 3 companies of the 1st Regt. N.I., and 2 companies of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, and they did their duty right well in the action. It is not thought that the enemy will make head again. Their courage seems fairly beaten out of them.”—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 23.

Nusseer Khan has at length surrendered. He gave himself up into the hands of Col. Marshall, near Kotra, in Cutch Gundaya.

Thus have the curtains nearly at the same time dropped on the warlike scenes in the northern and southern frontiers of the Dooranee empire by the almost simultaneous dispersion of the armies and ruin of the hopes of the chief actors of the drama—Dost Mahomed and Nusseer Khan. The allies of each fought stoutly to the last, and if they were at length finally and hopelessly overthrown, the fierce and bloody struggle in which they were vanquished left their conquerors to mourn the heavy calamities in the midst of which our triumphs had been won.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 19.

The surrender of Nusseer Khan, it would appear, was preceded by an act of treachery. The troops marched from Kotuah on the morning of the 25th, in two divi-

sions, one in command of the colonel, immediately on the chief's camp : the other under the command of Capt. Teasdale, in order to take that camp in flank or rear. The colonel's party consisted of 250 of the 25th N.I., and a 6-pounder gun under Lieut. Pruen. On the colonel's turning the gorge of the pass he found the hills covered with armed Brahoos. On his making his appearance messengers were immediately sent by the Khan, and wishing to know his object. The colonel stated that he came to enforce certain stipulations that had been forwarded by Mr. Bell, and that he gave the chief one hour to return an answer. As soon as the Khan's envoys had retired, the Brahoos opened a fire on the colonel's party, which, in consequence of the distance, fell short, without doing any great injury—only two men were hit. The colonel showed his forbearance by not returning a shot ; though, had he opened fire with grape, he might have brought down insurgents by dozens. When the hour had expired, an answer was received by a paper bearing the Khan's seal, and promising to go into Sukkur in a few days. They appeared to be quite surprised when they were told that more troops were marching upon them from the rear, for which they were evidently unprepared. Capt. Teasdale's detachment, consisting of 120 men of the 2nd Grenadier Regt., under Capt. Boyd, 250 of the 25th Regt. N.I., one 6-pounder gun, and a party of 31 sowars of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, had a most fatiguing march of about 26 miles, owing to the badness of the roads, and the impracticability of the passes for artillery. They were obliged, though most unwillingly, to send back their gun, after having brought it about twelve or fourteen miles.

Information having been sent back to Capt. Teasdale from his skirmishers (thrown out under Capt. Jackson) that a considerable body of the insurgents were in his front, the horsemen were immediately ordered to the front, and placed under command of ensign Phayre, 25th regt. They were backed by supports of infantry. On entering the defiles of the hills a sharp fire was immediately opened on them from a body of Brahoos, when one sowar was severely wounded in the head. The Brahoos were so hard pressed that they were obliged to seek safety in flight up the steep face of the hill, leaving their camels behind them. At this time a messenger was received from the colonel, directing Capt. Teasdale to join him as soon as possible, as he was expecting an engagement. The gun having been sent as already stated, Capt. Teasdale's detachment, cavalry and infantry, pushed on at a rapid pace, but, just when they expected to get sight of the Khan's camp, messengers met them with the intelligence that the Khan had come to terms. The detachment then wended its way back to the camp, much to the disappointment of many an aspirant for fame. The country through which it had gone was strong and wild in the extreme through the whole line of march. An exception was, however, met with in the small village of Peir Chultun, beautifully situated, and quite an oasis in the desert.

Gen. Brooks was to move with the head-quarters of the army of the Indus on the 15th Dec. The destination of the expedition was kept a secret. Capt. L. Brown, of the 5th N.I., whose noble, though fruitless defence of Kahun will long have such cause to be remembered, has been appointed by Mr. R. Bell, Assistant Political Agent.

The necessity of making preparations for an effective campaign has occasioned delays. The want of cavalry was much felt, in order to put an end to the plundering carried on by the Brahoos and other hill tribes, who, not content with taking the sheep, cattle, and grain from the unfortunate farmers, actually cut off the heads of the growing corn, in order as it were to drive them to desperation. The complaints of the inhabitants of the villages, as heard by the soldiers, are heart-rending ; their cries to the officers were, " You have left us without protection, and we are ruined : if you will not protect us, we must turn plunderers in our own defence." Every thing possible has been done by Gen. Brooks to protect them. Troops are on the move in all directions, but the want of cavalry to oppose the mounted Brahoos, &c. is greatly to

be deplored. The British troops are stationed in the towns and villages, and particularly so on the whole line from north to south near the mountains through which the passes of Gundava and Bolam run westward.

The battle fought on the first instant by Col. Marshall, at Peer Chuttah, has been of the greatest use to the country, for the many and large parties of the plundering Brahooes have gone back to the hills since they heard of the approach of the British troops, and also of Nusseer Khan's defeat.—*B. Cour.*, Dec. 29.

A letter from Dadur, dated the 28th November, mentions that a great scarcity of supplies exists, and grain is procurable only from Bagh. The mischief effected by the Brahooes in Cutchee is incalculable; the crops are all destroyed, and scarcely any grain, grass, or forage, procurable. A large quantity of rain has fallen, and the hills are covered with snow. The thermometer during the day 63°. The Pass is open, and several officers had lately arrived at Quetta. Kafilas have also come down during the last few days. Col. Wymer's arrival was daily expected.

Our letters from Quetta mention that it continued very unhealthy, and that the water was severely complained of as a cause of much existent indisposition. Captain Bean, we regret to learn, is still a sufferer.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 23.

We were very sorry to hear, what has lately transpired, that Lieut. Loveday, while at Khelat, was far from conciliatory to the natives, and that his injudicious proceedings had kindled a strong feeling of dislike towards him. We do not mention this in any way in justification of his horrid and barbarous murder, but to impress on Government the necessity, both as regards their own dignity and the safety of their officers, to be more careful in the selection of employees for difficult and delicate appointments.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Dec. 5.

Three of Lieut. Shaw's murderers have been convicted by the Judge Advocate and Capt. Troup. One man turned "evidence." The whole four were Mahomedan servants, and the object seems to have been to have seized sufficient money to enable them to return to Hindoostan. It was also proved that four others had been consulted and engaged to assist, but that they subsequently declined to act.

We subjoin the following official report by Major Clibborn of what is termed the Scinde disaster:—

"To the Major of Brigade, Sukkur."

"Sir,—It is with feelings of the deepest pain that I have to acquaint you, for the information of the officer commanding in Upper Scinde, with the total failure of the convoy intended to have thrown supplies into the Murree Fort of Kahun: the impracticability of the route, if defended by an active enemy, and the absolute want of water at the pass of Nufoork, have been the cause of the sad disaster.

"I must here observe, that on the 29th ult. the convoy encamped at the mouth of the pass of Surrat (where Lieut. Clarke's party was cut up), and at 2 p.m., on the morning of the 30th August, commenced the ascent over the mountain pass, one mile in extent, and by unceasing exertions on the part of the sepoys, the guns and stores were dragged and conveyed to the halting ground at the top, by 6 p.m., through a burning sun: here we halted till 2 a.m., on the 31st, to rest the cattle, but the troops were obliged to be under arms the greater part of the night, in consequence of the enemy's firing into our camp, and the men, therefore, got little rest after their severe labour of the previous day. At 2 a.m., we marched for the encamping ground below the pass of Nufoork, distant 6 miles. At day-light, we approached slowly on a good road to the foot of the second range of mountains, through which lay the road to Kahun, and here the road strikes off to the right, immediately under the base of the mountains, passing over ruts and ravines that presented serious obstacles to the passage of the guns, which were surmounted by the cheerful and unceasing exertions of the sepoys; but their labours were greatly increased by the upsetting of one of the

12-pounder howitzers, with the limber and horses. However, after great perseverance and labour, the advance of the convoy, consisting of two divisions of infantry, about 450 strong, two 12-pounder howitzers, and 50 of the Scinde horse, arrived at the halting ground. On approaching the mountains, we could perceive considerable numbers of the enemy crowding the heights, who kept up a brisk fire on the convoy, while approaching its ground. The guns were placed in position to enfilade the summit of the pass in front of us, which, to our wearied and exhausted troops, rose in a zig-zag course up to the side of the mountain. It was now 10 a.m., and the heat fearfully oppressive. A letter from Capt. Brown in Kahun, of the 27th ultimo, reported that abundance of water had fallen, and no doubt we should find a sufficiency at our ground. The reports of the guides on arrival were, that there was no water, and the little remaining in the wretched pucksauls from the last halting ground on the top of the Surtaf pass (where neither water nor forage exists) was dried up. Under these circumstances, it was evident that the whole force and the cattle must perish from thirst, unless the pass of Nufoork be carried, beyond which water was procurable, and the fort of Kahun six miles distant. I waited anxiously till half-past one for the arrival of the rear guard, consisting of the right flank company of the 1st grenadiers, one howitzer, and the Poona horse, under Lieut. Loch. At two p.m. the dispositions for attacking the pass were made, and the left flank companies of the 1st and 2nd grenadiers were appointed to storm the height, supported by the remaining division, 317 strong, leaving the colours of the regiment under charge of the right flank company. During the whole of the morning, we were exposed to the fire of *musketry*, taken, no doubt, from Lieut. Clarke's party. At about two p.m. the flank companies of the 1st and 2nd Grenadiers were led on with admirable coolness by Capt. Raitt, 1st Grenadiers, supported by the remaining companies 1st Grenadiers and 50 volunteers, Poona horse, under Lieutenant Loch, who kept up a galling fire on such of the enemy as appeared above the crest of the mountain, and the howitzers threw shrapnell to clear the head of the pass. While the storming party advanced up the steep face of the mountain, it was perceived that the road, at all times barely practicable for guns, had been altogether destroyed; and in many places admitted of only one man advancing at a time, and across other parts, breast-works surmounted by thorn bushes were built across. The enemy opened a heavy fire, and many fell, but the ledge at the head of the pass was gained, and the party ready to rush on, when a dense mass of the enemy rose above the crest of the mountain, and overwhelmed the storming party with musketry and stones, while others fell upon them with sabres, committing a fearful havoc on the retreating sepoys. I immediately ordered in the advanced companies to the support of the guns and colours, when about 800 of the enemy rushed down the mountain with the most determined gallantry, and with such impetuosity, that I had barely time to form them, and some confusion ensued, greatly to be attributed to the numerous raw recruits I was obliged to put into the ranks for the present service. The men, however, fought well, and kept up so brisk a fire, that with several well applied rounds of grape from Capt. Stamford's howitzers, the enemy were repulsed with considerable slaughter, leaving about 200 and upwards dead on the field and in the nullahs around.

"I lament to report that our loss in the assault has fallen heavily on the European officers; the service and his regiment has sustained a severe loss in Capt. Raitt, 1st Grenadiers, who fell leading the storming party. I also lament to report the loss of Lieut. Moore, 1st Grenadiers, and Lieut. Franklin and Ensign Williams, 2nd Grenadiers, killed, and Lieut. Loch of the Poona horse (who, with fifty men of the rasalah, gallantly volunteered to act as skirmishers in the assault) severely wounded, but I am happy to say he is now out of danger. The accompanying report will place the commanding officer in possession of the heavy loss that my regiment has sustained in the action, and it was during the attack on the colours of the regiment that the greatest part of the convoy was driven off.

"The enemy had been repulsed with great slaughter, and most of their influential

men were lying dead around us; yet the pass remained in their possession and their numbers were very great—in fact, the combined tribes of Beloochees, amounting to several thousands. At this period, about half-past three p. m., the heat was dreadfully intense, and the sufferings of the men and cattle from exhaustion and thirst, became painfully apparent, and the guide, Meer Hussein, having reported that they had discovered water in a nullah, about half a koss off, I immediately ordered the whole of the puckaul bheesties, and camel puckauls, with the gun-horses, under the escort of fifty of the irregular horse, to proceed for water, and many of the officers' horses accompanied them; but the heat and thirst increased, and the cries of the wounded and dying, for 'water! water!' were unceasing. The few bottles of beer among the officers' baggage, given at first to allay the thirst of the greatest sufferers, gave rise latterly to scenes of absolute frenzy and despair. In this manner we remained until sun-set, anxiously awaiting the return of the water party, while an occasional fire of musketry from the heights, replied to by our guns, continued. About sun-set, some stragglers from the water party came in, reporting that the water party had been surrounded in a nullah, and others that the guides had acted treacherously, and led off the whole party to Surtaf. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to determine what should be done. I had already lost above 150 men of my small force (small when the nature of the country and the size of the convoy is considered); the remainder were enfeebled with thirst and the exertions of the two previous days; and to add to our difficulties, most of the camel-men, dooly-bearers, &c., had absconded during the action, after plundering the commissariat of loads of flour, &c. The gun horses were gone, and the golandauze so prostrated from fatigue and thirst, that latterly they could scarcely rise to fire a gun. In this state, I found it impracticable, allowing that I made a successful attack on the pass, to convey either the stores or guns over it, particularly as the road had been destroyed; and after a mature deliberation, I found that it would be impossible to carry out the object of the convoy to throw provisions into Kahun, and further, that unless the party, horses, &c., returned soon, my whole force, cattle, followers, &c. must perish of thirst.

"The sad alternative devolved upon me of deciding on the abandonment of the unfortunate garrison of Kahun, and the stores and material of the detachment, and the chance presented itself by a rapid retreat to the water at Surtaf of saving my troops and numerous followers, with such cattle and stores as their neglected state would permit me to bring off. I therefore resolved, unless the gun-horses and water arrived by 10 p. m., to move off quietly with the troops, and such continuing to be the case at that hour, I directed Capt. Stamford to spike his guns, and we moved off with as much quietness as the frantic state of the men would permit. I am grieved to add we were obliged to abandon every thing, stores, guns, camp-equipage, &c., the defection of the camel-drivers having put it out of our power to remove them. The wounded were carried on camels, and by day-light we had partly descended the pass of Surtaf, when the baggage and stores, with all the treasure, regimental and remainder of the commissariat, fell into the hands of the enemy. Many followers were here massacred. Without food or tents, it was impossible that the detachment could rest until it reached Poolajee, and a merciful Providence has enabled me to conduct with safety to this place the detachment under my command. Many deaths have occurred from the heat and incessant marching, but I hope to see the men recover after a few days' rest. Excepting its arms and colours, the detachment is completely disorganized.

"I forgot to mention that the unfortunate water party was surrounded in a nullah, and with the exception of twenty-five gun-horses, a few followers, and private horses, cut up. The survivors joined us on the march.

"During the whole progress (at this inclement season of heat) of the detachment, I have been indebted to Lieutenants Loch and Malcolm, for their cheerful and arduous exertions, and I, therefore, respectfully mention their names as deserving every commendation. In conclusion of this mortifying tissue of disasters, occasioned solely by the intense heat, thirst, and too sanguine reports of a route altogether im-

practicable, if opposed by a determined and active enemy, such as the Murrees have proved themselves to be; I, as the unfortunate commander of the above convoy, earnestly solicit that a rigid inquiry may be instituted into my conduct.

“J. CLIBBORN, Major,

“Commanding Field Detachment.

“In continuation of the preceding report, I deeply lament to acquaint you of the death of Capt. Heighington, of the 1st Grenadiers, which took place yesterday evening, at 8 P.M., at this post, from the effects of excessive fatigue and exposure to the sun on the late march.”

The following is the report of the Military Commission appointed to inquire into the affair at Nufoosk:—

“Sukkur, 20th November, 1840.

“The Court having carefully investigated every thing connected with the unfortunate affair of Nufoosk, came to the following conclusion:

“1. That the remote and original cause of the disaster rested with Lord Keane; his Exc. having reduced the number of troops and crippled the commissariat to such a degree, that the former were not able to occupy the posts in sufficient force to protect themselves, much less to act offensively, should such a measure become necessary; and the latter, from want of means, were prohibited the possibility of furnishing the supplies absolutely requisite for their support:

“2. Owing to the above causes, the month of May had arrived before even the small detachment under Capt. Brown was established at Kahun, although Major Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire had determined that a force of double the strength should be sent early in March:

“3. To an error of judgment on the part of Brigadier Stevenson, in pushing a force within the hills at such a season, when he knew he had not the means of feeding them, and no inconvenience either in a political or military view could have arisen from the delay of a few months, when all risk of the subsequent misfortunes would have been avoided. He apparently did not consider that the arrangements had been determined on at a favourable season and with the supposition of full means:

“4. To the want of information given to Capt. Brown by Brigadier Stevenson, and after his death by Major Forbes; for although Capt. Brown, early in August, made the most urgent application for supplies, the season was so unfavourable that they ought, in the opinion of the Court, to have sent him orders at once to place his garrison on half or even quarter rations, which would have enabled him to hold out until the favourable season for relief came round:

“5. To the want of an understanding between Brigadier Stevenson and Lieut. Postans, the assistant political agent in immediate charge of Northern Cutchee; the former, having determined on throwing in supplies without any communication with the political authorities, actually equipped a force of 1,200 bayonets, 6 guns, and a strong body of irregular horse, for that purpose:

“6. To the want of foresight and judgment of Major Forbes (who commanded after the death of Brigadier Stevenson), who sent out 1,200 camels and 600 bullocks under about half the number of troops ordered for this service by his predecessor, and without any consultation with the political authorities.—This measure the Court unhesitatingly condemns.—Orders sent to Capt. Brown, to put his men on quarter rations, would have answered every purpose; for he had provisions, as events subsequently proved, to enable him to hold out until the 15th of October, without such a precaution. Nor can the Court avoid noticing the uselessness of such an enormous convoy, when 200 camels would have supplied the garrison of Kahun with provisions for three months:

“7. The Court consider Lieut. Postans, the Political Agent in immediate charge of the country they were to pass through, highly culpable for not having accompanied the convoy, and in having, in the only communication placed on record, which is a private one, so far misled Major Forbes, as to state that, in his opinion, 400

Infantry and 200 Horse would prove sufficient to protect the convoy proceeding to Kahun against any force the Murrees could bring against it.

"8. The first point to be noticed, with reference to Major Clibborn, is his opinion as to the adequacy of his detachment for the duty entrusted to him.—He states that it was his conviction 2,000 men would not suffice for the duty to be performed, but that he made no application for an increase to his strength, because, he says, he knew that none could be afforded, nor did he request any reduction in the amount of the supplies. This statement is most unsatisfactory; a slight calculation would have shewn him how wholly unnecessary was the immense charge intrusted to him, and the same force destined for service by Brigadier Stevenson might have been employed by Major Forbes :

"9. The second point relates to the route selected by Major Clibborn, from Phoolajee to Kahun. The Court differ entirely with him as to the obstacles he would have had to encounter by Deyrah; accurate surveys of the three routes from Phoolajee and Lheere to Kahun were made last year by Lieut. Jacob of the Artillery and Dr. Kirk; in addition to those, the latter officer had made careful drawings of the three passes and gorges, which presented the chief obstructions to the advance of troops:—a reference to Capt. Jacob's reports will shew that the road over the Nufoosk Pass was made by him, and until he constructed it, the Pass was impracticable, excepting to foot passengers. Now, before Major Clibborn entered the hills, he received information from Capt. Brown, that the Murrees were assembling in force at Nufoosk and destroying the road; on these grounds alone he ought not to have selected the route in question: but there is another instance of the want of judgment of Major Clibborn; he was warned by Lieut. Postans not to place reliance in Meer Hussain, and he himself doubted his fidelity. This man earnestly pressed the advance by Nufoosk; he was heard communicating with the enemy; yet Major Clibborn allowed himself to be led into the toil. Major Clibborn beyond a doubt should have gone by Deyrah; the only difficulty along the whole course is a narrow gorge, a mile and a half beyond Deyrah. At that place there is abundance of water and forage, and in the event of resistance, he might have halted any length of time, and taken steps for turning or forcing the Pass.

"The only remaining point to be noticed is Major Clibborn's conduct previous to and during the engagement. Here he, in the first instance, fell into the fatal but too common error, of holding his enemy in contempt. His plan of attack was most injudicious; he admits the Pass might have been turned from the left, but gives as a reason for his not having attempted it, that it would have required to detach 400 Infantry. The Court entirely differ with Major Clibborn on this point; if two flank companies were considered by him sufficient to make a direct attack on the whole concentrated force of the enemy in front, with every description of artificial as well as natural obstacles to overcome, the same number of men would have been capable of turning the position; and had Major Clibborn adopted this plan, making at the same time a false attack in front to be converted into a real one, when he saw our troops crowning the heights, there can be no doubt the Pass of Nufoosk would have been carried with comparatively little loss on our side. The Court is also of opinion that Major Clibborn did not sufficiently reconnoitre in search of water, but trusted too much to the reports. There were trees and herbage within 300 yards of his position, which, in such a desolate region, ought to have attracted his notice; and had he searched, it is now known he would have found water on the spot.

"Having performed a painful duty, in animadverting on the conduct of various individuals, we have increased pleasure in recording our opinion of the patient enduring fortitude, and determined gallantry of every individual of this brave but unfortunate detachment, which are above all praise. 'Tis true, our arms have met with a reverse, but the honour of the Bombay troops remains untarnished.

(Signed) "G. B. Brooks, Major-Gen. and President.

"Thos. Valiant, H. M. 40th Regt. Brigadier, George Wymer, Lieut.-Col. 30th Regt. Bengal N. I., F. G. Farrel, Major 6th Regt. N. I., J. Lloyd, Major Artillery.—Members."

The following is an extract from the *Government Gazette* of Dec. 25:—

“Bombay Castle, 24th Dec. 1840.—In publishing for general information the two following despatches from Major Forbes, dated the 7th September and 2nd October last, and the letters therein referred to, from Major Clibborn, of the 1st grenadier regiment, the Hon. the Governor in Council, while he expresses his deep regret at the loss of so many valuable officers and brave men, has great satisfaction in recording his highest admiration at the gallant conduct of Major Clibborn, and the whole of the officers and men composing the detachment under his command, when attempting to relieve the out-post at Kahun, in the month of August last.—By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

“J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sec. to Gov.”

Hereafter follows the despatch of Major Clibborn, with several other official papers from Major Forbes, then commanding in Upper Scinde.

EXCERPTA.

The *Or. Christian Spectator* contains some letters from a missionary, the Rev. Joseph Taylor, of Belgaum, whence it would appear that the Lingayats of Bainthur, in the southern Maratha country, have evinced some curiosity regarding the Christian religion, originating in interpretations which have been made of different passages of Lingayat books, which are supposed to intimate the conversion of the people to another faith through the instrumentality of foreigners.

The sale of the Khelat jewels has terminated: the amount realized falls considerably below the amount anticipated, it being but a trifle more than half a lac. Among the Khelat jewels was a circular cornelian engraved on both sides, intended evidently for a signet-ring, but unmounted. This was bought by a European gentleman for half a rupee; it was accidentally seen by another, who immediately gave two rupees for it. On removing the ticket-paper pasted on it, and deciphering the inscriptions, it turns out to have been once the seal of Dost Mahomed himself, bearing on one side his name and motto: and afterwards to have been presented to him by Mehrab Khan, the late chief of Khelat, on which occasion the reverse side must have been cut with a fresh inscription in verse, which at once contains the name of Mehrab, and a boast of the approbation of his Suzerain. The following are the two inscriptions, in both of which the Persian scholar will recognise the punning introduction of the names by which two meanings are given to each passage.

OBVERSE.

Fukhrim humeen ust ki DOST MAHOMED um.
It is my glory that I am the friend of Mahomed.

OR,

It is my glory that I am DOST MAHOMED.

REVERSE.

Ben rusmra Mahomed dad bu juhanum
Munzoori MEHRAB i Shahunshah-i-Zemanum.

Mahomed has given me this privilege in the world, that I am approved in the chamber of the monarch of the age.

OR,

Mahomed has given me this privilege in the world, that I am MEHRAB, the chosen of the monarch of the age.

A letter from Mount Aboo says:—“I have just had a long interview with one of the devotees of this place. He is a man with whom no others associate. He is termed an *aghor*. The other Gosavis of the hill will not eat with him. He mentioned distinctly to me, that his diet commonly is bread, made of wheat or barley flour, without salt, and almost every kind of animal food as he can obtain it, and which he invariably eats raw, and will not eat cooked, except snakes, which he roasts, as they contain poison. He smokes ganja, and is immoderately fond of brandy.”

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 12, it was resolved, “That a vote of thanks to the Hon. Court of Directors for the measures lately taken by them for improving the cultivation of cotton in India be recorded by the Chamber, and duly transmitted.”

Ceylon.

It appears from the speech of the Governor, on opening the Legislative Council, the 16th of October, that in the year 1840, the decrease on the cinnamon revenue has been £27,011, more than one-half. The sales realized £29,854, in 1839, and £10,958 in 1840, decrease £18,896. The sale of cinnamon lands produced nearly £5,000. The revenue from salt showed a decrease of £2,809. Pearls in 1840 produced nothing, and no hope is entertained of an early improvement in that source. Among the ordinances to be introduced during the session was one for prohibiting the importation into Ceylon of foreign sugar, and also of sugar being the growth of a British possession into which foreign sugar could be legally imported. The present supply of sugar is from British India, which will not be affected by the ordinance, while the poor inhabitants of the island would be equally independent of its operations, since they use a native manufacture from the palm-tree.

Letters from the interior concur in representing the present coffee season as peculiarly favourable. The crop is considered generally heavier than even last year's, which was unusually abundant. From the villages a good deal of coffee is daily coming into Kandy.—*Observer*, Oct. 29.

The cholera is still raging in Kandy with some violence, notwithstanding the rain that fell during all the week before last. From four to five deaths occur daily, and last week the disease appeared among the Malay troops, when two sergeants and two privates fell victims to the disease.—*Ibid*.

Mauritius.

His Exc. Sir Lionel Smith, the new governor, has issued a circular to the magistrates of districts, with a view to the putting a stop to the constant desertion of their work by the Indian Coolies, who come up to Port Louis to prefer complaints against their masters, and whose abandonment of their labours at this critical season of the year was a source of serious injury to the planters.

Dutch India.

The Dutch papers contain the following accounts from their Indian possessions:—

In the Island of Sumatra, the state of things was in the whole favourable. Some of the troops employed in the expedition against Sinkel had returned to Padang, and thence to their usual quarters. Accounts from Bencoolen say that the district of Caner had been invaded on the 29th of June, by 500 Passamahs, and that Linaw was invaded by 200 more, led by one Pangeran Pooting, and a priest. These bands had destroyed some buildings and proas belonging to the natives, but all necessary measures had been taken to restore tranquillity.

Armenia.

The following official account of the earthquake at Mount Ararat, has been published at St. Petersburg:—

"About sunset, on the 2nd of July, a violent earthquake occurred in the Armenian province, which lasted nearly one minute. The village of Achhuri, situated on the declivity of the Ararat, in the Surmanlinsk district, with the whole of its inhabitants, the more elevated cloister of St. Jacob, and the house of the former sirdars, were overwhelmed by the masses of earth, stone, and ice, which rushed down from the mountain. Inundations of melted snow, mixed with mud, flowed over the neighbouring fields, totally covering them, and destroying all the grain and fruits within a circuit of more than ten wersts. In the Scharursk district, also, in the evening of the same day, 3,137 houses, with all their subsidiary buildings, were

levelled to the ground, whereby thirteen men, twenty women, and 253 head of cattle perished. The loss of property to the inhabitants of this district is estimated at 43,929 silver roubles. At the same moment, the shock was felt in the fortress of Shusha and other parts of the Karabagh province. The fortress sustained no damage; but, in the province, one church and 169 inhabited houses were destroyed. The eastern wall of the ancient Armenian convent of Tatuvska gave way, along with the roof, from which the carved stones rolled down, and the towers were demolished. The rocks in the neighbourhood of the villages of Shingen sank down, by which a man, two women, and a great number of cattle were killed; immediately after, the whole of the road to the village was covered and closed up. The inhabitants can only communicate with each other by means of ropes. On the 6th July, a second downfall of Mount Ararat took place, in consequence of which vast rocks, stupendous blocks of ice, and immense floods of water rushed down with such force that, in a few minutes, every thing that stood in their way was destroyed. Great streams of various substances thrown up extended over a surface of more than twenty wersts. The inhabitants of the numerous villages in the Surmanlisk district, situated at the foot of the Ararat, are left destitute by the devastation of their houses. Though the torrents rushing from the mountains did not reach all the villages, yet the corn-fields were dreadfully injured by the snow water mixed with mud."

Cape of Good Hope.

The intelligence from the Cape reaches to November 24th. The Governor, who was on a visit to the frontier provinces, had received an address at Port Elizabeth, complaining of the aggressions of the Caffres, emigration beyond the frontier, and vagrancy. The answer of his excellency was conciliatory, and promised all the remedy in his power. The advices from Port Natal were to the 3rd November. Every thing was prosperous, agriculture flourishing, and stone buildings being fast erecting at Pietermaritzburg. Pretorius was still in full power, and all dissensions had ceased. The Volksraad having passed a resolution forbidding the sale of wines and spirits in retail quantities, all canteens have been actually closed. The latest accounts represent that the prospects of the crops were not very promising, as the rust had, in several places, and those the most cultivated, appeared in the corn. Panda had broken a part of his treaty, by treacherously murdering a great number of men, women, and children of the tribe of Joob, and the Volksraad was much dissatisfied with such conduct. An investigation was on foot concerning it, and Panda was to appear in person and explain his conduct. It was expected he would be punished by a fine in favour of Joob. It was the intention of the Natal government to settle among Panda and his people religious instructors, who would, it was thought, gradually diminish their barbarous customs. A reconciliation had been effected between Potgieter, of the Vaal river, and the Volksraad of Natal.

Central Asia.

The following letter from an officer on the Russian expedition to Khiva, dated 130 wersts beyond the Emba, Feb. 7, 1840, affords an appalling picture of what must be endured in such a march:—

With 10,400 camels and 40,000 horses, harnessed to 12,000 waggons of the Bashkirs, we started on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of November, 1839, from Orenburg, and on the 5th of December we all met at Bishtamar. On the march we often had 28°, 29°, and once 33° to 34° of cold.* The mean temperature during this period might be reckoned at 20°. However, we had a good stock of fuel, and found more upon the road, so that we did very well.

Between Bishtamar and the Emba, near the mouth of the Aty Yakshi river, the

* Of Reamur's scale.

snow increased in depth; but on the Ilek and up the Emba, as far as the Ressaga, we found wood, and here and there tolerable grazing for the cattle. On the 19th of December, we reached our first resting-place on the Emba, after having suffered great fatigue in passing the last snow-covered tract of country. We found that the camels grew lazy, and were unwilling to rise in the morning when the drums beat to arms; that the hope of being able to feed those animals with oilcakes, in the event of our having no other forage, was totally unfounded; still all went smoothly enough, because we were at no loss for forage. At this spot our orders were to replace what had been consumed. Packing up all kinds of receptacles, and the furnishing up a hospital, took up three weeks' time. The frost was still terrible. Up to this day, the highest mark was 10°, but usually the instrument showed 16°, 18°, 20°, 26°, and even 29° and 30° below the freezing-point. The snow storms were fearful. At the Emba we found the snow a foot deep, and heard that beyond the river it lay still deeper.

Our camels made their appearance once more (they had been driven to graze about twenty wersts' distance) in the first week of January. They came in to us in columns, looking more like skeletons in camels' hides than camels, and instead of 10,400, there were no more than 8,900 alive. The Kirghises prophesied that this winter would destroy the greater part of the cattle in the steppes, consequently that our camels, for which burdens calculated for the strongest beasts (640 lbs.) were allotted, had but little chance of escaping. Instead, therefore, of provisions for four months, we were not able to load half the quantity we had brought with us and prepared here. It was the 2nd of February before the last column reached Akbulak. And in what condition? Whole files of Cossacks rode in lines, like wild geese, in order to tread out a kind of path. The camels tottered after them, and uttered piercing cries when they drew their heavy matted feet out of the frozen snow. Those which fell could not be got up again, and more than 1,200 were lost upon this march; the remainder were in a deplorable condition. We could ourselves but look forward to a similar fate, and here, just half-way between Orenburg and Khiva. The possibility of retreating occurred to nobody. Some were too light-hearted and light-headed, and were, besides, not aware of the true state of things. Others made a virtue of necessity; in short, no one thought of home, and not even a long face was to be seen amongst us. Not five thousand camels were on their legs when we reached the station, and consequently we could only load provisions for thirty days. Supposing the beasts able to stand the fatigue, we had seventy to eighty days' march before us; there was, consequently, little prospect that we should reach our destination. After a long and hard struggle with himself, at length the general determined to give up and return.

We are now the third day on our march homewards from Akbulak, and shall with the greatest difficulty reach the Emba, as we can but carry provisions for fourteen days with us, and are obliged to leave every thing else behind us as we go along. We have already left 1,500 chetworts of provisions on the road, and shall not pick up a great deal that falls on our route; in our column alone forty to sixty camels drop down daily, and, altogether, the daily loss is 150 to 200 beasts. Of what use are precautionary preparations in such cases? Never did an army take the field more fully provided with every necessary. The Cossacks of the Ural Mountains make superhuman efforts, but the infantry is in a pitiable state, for it had previously never endured want and hardships, or made a march of this description. As far as the Emba, the men rode alternately one-third and sometimes one-half at once upon the camels. From thence they had to march on foot. A great number do not know how to make a fire even when they have wood, whereas the Cossacks dig up the roots of the salt plants from under frozen snow two feet thick, as they get no firewood; and wherever he halts, the Cossack gets up his little fire. They have all the work in this intolerable cold; the infantry is like a sick child, that lets itself be nursed. Of the 1,500 cavalry, including the artillery reserve and the division of the first Orenburg Cossack regiment, there are but sixty sick; whereas of the 2,750 infantry, more than six hundred are on the sick list. We had fewer men frozen to death than between Orenburg and Sakmarsk, where three are said to have died of cold, whereas upon our retreat we had but one frozen. Several instances have, however, occurred among the soldiers from intempe-

rance and suffocation, probably occasioned by the blood being forced into the body from the extremities by the intense cold. We, the officers, civil and military, are all well. With enough to eat and drink (plenty of warm tea), firewood enough, and no unreasonable bodily exertion, an excursion of this kind can be gone through easily enough. I am so warmly and appropriately dressed, that I perhaps never even properly felt the cold. The infantry is warmly clad too; but then it is too heavily equipped for marching. None but the iron-natured Cossacks of the Ural ride merrily, and sing as they go along. What do you think, for instance, of such work as loading camels standing, because the beasts will not get up again if they once lie down? Flour-sacks and biscuit-bags have to be lifted up to the height of the camel, and they often weigh from three to three and a-half cwt. All this is the work of the Cossacks of the Ural.

You will now ask me how so much came to be expended upon an expedition which had such a poor chance of success; for the expense is said to amount to a million and a-half. It is my firm conviction that we should have succeeded, and that we should now be almost in Khiva, if we had only to deal with the elements in their usual force. The Kirghises, in winter, cross the Emba, where little or no snow lies—at least so much only as allowed the cattle to return safe and sound. This year, however, was remarkable for more snow and harder frost than the oldest Kirghise could remember. On dry spots we got on pretty well with the camels, but the snow was too much for them. The men stood the fatigue, on the whole, tolerably, and we have provisions with us for several months. But with the loss of our camels all hope of executing our project fell to the ground, and they are all destroyed. If we had started a month sooner, we should have got through before the deep snow fell. But who could tell that? We only knew that we had to cross a desert in which there was no water, and in which all our hopes depended upon the snow, which, in ordinary years, only falls on the Ust-urt in January. We all along anticipated a want of snow, and had no idea that we should meet it in such plenty. The expedition was only decreed in March, and in November we were ordered to, and were obliged to execute it, much too short a term for all the necessary preparations. Single errors of calculation which might be discovered must not be looked on as causes of our failure, for this alone would not have prevented our succeeding.

The enemy we fortunately never saw, so that our retreat cannot be ascribed to their bravery; but I must not omit a kind of miniature skirmish with them. The Khan had sent out 2,000 Usbecks and Turkmen, well dressed, mounted, and armed, who had orders to take our two fortresses of Akbulak and the Emba, and raze them. The corps arrived there in December, and found a garrison of 160 men and two pieces of cannon, with 150 sick. Two immense hay-stacks stood within a couple of dozen of fathoms from the fort, whose trenches were filled with snow up to the level of the walls. The siege lasted twenty-four hours, during which our men had only an opportunity of firing nine cannon-shots, as the besiegers kept at far too modest a distance. Kawalofski and Gerngross got wind fortunately of the affair, and that the Khivans were on the watch to take them. They left, therefore, every thing behind them in the caravan, and quitting it by night, made the best of their way to Akbulak, where they directed the artillery during the siege, and they are now with us on their way back. The horsemen who attacked the fort rode singly from time to time up to the wall, crying out, abusing us, and lamenting; then demanding the surrender of the fort. They were every time driven back by four Cossacks, for there was no more cavalry in the place. The Khivans therefore raised the siege, as they saw that they were only knocking their heads against a wall. That they suffered some loss I was convinced by the sight of four bodies, which were afterwards dug up by accident. They took the direction of the escort which, as I before said, left the Emba to proceed to Akbulak, and which had no suspicion of an attack. The escort consisted of 120 men, infantry, and 100 Cossacks, of whom but forty were mounted, the others having given their horses to draw the sick waggons. Fifteen wersts distant from the fortress they were attacked by the enemy, on a sudden, just as they had let their

horses and camels loose to graze, and were preparing to take some rest. This small detachment could naturally have easily been cut down to a man by the very superior force of the Khivans; but the latter, eager for the booty, fell upon the camels, horses, and baggage, and gave the Cossacks time to get into order and join the other soldiers, after which they began to fire. For this the Khivans were not prepared, and when three or four of their number fell from their horses, the rest turned to the right about. The party had however to stand a kind of siege, which lasted nearly twenty-four hours, and which was carried on by the Khivans with their usual energy. They must have suffered severe loss, as their graves afterwards showed; for in one of them, nineteen dead bodies were found. Our loss was five killed and eleven wounded. Having displayed sufficient heroism, the Khivans went off, and let the detachment quietly proceed to the fortress, which was fifteen wersts distant, without once attempting to molest them. This was the end of the affair.

Australasia.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

It will be highly gratifying to the friends of the colony to learn that the question of a navigable entrance to the Murray has at length been set at rest. Its benefit to the colony can at present be scarcely calculated, but it will doubtless prove immense. On this subject, we place before our readers his Excellency's official report to the Colonization Commissioners:—

“ September 15th, 1840.

“ Gentlemen,—I have the great satisfaction of reporting to you the discovery of a navigable channel at the sea mouth of the River Murray. The difficulties hitherto attendant on the solution of this question have been the almost continual setting in of a sea too heavy to be encountered by undecked boats, and the doubt, with apparent strong cause, whether there was depth of water within the breakers sufficient to admit vessels of larger burthen.

“ Having had two or three days of very favourable opportunity for observing the outside of the mouth from the high sand hills on the eastern side, I ascertained what I conceived to be the course of a channel of deep water in which the rollers broke with much less force than on either side of it. On mentioning the circumstance to Mr. Pullen (the Colonial Marine Surveyor), who had been some time employed in that portion of the province, I found that his observations agreed with mine, and that he was desirous to attempt to sound it. The weather being very moderate on the morning of the 6th September, I allowed him to proceed in a whale boat with five other volunteers from his boat's crew, and am happy to say that in ten minutes from the time of leaving the point of the western sand spit at the river's mouth, they had passed up the channel, crossed the bar at the head of it, and had rounded to in smooth water thoroughly on the outside of all the shoals and breakers. After waiting there a short time, they returned into the river by the same channel without any approach to serious danger. The soundings in the channel were from two to two and a half fathoms. On the bar at its outer extremity, in going out, having run too close to the western shoal, they decrease to seven feet; in returning, ten feet were carried clear over it. The water was at half tide; from two to three feet more in actual depth are certainly attainable at high water. In the river, inside of the above-mentioned channel, is a perfectly secure holding ground, and depth of at least ten or twelve feet. From this point, across Lake Alexandrina and up the Murray to the Great Bend in latitude 34° at least, and probably much further, there is clear navigation for vessels of four feet draught of water; this small draught also applying, not to the general course, but to the passage of one or two shoals which may be deepened by artificial means.

“ The names of the brave men, who, in conjunction with Mr. Pullen, volunteered the attempt, and who with him performed the duty in most cool and sailor-like style, are John Duncan, Richd. Forster, Francis Moore, Henry Hooper, George Richardson, Traverse Moore.

"There is every reason to think that in moderate weather steamers, and with leading winds sailing craft of six feet draught of water and under, may with safety run into the Murray. The entrance channel is very direct, and the features of the coast most distinctly marked—a high bright range of sand hills on the eastern shore, and a large sand flat, not more than four feet above high water mark on the western. The ebb and the flow of the tide are both very strong in the channel. In rough weather there would be a shelter for such vessels until an opportunity for entering offered, at Rosetta Cove, Victor Harbour, and Freeman's Nob, from fourteen to nine miles distant.

"As I mentioned in a former official communication, there is near the banks of the River Murray an inexhaustible supply of wood fuel, well suited for steam-engines. Coal has not yet been discovered in the province.

"The port thus thrown open at the sea mouth of the Murray, I have named Port Pullen.

"Mr. Pullen will proceed shortly to buoy off the channel, and I shall have the honour of forwarding a chart of it to you by the first vessel which sails direct for England.

"I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) "GEO. GAWLER, Resident Commissioner."

China.

On the 6th October, H. M. S. *Cruizer* arrived from Chusan, bringing intelligence that an imperial commissioner is on his way to Canton invested with imperial powers to amicably arrange the difficulties between China and Great Britain; and that, corresponding with his progress, Admiral Elliot is proceeding with the whole fleet to the southward, with the intention of meeting the imperial commissioner in Canton, and to commence negotiations for the arrangement of affairs. It is said by some that the commissioner may be expected to arrive in Canton about the 15th or 20th inst.

Lin, the present governor of Canton, and formerly high commissioner, is placed under what the Chinese call "examinators;" who are to investigate his conduct since his arrival in Canton on March 10th, 1839.

The state of matters in Chusan is very lamentable. Mrs. Noble, three of H. M.'s officers, and twenty-five men (a boat's crew), had been seized by the Chinese, and sent over to Ningpo; they are well treated, with fair speeches, the Chinese promise they shall be restored immediately the English evacuate Chusan. The last words we have heard are that Captain Elliot and Mr. Morrison had gone over to Ningpo to negotiate for their release.

Keshen has been repeatedly in communication with Admiral Elliot; the Chinese statesman is described as being peculiarly bland in his manners, but the chief drift of conversations was to deprecate the opium trade; and it is said some kind of half-promises have been made by the chief commissioner, that the opium trade shall be one of the questions of the future negotiations.

We have also heard that the great object of the imperial cabinet was to get the men-of-war from the neighbourhood of the capital; and then they promised to send a commissioner—Keshen—he of ten or twenty years trade suspension notoriety, to investigate matters in Canton; the demands being,—apology, indemnification for opium, &c., a possession, and an open trade at the northern ports or towns. If such are the demands from the British Government, can the chief commissioner depart from them without great injury and dishonour—even if the power is left with him? and can it be expected that Keshen will ever accede to these demands? Some idea of the Chinese temper has been shown by their conduct to Lieut. Anstruther, seized within a mile of the town of Tinghae, while out sketching; and the crew of the *Kite* armed transport.

At the interviews between Capt. Elliot and Keshen, the latter was most civil, but he seems to have studiously avoided any thing like state ceremony.

It is said by others that Keshen has required sixty days for his journey to Canton; if so, he cannot arrive before the middle of November: if this report is true, this slow progress is but the first openly expressed symptom of contempt for the English commissioners.

We have headed the foregoing intelligence as "most important and calamitous:" we consider it the most disastrous, the most miserable intelligence that can go abroad for the national honour and the commercial interests of England. Mark and remark the absurdity of the proceedings: a British naval force arrived off the Peiho river; the mere appearance of these ships bends the Peking government down to the measure of deputing one of the highest officers in the empire to confer with the English barbarian on the subject of his grievances: well, why does not the barbarian, with his armed force—the effect of its presence in the waters of the province of Pechele he has already proved,—commence his negotiations, if negotiations are to be again commenced, on board H.M. ship, or at Tientsin, only ninety miles from Peking, the capital of the empire, and where the son of heaven, the sacred and supreme ruler, resides? No; he is cajoled by the bland, polite, and wily Keshen to remove the only evidence of his power, the only efficient part of his mission, her majesty's ships of war, near 2,000 miles to the southward at the commencement of the north-east monsoon, and renew his negotiations in Canton!—*Canton Reg.*

With respect to the manner in which the negotiations at Canton will be conducted, a letter of 2nd October from Chusan states, that the Chinese authorities have been told that no reference will be permitted to Peking for the purpose of evasion or delay, or for a moment listened to, and that any attempt to propose it on the part of the Chinese commissioners will be regarded by us in the light of a denial, and hostilities immediately resumed.

The general opinion seems to be that the Chinese government are willing to make an ample apology for the insult to the British nation in imprisoning the superintendents of trade—that they will give us some island, say Lintin, and allow a trade to other ports.

Private letters from Macao by the *Mor*, mention that the admiral has submitted to the Emperor of China a treaty composed of twenty-six articles, sixteen of which the Emperor has accepted and ten rejected, but what the accepted, or what the rejected articles are, we know not. We are also informed that the admiral has expressed himself as being fully conscious that the Chinese were only temporizing with him, but that the nature of his orders from home prevented his taking a more decisive part.—*Bombay Courier.*

A letter from Macao, dated Oct. 12th, mentions the receipt of intelligence from Chusan to the 3rd, confirming the account of the favourable reception of Admiral Elliot's mission to Pe-che-le; though it is said our plenipotentiaries themselves do not view this as an approach to a satisfactory adjustment of existing differences, but rather as a wily attempt to gain time, and circumvent by negotiation, besides securing the departure of our forces for the winter from the neighbourhood of Peking, in which object the Chinese have succeeded. "Nothing is officially known here, but it has transpired from private sources, that our squadron arrived on the 9th of Aug. at the mouth of the Peiho river. On the 11th, boats proceeded into the river, and delivered a despatch at Takoo to Ke Shen, the viceroy to the provinces, the first statesman in the empire, who then supplied the ships with provisions, and on the 16th received Lord Palmerston's letter. Ten days were allowed for an answer, during which our ships visited the adjacent Manchoo ports. No reply being tendered on their return at the appointed time, the boats were proceeding on the 28th in hostile array to the shore, where they found an answer waiting. Two days afterwards, Capt. Elliot had a conference with Ke Shen on the beach, in which he dwelt chiefly on the opium poison, without giving any categorical replies to the demands that had been made. These at last arrived, consisting of half promises in the usual

Chinese style, and admitting that, according to our statement, the High Commissioner Lin appeared to be blameable; but as it would be unjust to condemn him on *ex parte* information, without a hearing, it was proposed that we should then return to Canton to investigate the circumstances, with plenary powers to make a final adjustment with our plenipotentiaries, without further reference to Peking. In pursuance of this arrangement, Admiral Elliot is expected here with the greatest part of his squadron about the end of October; and the negotiation with Ke Shen will, it is said, commence in the middle of November."

If we may believe Canton reports, the Emperor has ordered the cessation of hostilities against the English; but this does not tally with the fire-rafts, which still threaten the outside shipping (now removed from Capsing-moon to Tongkoo), nor with the refusal to give up a British officer kidnapped from Chusan, besides the crew of the captured transport *Kite*.

Chusan is to be retained pending negotiations; but the *Minerva*, and other transports bound thither, have been recalled to this quarter. The troops at Chusan continue extremely unhealthy.

Capt. Elliot went over on the 2nd, in the *Atalanta* steamer, to the mouth of the Ning-po river, and had an interview on shore at Chin-hae with "E" the minister at war, who arrived in Ning-po, from Peking, a short time since. Whatever may have taken place at the conference, the result seems plain, that Capt. Anstruther's surrender is refused, and as nothing whatever has been done by the plenipotentiaries since, and as the whole of the troops are getting into winter quarters in the town and suburb, with all despatch, it appears that "bear and forbear" is still to be the order of the day, though all on our side. It is said that the authorities whom Capt. Elliot saw, declared that not one individual (not even the unfortunate Mrs. Noble) should be given up until the British troops had evacuated Chusan, and a strange sort of tact tried—by taking all the commanders of the twenty-nine sugar junks now lying here, "marked and numbered," over to Ning-po, and proposing to exchange them, junks and all, if necessary, for their prisoners—met with no success, and it only furnishes additional matter for regret that these attempts should have been made, to gain an end by a peaceful and circumbendibus sort of means, which we are not ready and resolved to follow up by proceedings more worthy of the nation's name. It is more than probable that any hostile measures carried on against the town of Ning-po just now would woefully interfere with and mar the smooth course of the stream which is to lead us, not to honour and glory, but to "opium compensation," restoration of trade, &c.; but if such is the case, it is surely most unworthy and ill-advised to repeat a demand, already repeated and fruitlessly urged, and to support it by such a demonstration of force as that sent over, consisting of the *Blenheim*, *Modeste*, *Alligator*, *Queen Atalanta*, *Braemar*, and *Mahommed Shaw*, if not the least intention exists of enforcing it in the event of an apparently insulting refusal.

Macao, Nov. 3.—"Admiral Elliot is expected here with the greatest part of his squadron, and the negotiations with Keshen will, it is said, commence in the middle of this month. To anticipate a favourable result from them would be quite contrary to the genius of Asiatic monarchies, though there is little doubt the Chinese have a strong desire for peace and a reluctance to drive matters to extremities. Advices from Chusan extend to 24th ult., at which period we regret the unhealthiness of the troops (almost exclusively among the ranks) continued without diminution, and it is said to have been in contemplation to send some of the worst cases to Manilla and Singapore for change of climate. It had been determined to establish several military posts round the island; to await the completion of which Admiral Elliot had deferred his departure, but is expected here in three or four days. Capt. Anstruther and the captured crew of the *Kite* were still imprisoned at Ningpo, as is Mr. Stanton at Canton. Canton advices to 30th ult. state that Lin had been deprived of all his offices and honours, and after actually starting for Peking had been recalled to await at Canton an investigation of his conduct on the arrival of Keshen, who is soon expected."

A private letter from Macao states, that measures were at length being taken to subject the whole island of Chusan to British sway, and the building of the British fort near the town of Tinghae, and commanding it, was proceeding with all possible despatch. A Calcutta paper mentions, as one of the strongest intimations, that it is intended we shall hold the Island of Chusan for some time to come, the fact, that "Government have obtained from the Agri-Horticultural Society a large supply of European and native seeds, which have been forwarded thither in the *Cruizer*."

A letter dated Tinghae, Chusan, October 17, states, "That nothing of interest had occurred since the departure of the *Cruizer* with the last government mail. The views, too, of the Admiral, and the opinions of the favoured few who are behind the scenes, are kept so secret, that nothing but vague reports, and, now and then, the surmise of some knowing one, ever reach the ears of the *profanum vulgus*."

"The entrance to the great river has been discovered, and the *Conway* has been upwards of 100 miles above it. The connection of the river with the grand canal was not discovered, but the survey was necessarily hasty, as the time was limited, and nearly six weeks were consumed in finding the mouth of the river. There is no doubt that all the desired information will be obtained on this second trip. The channel, although intricate, is deep, and appeared to deepen as the *Conway* ascended. The Chinese are said to be much dismayed by the achievement of this important service. The coast is said to have been everywhere placed in a state of defence, every village having some apology at least for a fortification. This is, however, the only warlike appearance in the horizon. As far as regards the health of the troops, no improvement has yet taken place, although the weather is much more salubrious. The thermometer is now at 60° in the morning, and the air dry and bracing. Still the fever and dysentery continue, and the men, worn out by repeated attacks, die off very fast. The volunteers have lost upwards of 100 men, the 26th nearly 70, and the other corps about the same proportion. The sappers and miners, however, have only buried two of their number. Nothing as yet has been done to ameliorate the wretched condition of the troops, although the Admiral talks of sending detachments to Manilla and Macao for change of air."

"We are all heartily sick of Chusan, but our residence here will have at least one good effect, not one of us will grumble for at least ten years after our return to Bengal, even at a half-batta station. We are better off now for fresh provisions, and the troops have beef twice a day."

"October 20. — A considerable number of men are to be invalided and sent to Calcutta, with the view of being examined by the board there, and discharged as unfit for service. I dare say sixty men might be selected from the Cameronians alone who will never again be fit for service, without including those who are dying in the hospital. The surgeons say that there are at least thirty or forty of these poor fellows in such a hopeless state, that removal on board ship would now be of no service to them. It is not yet settled what ships or how many are to take invalids; but one is talked of for Calcutta, and two for Manilla. Seldom have regiments been in the lamentable state that those now at Chusan are in, especially the 26th. In it alone, there are 550 men sick, 80 buried, many dying, and more still utterly disabled."

"There is a grand council to be held to-day, a meeting having been called by the Admiral of all the heads of departments in Chusan. It is to be hoped that some decisive measures will be adopted—either to abandon this island before the military force is annihilated, or at least to send a large number of men to Manilla, for a few weeks, to try the effect of a change of climate. It has been in contemplation to form outposts on the island, and Col. Montgomery has been employed in selecting convenient stations. This might easily have been done some time ago, but there are so few effective men now, that the force cannot well be divided. We hold the city of Tinghae by rather a frail tenure. It might be set on fire on any dark night, in twenty different places at once, without a chance of the incendiaries being detected. There cannot be a doubt that there are many Chinese in the city, who, having no property to lose, would willingly engage in such an act, on receiving the order from

a mandarin. There are patrols every night on the watch, but this must be more for the purpose of giving timely notice of a fire, than to prevent its occurrence; for, if we had double the number of men in the city, the Chinese might set it on fire every night for a week, if they were so inclined. The houses are almost entirely composed of wood, and in the event of a fire, we might think ourselves fortunate if we escaped with our sick, ammunition, and provisions."

Another letter from Chusan states that "Orders have been issued for the whole of the troops to be put under cover in the town and suburbs as soon as possible, and every corps, excepting the detachment of sappers and miners, had received orders to move into quarters assigned to them; and from this and the fearfully sick state of the force, of which not above 1,200 men were reported fit for duty on the 2nd and 3rd, coupled with the fact that no transports were ordered to be ready for sea, induced the belief that it was not the admiral's intention to send any troops either to Ningpo or to the southward. No less than 10 European soldiers had died on the 1st, and 11 or 12 on the 2nd, and as the only regiment, the 18th, which has been for any length of time quartered in houses has lost more men, not proportionally, but in *bonâ fide* numbers, than the other corps of the force, it is scarcely to be hoped that the change of canvass for wooden and tiled roofs will effect any radical or permanent change; that, there can be little doubt, can now alone be brought about by a change of diet and the substitution of fresh meat and vegetables for the wretched fare of salt pork and beef, which, with but little intermission save at Singapore, the European corps have endured for more than six months. That the want of proper food is the real cause of the grievous sickness which has thinned the English ranks at Chusan, and that the calamity cannot be laid to the account of the climate, the healthy condition of all the officers of the force sufficiently proves; for only one officer, Captain Steene, of the 49th regiment, has died since the occupation of the one-seventeenth part of the island, which we call our possession."

On the 9th day of the 9th moon of the 20th year (October 4, 1840) the Governor of Canton opened the following despatch from the Privy Council:—

"On the 22nd day of the 8th moon (September 17) the following imperial was received:

"'Lately, because the English barbarians came to Teentsin and presented a document of complaints; and I perceiving that (its style) was respectful and obedient, craving* with the utmost degree of earnestness for the bestowal of imperial favour and kindness. It was right for me to order Keshen to prepare, with the greatest attention and care, a perspicuous edict, disallowing, or forbidding (the English) to cause any disturbance or confusion; but to allow them to go to Canton, and there to knock head† and state their complaints; and if really any just causes of complaint appeared, the said great minister should certainly in their behalf make and transmit report, and beg for the imperial favour. It is authenticated that formerly Keshen reported, saying, that the said barbarians heard and received the (imperial) instructions and commands. Now the whole of the English squadron have already moved their helms and returned to the southward, after having made a report, saying:— "That along the whole coast hostilities should cease on both sides: and that they dared not produce causes of disturbance; but if they were attacked, then their power and strength would make it difficult for them to refrain from returning the blow." And one-half of the Tinghae troops also may be first withdrawn. Such are the words." The said barbarians for their former (or late) disobedience and disorderly conduct, which,—although it has been caused by excitement, is deserving of that indignation which sets the hair on end and raises the cap from the head,—ought to have been immediately exterminated (had they continued it). At present Tseun-chow, in Fuhkeen, Taepoo, in Chekeang, Paousham and Sungming, in Keangsoo, all sea-port towns, have successively with their thundering cannon attacked the barbarian ships, and crushed their daring spirit; and the said foreigners having already

* *Yu kun—yu* 'to invoke with importunity'—*kun*—'to beg earnestly.'

† *Kow kwah.*

assented, or expressed their desire, to come and represent (their complaints) and beg for (imperial) favour; certainly the causes of what has passed must be searched to the bottom.

“To-day I have directed Keshen to assume the rank and power of an imperial envoy (*yumchae*) and to travel post-haste to Canton, to inquire into and manage the circumstances of the business; after his arrival there, he must certainly manage and settle every thing securely. Yet I am apprehensive that the governors and lieut.-governors of the maritime provinces may be ignorant of the present state of circumstances, I therefore especially order E. Lepoo, &c., to send a five-hundred-le-a-day proclamation, that all may accordingly obey; and that it may be seen at all important passes; and that they may acknowledge the truth in fending and warding off. If one or more sail of those barbarians' ships are anchored at sea, it is not necessary to open fire upon them; but it is of importance to keep a strict guard, and not to be the first to attack: but the severest and most secret arrangements must be established; there must not be the least appearance of disorder or remissness; this is of the utmost importance. I order that to-day Keshen's original document with the English barbarian's rough draft (*te haou*—not a respectful term) with the said barbarian's reply be copied and sent to E. Lepoo* to be by him examined; and let these orders be forwarded at the rate of five-hundred-le a-day, that all may know them.”

The *Canton Register* says:—

“The imperial edict which we have translated was sent to us by a gentleman whose means of procuring authentic information and documents are equal to any. The original is not in general circulation. Our readers will be surprised that the emperor should continue the use of the highly objectionable character E; more particularly so in his preliminary document for a treaty of peace. Keshen invariably applied the same title to the queen of England in his interviews with the commissioners as he did to the emperor of China. Whether an alteration in the style of the official documents was insisted upon by the commissioners we know not; but it would only have been prudent for the commissioners to have informed Keshen that the feelings and judgment of the English people, or the sincere intentions of the emperor to fulfil his engagements—for we suppose he has made some—would be greatly biased by the style and tenour of the first edict issued having reference to the negotiations that are to take place in Canton.”

There are various rumours respecting the opinions Capt. Elliot has expressed since he left Canton, on the probability of the English Government paying for the opium it delivered over to the government of China. It is reported that Capt. Elliot, and those in his confidence, have said that he never thought the government (rather country) would pay for the opium. The English merchants in China cannot put Capt. Elliot on his oath, but they can write a letter to and require of him to declare what were his opinions and hopes that H.M.'s ministers would acknowledge his (which is their) responsibility to the surrender of opium when he issued his notice, dated March 27, 1840, at 6 o'clock in the morning; for upon his answer much depends. Further, with reference to this surrender of opium by H. M.'s government to the Chinese high Commissioner; on the day after Capt. Elliot's arrival in Canton he was observed to be walking in the verandah in a state of the greatest agitation, muttering to himself the word—“fearful, fearful.” His extreme agitation was remarked, and he asked an English gentleman whether he could send a letter to Macao, or only the two words—“do nothing,” to Capt. Blake, of H.M.S. *Larne*; after some difficulty, these important and mysterious words were sent; and the conclusion drawn by those who witnessed Capt. Elliot's behaviour was that he had made some requisition to Capt. Blake to act on the offensive if he did not hear from Capt. Elliot in so many days: and dreading that Capt. Blake might have acted on this requisition, Capt. Elliot feared an attack would be made on the foreigners in Canton;

* Document does not say who he is,

he therefore hastened to obey the imperial commands. And he tells Lord Palmerston that his obedience saved a great mass of human life; now some of the foreigners might have felt more anxious than others—and those were most probably not connected with the opium trade—but we do not think any one thought his life in danger.—*Canton Register*.

The Lieut.-Governor of Chekeang, in his report of the taking of Chusan, says:—"I, your servant Woo, on account of the English barbarians having sent a letter (*shoo not pin*) to the commandant of the district of Tinghae, setting forth their disorderly intentions and mad rebellion, first directed all the encampments to prepare for defence according to circumstances. On the 10th (8th July), a posthaste despatch, followed by others, reported as follows:—that on the 11th of the moon, messengers arrived at Chinhae, and communicated to the officer, Chuh Tingpeaou, the following alarming intelligence: that on the 7th (July 5) the military officer Chang Chaoufa fought with the English barbarian rebels, and that a great number of officers and men were killed by their fire; and one junk was sunk. On the 8th day the English barbarians attacked the city of Tinghae, when the acting magistrate Yaou Hwaetseang and the writer, Kinfuh, being unwilling to submit, drowned themselves. The military commander Chang Chaoufa, and ensign Tseen-Pinghwan, were wounded. Ensigns Lokeenkung &c. then returned to Chinhae. Further, Chookweifuh, the overseer of the village of Chinkew, had previously received orders from Yaou Hwaetseang, to return to his village and request help; as to the rest of the officers civil and military, and troops, they were not to be found at their posts. When I, your minister Woo, heard these tidings—

Then curled my very beard with ire."

The following is said to be a copy of the edict containing the Emperor's mandate to Lin to repair to his imperial presence:—

"Lin Tsih sen!—You received my Imperial orders to go to Canton, to examine into, and to manage the affairs relating to opium. Your duty as regarded externals was to cut off all commercial intercourse (with the English), and purify the flock of their wicked ones; as regarded internals to seize native traitors, and thus cut off all supplies (to the English). Why have you delayed so long the matters connected with these small, petty, contemptible criminals, who are ungratefully obstinate and unsubmissive? You have not only proved yourself unable to cut off their (the English) intercourse, but you have also proved yourself unable to seize native traitors! You laboured in vain with empty words to put a stop to either of the above, and you have screened and glossed over the truth with specious words; and so far from having been of any help in the affair, you have caused the waves of confusion to arise, and the springs of evil to spout in a hundred directions—numberless and bottomless as the sea. In fact, you have only folded your arms without devising any plans, being no better than a wooden image. When in silence you think upon your conduct, your mind must be deeply grieved. I look to you and ask, what have you to say in reply to me your Emperor? I order that your official seals be immediately taken from you, and that you hasten with the speed of flames to Peking, that I may examine you in my presence. Delay not. I order the Fooyuen E. to take charge of the Government of the two Kwang provinces.—Respect this."

The Amoy mandarins have at last met their match, in the *Alligator* assisted by the *Bræmer*. A lieutenant of the *Alligator* was on board the *Lyra*, and described the effect of their shot on the junks as splendid, passing clean through them, and then going on shore. They sunk sixteen or seventeen junks, and there could not have been such destruction among the vessels, without very great loss of life; they had nobody hurt on board the ships. When the Chinese found that their junks could not stand the fire from the ships, they threw up a breastwork in one night on the low sandy beach, fronting the channel, into the junks harbour, and there they have now mounted 204 guns, some of them very heavy. The ships not having force sufficient

to force a landing, retired out of reach of the shot, many of which had struck them; some they had got of 18lbs. The sloop of war's main yard arm was shot away, and a shot lodged in her hull. They have also built a fort on the island on the south of the channel leading into the harbour, and several other forts on projecting points of land in the harbour, and are making active preparations for defence.—*Canton Press*, Sept. 19.

A letter from Canton, dated 17th Oct. says: "To-day a chop was received from Peking, commanding Lin to hand over the seals of office to the Fooyuen, which he is to do to-morrow morning; he has already removed from the viceroy's residence. He has been ordered to wait there the coming of Keshen. It is said he will lose his button, if not his head. The last chop from the Emperor charges him with not having kept a single promise, and with having brought trouble and war on the country." Further advices from Canton confirm this, but add that "Lin was still in possession of the seals of office." Many of the foreigners are inclined to think that even Lin's degradation is a *ruse* on the part of the emperor to impose upon the commissioners, and that he has some assurance from the Emperor his disgrace will only be temporary, and that ample amends will be made him by-and-by, in the shape of rewards. The Chinese are sanguine of a speedy settlement of differences, but the English look upon the approaching negotiations with Keshen as a prelude to serious warfare,

The following advertisement, by Mr. James Innes, appears in the *Canton Register* of November 3:—

"A threat, in the *blue book*, held out by Capt. Elliot to Viscount Palmerston (page 421), appears to me to involve the liberty of the subject, and as I am named, I feel it my duty to state the threat, and how it would most assuredly have been met: 'Whether he does so or not, is a matter which will need further interference or not as his continuance affects the general safety or his own. But I have long since determined to incur the responsibility of apprehending his person, whenever I see reason to think that his defiance of the authority of the Chinese government is dangerous to the safety of the community and public interests under my superintendence; and I depend with confidence on the support of H. M.'s government in all such emergencies.'

"Now on any party coming to my house for such a purpose, the officer leading the party (if possible, Capt. Elliot himself) would have been shot through the head, or heart, by a well-practised rifle, and then the party allowed to perform their lawless duty. On the contrary, if an order from the constituted authority, the Governor of Macao, was produced, instant obedience to it would have been granted, however procured by false pretences.

"A British subject,

"JAMES INNES.

"Macao, October 25th, 1840."

Admiral Kwan, descendant of the great warrior, Kwang-fuze, who died some 2,000 years since, has paid the debt of nature. This illustrious commander, who, supported in his reports to the throne by Lin, boasts of having defeated the English in six naval battles, died at the Bogue about a fortnight since.—*Canton Press*, Sept. 5.

Mr. Stanton still remains a prisoner, in custody of the magistrate of Nanhæ, the district in which the foreign factories are situated. The door of his apartment is guarded by two soldiers, and he is attended by a servant and linguist; the latter, by permission of his superiors, and at the request of Mr. Stanton, has furnished him with a Bible and an English Prayer-book. The story of his having been offered as a sacrifice to the demon of war, though false, was not without foundation.

From the day of the attack on the barrier to this (the last of September), not a Chinese soldier, except in disguise, has been in Macao, nor have any of the war-junks or troop-boats returned to their former anchorages in the inner harbour. On the hills beyond, and on the east of Casa Branca, the troops have pitched their tents, and have also thrown up a small redoubt on a knoll about three-quarters of a mile north of

the barrier, to which place they have taken the cannon left spiked by the British, unspiked them, and planted them so as to command the upper part of the inner harbour, and the northern neck on which the barrier stands. The taoutae Yih, once so valiant and brave, has suffered much and just reproach for his conduct on the day of the attack; he has not been displaced, as was at one time reported, but has been superseded by another officer, surnamed Ma, of the same rank.—*Chinese Repos.*

The following occurrences are mentioned in private letters:—A court-martial was held on board the *Blonde*, on the 12th and 13th Sept., for the trial of William Doyle, a seaman belonging to the *Volage*, for shooting, either intentionally or accidentally, the captain of a Chinese junk; but owing to some deficiency of evidence, for it is said that it was done intentionally, the Court, which consisted of Captains Bouchier, Maitland, and Elliot, and Commanders Fletcher, Ayres, and Anson, sentenced him to two year's imprisonment, to forfeit all wages and prize-money, and at the end to be discharged from H.M.'s service with disgrace.—An affray between the boat of the *Pylades* and a Chinese private junk lately occurred, by which two men were killed and several wounded. The boat had been sent to board the junk, and on going alongside, they were fired upon by the crew, and obliged to sheer off with the loss of two men. They, however, returned, boarded, and set fire to her; six of the Chinese were killed, and the rest of them landed.—*Singapore F. P.*, Oct. 29.

A public notice has been issued by Capt. Smith, commanding officer of the blockading squadron in the river of Canton, that the anchorage at Capsingmoon is to be abandoned by British shipping, and that all masters of British merchant vessels are directed to proceed with their ships to the Tongkoo anchorage.

The *Singapore Free Press* of Nov. 5, gives an account of a foraging expedition in China.

The *Conway* and *Algerine*, Sept. 25, sent out an armed party to the island of Ting-ming, with a view of purchasing, or, should that not be possible, foraging for, fresh beef and vegetables. On landing, they divided themselves into three parties, and went inland. Their approach caused some alarm amongst the villagers, which was soon dispelled by Lieut. Coryton's party. Finding that there were no bullocks to be had, they proceeded in search of poultry: and on the road perceived an armed party approaching, who were dispersed, and one man wounded. The party secured some poultry, and then returned with the hope of finding beef. They had not proceeded far before a native, their guide, intimated that they might expect hostilities from two junks, which were in an adjoining rice-field reared on their side. A deep *nullah* ran between them and the field. On approaching it, they fired, which was returned from the junk. Lieut. C. then gave the word "charge!:" when Mr. Harvey (midshipman, one of the party) called out that he was wounded. During the pause caused by this, a Chinaman fired at, and was fired at by, Lieut. Urquhart, but without success on either side. The word was again given, and the enemy driven from their stronghold, with the loss of two. One of Lieut. C.'s party was missed, and found at some distance mortally wounded. The three parties shortly afterwards joined; but no disposition being manifested by the Chinese to renew the contest, vegetables were collected, and the whole re-embarked in safety. The wounded seaman died soon after he came on board, and Mr. Harvey, though hope was held up of his recovery, expired in about a week after his wound.

R E G I S T E R.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

NEW COINAGE FOR INDIA.

Proclamation.—*Fort William, Financial Department, Nov. 11, 1840.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, that from and after the 11th day of Nov. 1840, in respect to the mint of Calcutta, and from and after the 1st day of April 1841, in respect to the mints of Fort St. George and Bombay, those parts of Act No. XVII. of 1835 which were suspended by Act No. XXXI. of 1837, directing that certain silver coins issued from the mints within the territories of the East-India Company shall bear on the obverse the head of the reigning sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will be again in force; and that the device of the silver coins which shall be coined from and after the said dates respectively in the mints of India, in conformity with Acts XVII. of 1835 and XXI. of 1838, will be as Act No. XXII. of 1835 requires, *viz.*—On the obverse, the head of her Majesty Victoria with the words *Victoria Queen.* On the reverse, the denomination of the coin, in English and Persian, in the centre, encircled by a wreath, and around the margin the words *East-India Company, 1840.*

The coin will be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright milling like the rupee now current bearing the head of his late Majesty William IV.

The weight, standard, fineness, and value of the Company's rupees, as defined in the Act, are here repeated:—*Weight*, 180 grains troy, or one tolah; *Standard Quality*, eleven twelfths silver, one twelfth alloy; *Value*, the same as the Company's rupee of 1835, the Madras, Bombay, Furruckabad, and Sonat rupee, and equal to fifteen sixteenths of the late sicca rupee.

The other silver coins authorized to be issued from the Government mints by Act No. XVII. of 1835 and Act No. XXI. of 1838, *viz.* double, half and quarter rupees, and two anna pieces, will bear in all respects a due proportion to this rupee.

The Governor-General in Council hereby directs that all magistrates, collectors, and other public officers will promulgate this proclamation throughout their respective districts; and that a translation of it be affixed in a conspicuous place at every public treasury.

Money-changers, shroffs, podars, and others, should be required to take notice of the provision in Act No. XVII. of 1835 against clipping, filing, punching, or otherwise defacing the legal coin. The silver coins issued from the mints of Government under Act XVII. of 1835, if not cut, clipped, marked, or otherwise wilfully impaired, are legal tender for their full value, until by gradual wear they have lost two per cent. of their original weight.

FURLONGHS TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, November 25, 1840.—The prohibition to the transmission, by generals of division, of applications for furlough, contained in the G. O. of the 1st of October last, is withdrawn, and officers in command are authorized to forward applications from such as may be entitled to the indulgence, in the usual manner.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 27, 1840.—With the sanction of government, the following movement of corps to be carried into effect on the dates specified, and agreeable to the routes which will be furnished by the quarter master general of the army:—8th N.I., from Bareilly to Barrackpore, as soon after the receipt of these orders as possible.—15th do., from Chittagong to Mirzapore, when relieved by a detachment of the 68th regt.—23rd do., from Agra to Jumaulpore, as soon after the receipt of

these orders as possible.—28th do., from Dinapore to Barrackpore, on the arrival of the 3rd regt.—32nd do., from Dacca to Dinapore, when relieved by the 45th regt.—36th do., from Jumalpure to Sylhet; a wing of the regiment to move immediately for the relief of the 73rd regt., the remaining wing on the arrival of the 23rd do.—45th do., from Shahjehanpore to Dacca, as soon as relieved by a wing of the 63rd regt. from Futehgurh.—57th do., from Barrackpore to Lucknow, agreeable to instructions that will be given to the officer commanding the presidency division.—65th do., from Coast of Arracan to Dinapore, when relieved by the head quarters of the 68th regt.—68th do. from Allahabad to Chittagong, and the Coast of Arracan, to embark without delay, agreeable to instructions given to the officer commanding the garrison of Allahabad.—73rd do., from Sylhet to Allahabad, when relieved by a wing of the 36th regt.

Dec. 4.—With the sanction of government, the following movements of corps to be carried into effect, on the dates specified, and agreeably to the routes which will be furnished by the quarter master general of the army:—3rd N.I. from Dinapore to Mirzapore, as soon after the receipt of the route as practicable.—4th do., from Gorackpore to Bareilly, on being relieved by the 70th regt.—7th do., from Delhi to Neemuch, as soon after the receipt of the route as practicable.—11th do., from Saugor to Etawah, on being relieved by the 50th regt.—14th do., from Agra to Nusseerabad, as soon after the receipt of the route as practicable.—15th do., from Chittagong to Dinapore, when relieved by a detachment of the 68th regt.—20th do., from Loodianah to Nusseerabad, as soon after the receipt of the route as practicable.—44th do., from Etawah to Almorah, as soon after the receipt of the route as practicable.—50th do., from Mirzapore to Saugor, on being relieved by the 3rd regt.—52nd do., from Nusseerabad to Cawnpore, on the arrival of the 14th regt.—55th do., from Delhi to Nusseerabad, as soon after receipt of route as practicable.—61st do., from Almorah to Agra, on being relieved by the 44th regt.—70th do., from Dinapore to Goruckpore, agreeable to instructions that will be communicated to the officer commanding the Dinapore division.—71st do., from Neemuch to Shahjehanpore, on being relieved by the 7th regt.—74th do., from Nusseerabad to Loodianah, on the arrival of the 55th regt.—2nd Local Horse, from Bareilly, R. W. Saugor and L. W. Neemuch; both wings to move from Bareilly as soon after the receipt of route as practicable; the left wing to Neemuch, and the right wing, with head quarters, to Saugor.—3rd do., R.W. Saugor, and L.W. Neemuch to Bareilly, when relieved by the wings of the 2nd local horse.—2nd co. 7th bat. Artillery, from Cawnpore to Lucknow, to move as soon after the receipt of these orders as may be practicable.—4th co. 6th bat. Artillery, from Lucknow to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 2nd company 7th bat.

SERVICES OF MAJ. GEN. SIR WILLOUGHBY COTTON.

Fort William, Dec. 16th, 1840.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief having laid before Government a letter from Major Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H., commanding in Afghanistan, transmitting medical certificates, and soliciting permission to resign his command for the purpose of returning to Europe, for the recovery of his health, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, while he much regrets the retirement of an officer who has rendered such valuable services to the state, and deeply laments its cause, nevertheless deems it due to the Major General, in consideration of the seriously impaired state of his health, to comply with his solicitation.

The Governor-General of India in Council has great satisfaction in expressing the high sense entertained by Government of the ability displayed by Sir W. Cotton in exercising during a period of great difficulty, the important command for which he was selected, and their acknowledgment of the judgment, discretion and vigilance, with which he directed the distribution, and consulted the well being of the troops under his command.

Duly appreciating the feeling which induced the Major-General, notwithstanding the precarious state of his health, to remain at his post, while he deemed his presence

necessary, the Governor-General of India in Council congratulates Sir W. Cotton, on having, before relinquishing his command, succeeded in surmounting the principal military difficulties of the task imposed on him.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 27. Mr. Beaufort to succeed Mr. L. J. H. Grey as superintendent of khas and resumed mehals in Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad.

Nov. 2. Capt. J. Fitzgerald, 42nd Madras N.I. (attached to Nagpore subsidiary Force), to accompany the Bieza Bae during her highness's journey from Allahabad to the Dekhan. Capt. Fitzgerald, on arrival of the Bieza Bae at place of her destination, to return to resume his duties at Nagpore.

3. Mr. R. P. Harrison to officiate as magistrate of Rungpore.

Mr. G. G. Mackintosh to officiate as magistrate and collector of Central Cuttack.

7. Mr. M. F. Muir, to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Cawnpore.

10. Capt. G. Vallancy, assistant in department for suppression of thuggee, to be vested with powers of joint magistrate in districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, and the 24-Pergunahs.

18. Mr. William Henry Benson to officiate as judge of Mooradabad.

Mr. Henry Pidcock to officiate as additional sessions judge of Rohilcund.

19. Mr. E. Thomas to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mirzapoor.

21. Mr. R. S. Homfray to be superintendent of Midnapore Salt Chokies, v. Mr. R. S. Maling.

24. Mr. T. Sandys to officiate as collector of Shahabad.

— Mr. C. Bagge to officiate as magistrate of ditto.

— Mr. W. T. Trotter to officiate as collector of Purneah.

— Mr. E. Lautour to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mongyr.

25. Mr. G. F. Edmonstone deputed to Paneeput for settlement purposes.

— Messrs. R. B. Morgan and W. Muir placed at disposal of Sudder Board of Revenue for settlement purposes in province of Bundelcund.

— Mr. John Curnin suspended from functions of assay master at Calcutta mint until further orders.

— Mr. Surg. John Grant to officiate as assay master at the Calcutta mint.

— Mr. F. J. A. Elson, assistant, to officiate as collector of customs at Chittagong during absence of Mr. A. Sconce.

— Mr. R. S. Maling to be post master at Baugundee.

27. Mr. James Benthall Mill to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Moozuffnuggur.

30. Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futteh-pore. The order of 31st Oct. appointing Mr. Alexander to Azimgurh, cancelled.

Mr. J. Brewster to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rohtuck.

Messrs. G. M. B. Berford and J. A. Loch to be assistants under commissioner of Benares division.

Mr. R. Neave to officiate as magistrate and collector of Azimgurh.

Brev. Capt. J. D. Shakspear, of artillery, 2d assistant to resident at Luckhow, to be first assistant, in room of Capt. J. Paton retired.

Dec. 1. Mr. W. J. Conolly to officiate as commissioner of Rohilkhund division.

Mr. G. F. Harvey to officiate as magistrate and collector of Seharunpore.

Mr. George Blunt to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allyghur.

Mr. W. R. Kennaway to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moradabad.

Mr. Colin Mackenzie to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mynpoore.

Mr. J. Maberley to be special deputy collector at Meerut, for investigation of claims to hold lands rent free, in room of Mr. J. Muir.

Mr. M. Crow to be deputy collector, under reg. 9 of 1833, under deputy collector of Calcutta.

2. Mr. W. Taylor to officiate as magistrate of Purneah

3. Mr. W. de H. Routh to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynpooree.

4. Messrs. W. Wynyard, E. M. Wyllly and J. R. Barnes to exercise powers specified in sections 2 and 3, reg. IX. of 1825, in province of Benares.

7. Mr. Colin Mackenzie to officiate as additional sessions judge of Bundelkund.

Lieut. Rowley Hill, 1st regt. of Cavalry Oude auxiliary force, to officiate as brigade major of that force, until further orders.

Capt. W. H. Trevelyan, 2nd assistant to Governor General's agent in Rajpootana, to officiate as first assistant to resident at Indore, vice Maj. Douglas.

Lieut. and Adj. G. Verner, Sylhet Light Inf. Batt., to officiate as assistant to political agent Cossyah Hills, during absence of Mr. Henry Ingli on leave.

8. Mr. W. S. R. Davies and Ahdool Dyan Kyan Behadoor to be deputy collectors under reg. IX., of 1833, in Southern Division of Cuttack (Pooree).

14. Brigadier T. J. Anquetil appointed to command of H. M. Shah Shooja's Force, v. Brigadier Roberts, C.B.

16. Mr. H. J. Bamber to be superintendent of Jessore salt chokies, vice Mr. A. F. Hawkins.

— Messrs. W. H. Martin and T. C. Scott, re-attached to Bengal division of presidency of Fort William.

Cornet A. Harris, 1st Bengal L. C., and Lieut. H. L. Evans, 17th Bombay N.I., to officiate respectively as 1st and 2nd Assistants to resident at Indore, as a temporary arrangement.

Furlough.—Dec. 9. Mr. H. M. Clarke, late upon the China estab., to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 12. The Rev. P. B. Backhouse to be chaplain of Agra.

28. The Rev. J. J. Carshore to be chaplain of Cawnpore.

Dec. 7. The Rev. J. Y. Becher to be chaplain of Meerut.

The Rev. H. Loveday to be chaplain of Delhi.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 18. The Rev. F. A. Dawson, chaplain of Lucknow, for twelve months, to hills north of Deyrah, on med. cert.—Dec. 10. The Rev. R. Chamber, chaplain of Agra, to Europe, on med. cert., with option of retiring from the service.—15. The Rev. A. Hammond, chaplain of Allahabad, to Europe, on med. cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Nov. 18, 1840.—8th L. C.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. B. Studdy, to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet Edmund Pattison to be Lieut. from 8th Nov. 1840, in suc. to Capt. R. W. Hogg, dec.

2nd N. I. Ens. W. H. Larkins, to be lieut. from 4th Oct. 1840, vice Lieut. John Shaw, dec.

45th N. I. Capt. and Brev. Lieut. Col. Sir C. M. Wade, Kt. and C. B., to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Radcliff Haldane, to be capt. of a company, and Ens. T. C. H. D'Oyly to be lieut. from 10th Nov. 1840, in suc. to Major T. R. Macqueen, dec.

48th N. I. Lieut. Henry Palmer to be capt. of a company, and Ens. D. L. Wake to be lieut. from the 16th Oct. 1840, in suc. to Capt. Richd. Raban, dec.

Cadet of Cavalry, C. Dumbleton admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadet of Infantry, P. A. Jackson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Brev. Col. Ezekiel Barton, 40th N.I., town and fort major of Fort William (having returned to Presidency), as resumed duties of his office.

Nov. 25th.—Surg. John Sawers, late first member of the medical board, permitted to retire from service of East India company, from 3rd Oct. 1840.

57th N. I. Ens. Robert Reynolds, to be lieut. from the 11th Nov. 1840, vice Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Leland Hone, dec.

Assist. Surg. William Bogie, M.D., to be surgeon from 3rd Oct. 1840, vice Surg. John Sawers, retired.

Capt. Alex. Hodges, 29th N.I., to be brigade-major to troops in Oude, under operation of G. O.'s of 7th Aug. 1834, vice Capt. John Scott, 55th N. I., who has quitted the district with his corps.

Lieut. Vincent Eyre, of artillery, to be deputy commissary of ordnance at Cabool.

59th N. I. Ens. G. G. Bowring, to be lieut. from 9th Nov. 1840, v. Lieut. Archibald Cowpar, dec.

Cadet of Engineers, H. Yule, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieut.

Cadet of Cavalry, the Hon. S. M. St. John admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry, John Ward, Jas. Murray, S. Greville, R. Harcourt, H. C. Johnstone, Alex. Forsyth, John Macdougall, E. S. Garstin, and R. Stewart, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. Charles Douglas, M.D., and R. H. L. Bird admitted on establishment as assistant surgeons.

Dec. 2.—2nd L. C. Cornet J. D. Moffat to be Lieut., from 2nd Nov. 1840, vice Lieut. G. C. Crispin killed in action.

Infantry. Major Michael Ramsay to be Lieut.-Colonel.

24th N. I. Capt. and Bt. Major L. S. Bird to be Major, Lieut. and Bt. Capt.

Thomas Mackintosh to be Capt. of a company, and Ensign Arthur Carrington to be Lieut., from 7th Nov. 1840, in suc. to Lieut.-Col. Robert Chalmers, dec.

37th N. I. Ens. Wm. Mayne to be Lieut., from 2nd Nov. 1840, vice Lieut. Wm. Loveday dec.

67th N. I. Lieut. F. C. Minchin to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. W. H. Williams to be Lieut., from 9th Nov. 1840, in suc. to Capt. A. M. L. Maclean dec.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Christie to be Surgeon, from 6th Nov. 1840, vice Surg. G. T. Urquhart dec.

Cornet A. P. C. Elliot, 4th L. C., at his own request, permitted to resign service of East India Company.

Dec. 9.—26th N. I. Ens. A. J. Vanrenen to be Lieut., from 25th Nov. 1840, vice Lieut. T. C. Walker dec.

The undermentioned officers promoted to rank of Captain by Brevet, Lieut. F. Mackeson 14th N. I., and Chas. Patteson, 4th do., from 4th Dec. 1840.

Surg. James Atkinson to be a superintending surgeon on establishment, for the augmentation.

Surg. W. S. Stiven to officiate as a superintending surgeon during absence from India of Superintending Surgeons King and Atkinson, or until further orders.

Capt. and Brev. Major J. W. Douglas, 52d N. I., first assistant to resident at Indore, permitted to retire from service of East India Company, on pension of a colonel, from 1st Jan. 1841.

Colonel T. H. Paul, 20th N. I., at present employed as a brigadier, to be a brigadier of 2d class on estab., from 27th Nov., vice Reid who has embarked for Europe on furlough.

Lieut.-Col. G. Williamson, 19th N. I., to be a brigadier of 2d class on estab., vice Major-Gen. Johnston, C. B., whose period of service on brigade staff terminated on 27th Nov.

Lieut.-Col. M. C. Webber, 17th N. I., appointed temporarily a brigadier of 2d class, with a view to his employment in a line command.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Mackenzie, 24th N. I., permitted to retire from service of East India Company, on pension of his rank, from 19th Sept. last.

Infantry. Major William Martin to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lieut.-Col. W. G. Mackenzie retired, with rank from 7th Nov. 1840, vice Lieut.-Col. R. Chalmers dec.

57th N. I. Capt. and Brev. Major Edward Herring to be Major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. L. Hone (dec.) to be Capt. of a company, from 7th Nov. 1840, in suc. to Major Wm. Martin prom.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Moultrie to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. G. C. Hatch to be Lieut., from 11th Nov. 1840, in suc. to Capt. L. Hone dec.

Col. J. Shelton, H. M. 44th Foot, appointed temporarily a brigadier of 2d class, from date of arrival at Jellalabad of the force under his command, and the junior officer at present holding that rank in Afghanistan, to cease to be a brigadier from same date.

Dec. 16.—Maj.-Gen. W. K. Elphinstone, C. B., commanding Meerut Division, to command troops in Afghanistan, in suc. to Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H., who has solicited permission to return to Europe, for recovery of his health.

Assist.-Surg. J. McClelland, Deputy Apothecary, appointed to charge of the H. C. Dispensary, during absence, on deputation, of Surg. Grant, or until further orders; and Assist.-Surg. F. J. Mouat, M. D., to officiate for Mr. McClelland.

Cadet of Artillery, C. A. Wheelwright admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd Lieut.

Cadets of Infantry, F. Wale, R. Vincent, and R. G. Mayne admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Surg. R. Laughton, at his own request, trans. to In. Estab.

Lieut. Col. T. Oliver, 12th N. I., temporarily appointed a brigadier of 2nd class, from 28th Nov.—the date on which the troops, to the command of which he stands appointed, formed a junction at Segowlee.

Lieut. W. O. Young, artillery, to be capt. by brevet, from 16th Dec. 1840.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 19, 1840.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—2nd-Lieut. J. Mill to act as adj. and qu. master to 3rd bat. artillery, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. G. P. Salmon.—Lieut. D. Lumsden to act as adj. to 27th N. I. during period Lieut. and Adj. J. S. Alston may retain command of the corps.—Lieut. W. H. Ross, 30th N. I., to act as adj. to 3rd depôt bat. on departure of Lieut. and Adj. Waterfield.—Lieut. and Acting Adj. W. H. Ross to relieve Lieut. Waterfield from duty of station staff at Allypurl.—Lieut. D. E. Brewster to act as

adj. to 62nd N. I. during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. W. Bridge.—Lieut. Col. Com. W. H. L. Frith to retain command of 5th bat. until arrival at Cawnpore of right wing 4th bat. of artillery.

Oct. 21.—The following station and other orders confirmed:—Dr. A. Kean, civil assist. surgeon at Moorsheadabad, to afford medical aid to depôts of H. M. 26th and 49th Foot, on departure of Assist. Surg. E. R. Cardew, M.D.—Lieut. J. Towgood, 35th regt., to act as adj. to a detachment of eight companies of N.I. in progress to Ferozepore.—Assist. Surg. G. S. Cardew, 70th N.I., app. to medical charge of 6th company of sappers and miners in progress to Dinapore.

Oct. 24.—Surg. M. Powel, 29th, to join and afford medical aid to 19th N.I., during absence, on duty, of Surg. W. S. Stiven.

Nov. 4.—The following station and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., 1st brigade horse artillery, app. to medical charge of 5th L.C.—Surg. T. E. Dempster, 1st brigade horse artillery, app. to medical charge of depôts of H.M. 13th and 44th regts. of Foot.—Assist. Surg. E. Edlin, M.D., to assume medical charge of 6th, and detachment of 7th bat. artillery, at Cawnpore.

Nov. 5.—Surg. A. McK. Clark, 74th, to assume medical charge of 13th N.I. and civil establishments at Bandah, as a temporary measure.

Nov. 7.—The following orders confirmed:—Surg. D. Woodburn to act as superintending surgeon to Agra circle, until arrival of officiating Superintending Surg. W. S. Stiven.—Surg. G. G. Brown, M.D., 4th bat. artillery, to act as garrison surgeon and medical storekeeper at Agra, during employment of Surg. Woodburn as acting superintending surgeon.—Assist. Surg. A. Mackean app. to medical charge of 22nd N.I., and Surg. J. McGaveston, 2d bat. artillery, directed to afford medical aid to 74th N.I.—Surg. J. Greig, 39th, to afford medical aid to 19th N.I.—1st-Lieut. A. Huish, 3rd troop 3rd brigade, to do duty with right wing 4th bat. artillery, and to act as adjutant.

Nov. 9.—Lieut. T. S. Horsburgh, 32nd N.I., to conduct duties of 18th division of public works, during absence, on duty, of Lieut. W. Abercrombie.

Nov. 10.—The following operations were carried out:—
—Capts. J. B. D. and J. B. D. (Shah Shooia's force) to take place in Regt. of Artillery: 4th comp. 5th bat. to 2nd

comp. 1st bat.; W. S. Pillans, new prom. (on staff employ) to 1st troop 1st brigade. —1st-Lieuts. and Brevet Capts. J. Abbott (on detached duty) from 4th comp. 2nd bat. to 1st comp. 6th bat.; G. T. Graham (on furl.) from 1st comp. 2nd bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.—1st-Lieuts. A. Fitzgerald (on furl.) from 5th comp. 7th bat. to 3rd comp. 2nd bat.; G. H. Macgregor (on staff employ) from 4th comp. 7th bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.; J. H. Campbell (on staff employ) from 2nd comp. 7th bat. to 2nd comp. 5th bat.; A. Broome (on staff employ) from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 3rd troop 2nd brigade; R. Smyth (on staff employ) from 3rd to 2nd comp. 3rd bat.; W. Maxwell (on staff employ) from 4th troop 3rd brigade to 3rd comp. 4th bat.; J. W. Kaye (new prom.) to 2nd comp. 1st bat.—2nd-Lieut. W. Hay (on furl.) from 4th troop 2nd brigade to 2nd comp. 5th bat.

Nov. 11.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. A. Miles removed from 6th bat. to 4th comp. 3rd bat. artillery at Benares, and directed to join.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. B. Legard to be acting adj. to left wing 31st regt., during its separation from head-quarters of the corps.—Lieut. W. S. L. Mitchell to be acting adj. to left wing of 13th regt., during its separation from head-quarters of the corps.—Assist. Surg. G. C. Wallich, M.D., 53rd N.I., to afford medical aid to 3rd troop 2nd brigade horse artillery; and Surg. J. F. Steuart, M.D., to relieve Dr. Wallich from medical charge of left wing 4th local horse.—2nd-Lieut. N. A. Staples, of 6th, to do duty with right wing 5th bat. artillery, and to act as adjutant.—Brev. Capt. E. T. Erskine to be acting adj. to left wing 63rd regt. during its separation from head-quarters of the corps.

Nov. 14.—Lieut. A. Campbell, 58th N.I., to be acting adj. to 9th companies of 25th, 51st, 57th, 58th, and 69th regts. N.I., proceeding by water towards presidency; date Futtehghur, 31st Oct.

Lieut. R. Patton to be acting adj. to 17th regt., during absence on detached duty of Brev. Capt. Burroughs.

Nov. 20.—Unposted Cornet S. C. A. Swinton posted to 8th L. C. at Cawnpore.

Unposted Cornet Jas. Fairlie to do duty with 3rd L. C. at Kurnaul, instead of 5th, as directed in former orders.

Nov. 21.—Lieut. Col. T. C. Oliver, 5th N. I., to assume command of troops at Ferozepore, on departure of Brigadier E. F. Waters, C. B.

1st. L. Inf. Bat.—Lieut. H. F. Dunsford, 59th N. I., to be adjutant.

2nd. L. Inf. Bat.—Lieut. T. Riddell, 60th N. I., to be adjutant.

3rd. L. Inf. Bat.—Brev. Capt. E. Du P. Townshend, 9th N. I., to be adjutant.

Lieut. S. C. Starkey, 7th, to officiate as interp. and qu. master to 10th N. I.

Nov. 23.—Maj. E. Swetenham, inv. estab. permitted to reside in hills north of Deyrah Dhoon.

Lieut. A. W. W. Fraser, inv. estab. permitted to reside at presidency, for one year.

Nov. 25.—Lieut. J. A. H. Gorges, 57th N.I., to do duty with Arracan Local Bat.

Nov. 26.—Lieut. W. O. Harris, to act as 2d in command to Assam L. Inf. Bat., as a temporary measure; date 10th Oct.

Capt. W. Mackintosh, 5th N.I., as a temp. arrangement, to act as a brigadier major at Ferozepore, v. Capt. Grant; date 7th Nov.

Capt. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart., 48th N.I., app. to Commissariat Department in Afghanistan, v. Capt. Raban dec.; date 18th Oct.

Nov. 28.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Rothney, app. to medical charge of 3d Lt. Inf. Battalion.

Surg. M. Powell (on leave) removed from 29th to 3d N.I.

Surg. W. Mitchelson, doing duty with 8th L.C., removed from 23d to 28th N.I., which corps he will proceed and join when relieved from his present charge.

58th N.I., Lieut. N. A. Parker to be interp. and qu. master.

Nov. 30.—2d Lieut. Henry Yule, to do duty with sappers and miners et Delhi.

Ens. E. S. Garstin, to do duty with 18th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Dec. 1.—6th L. C. Brev. Capt. J. Remington, 12th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

5th N. I. Ens. J. G. Holmes, 59th, to act as interp. and qu. master.

31st N. I. Lieut. G. W. William, 29th, to act as interp. and qu. master.

51st N. I. Lieut. H. C. James, 32d, to act as interp. and qu. master.

55th N. I. Brev. Capt. J. Ewart to act as interp. and qu. master.

1st L. I. Bat. Ens. W. R. Cunningham, 6th N.I., to be interp. and qu. master.

2d L. I. Bat. Lieut. E. W. Hicks, 67th N.I., to be interp. and qu. master.

3d L. I. Bat. Ens. W. D. Voyle, 9th N.I., to be interp. and qu. master.

Dec. 2.—The undermentioned Ensigns to do duty with 3d N.I. at Dinapore, instead of 28th regt., and directed to join:—W. Alcock, J. R. Moore, L. R. Newhouse, J. A. Wright, J. D'Oyly Baring, J. W. C. Lockett, Baron F. A. Von Meyern, T. Blayds, and F. D. Boulton.

The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns recently admitted into service to do duty with corps specified, and directed to join:—Cornets C. Dumbleton, 8th L. C. Cawnpore; the Hon. S. M. St. John 6th L. C. Sultanpore, Benares.—Ensigns F. A. Jackson, 3d N.I., Dinapore; J. Ward, 9th do., Benares; S. Greville, 67th do., Benares; S. H. C. Johnstone, 31st do., Mynpoorie; J. Mac Dougall, 9th do., Benares; R. Harcourt, 67th do., Benares; J. Murray, 3d do., Dinapore; Robert Stewart, 3d do., Dinapore.

Dec. 4.—2d Lieut. N. A. Staples, to act as interp. and qu. master to 6th bat. artillery, vice Miles removed to 4th comp. 3d bat.

Capt. J. Croudace, 11th N.I., permitted to resign his app. as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. G. R. Penny, and to rejoin his corps.

Lieut. F. M. Baker, attached to Arracan Local Bat. at his own request, permitted to rejoin his regt. the 65th N.I.

Dec. 5.—Surg. M. Nisbet, M.D., removed from 48th N.I., and posted to 2d brigade horse artillery.

Garrison of Buxar.—Assist. Surg. R. Phillipson, 16th N.I., to be garrison assist. surgeon, v. Christie prom.

Cornet R. B. Macleod posted to 4th L. C. at Neemuch.

Cornet R. G. Taylor, posted to 2d L. C. in Afghanistan.

Dec. 7.—The following posting of medical officers directed:—Surg. E. Clarkson (on furl.) from 49th to 21st N.I.; Surg. W. Bogie, M.D., new prom. (on leave) to 65th do.; Surg. A. Christie (new prom.) to 49th do.; Assist. Surg. G. Turner, doing duty with 2d Europ. Regt., directed to act as garrison assist. surgeon at Buxar, until arrival of Assist. Surg. R. Phillipson.

Dec. 8.—Superintending Surg. George Lamb removed from Agra, and posted to Dacca circle of medical superintendence.

Dec. 9.—The following removals and postings of field officers directed:—Lieut. Col. R. B. Jenkins from 61st to 44th N.I.; Lieut. Col. John Holbrow from 44th to 1st do.; Lieut. Col. C. A. G. Wallington (absent) from 1st to 61st do.; Capt. W. Geddes, reg. of artillery, removed from 4th to 2d comp. 7th bat. and to join. Ens. A. Skeene to be interp. and qu. master to 68th N.I.

Dec. 10.—Assist. Surg. W. Shillito to do duty in hospital of 2d brigade horse artillery at Meerut.

Unposted Ens. S. F. Graham to do duty with 70th N.I., proceeding to Goruckpore.

Dec. 11.—Ens. C. Lysaght removed from 72d to the 28th N. I.

Dec. 12.—The brigadiers appointed by Gov. G. Os. of 9th Dec. are posted as follows:—Brigadier T. H. Paul to command of troops at Ferozepore; Brigadier G.

Williamson (on leave) to command of troops at Barrackpore; Brigadier M. C. Webb to command of troops in Oude.

Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart (on furl.) removed from 12th, and posted to 14th N. I., in progress to Nusseerabad, vice Griffiths, placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor N. W. provinces.

Dec. 15.—Lieut. D. E. Brewster to be interp. and qua. master to 62nd N. I.

Ens. George Gaynor removed from 9th N. I. to 2nd Europ. Regt., as junior of his rank, and directed to join.

Dec. 16.—Capt. F. Wheler, 2nd L. C., and deputy judge adv.-general, directed to return to Hindoostan; and Capt. G. E. Westmacott, 37th N. I., appointed deputy judge adv.-general to troops serving in Afghanistan.

Dec. 18.—Major E. J. Smith, corps of engineers, directed to repair to presidency, and to report himself to Adj. General of the army.

2nd-Lieut. R. B. Smith, corps of engineers, directed to repair to Allahabad, with a view to his being appointed to relieve Lieut. J. N. Sharp, of engineers, from the charge of 6th division of public works.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers having been declared by committees, held at Benares, Saugor, Meerut, Nusseerabad, Cawnpore, &c., to be qualified for the duties of interpreter to a native corps, are exempted from further examination, except that by the College examiners, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:—Brev. Capt. J. Remington, 12th N. I.; Lieut. E. W. Hicks, 67th do.; Ens. W. W. D. Voyle, 9th do.; Ens. W. H. Williams, 67th do.; 2nd-Lieut. H. Lewis, artillery; Ens. W. R. Cunningham, 9th N. I.; Cornet F. N. Edmonstone, 4th L. C.; Lieut. J. W. H. Pownall, 52nd N. I.; Lieut. D. E. Brewster, 62nd do.; Lieut. H. E. S. Abbott, 74th do.; Lieut. D. Macleod, 74th do.; Ens. W. Birch, 7th do.; Lieut. C. C. Robertson, 11th do.; Lieut. J. E. Gastrell, 12th do.; Lieut. C. S. J. Terrot, 29th do.; Lieut. G. Q. Nesbitt, 49th do.; Lieut. J. C. Brooke, 63rd do.; Ens. A. Skene, 68th do.; Lieut. T. F. Hobday, 72nd do.; Ens. W. Q. Pogson, 43rd do.; Lieut. J. D. Willan, 44th do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 25. Lieut. J. Staples, 7th L. C.; Lieut. F. P. Fulcher, 67th N. I.—Dec. 2. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Ewar, 55th N. I.—9. Lieut. W. H. Tweedale, 8th L. C.; Lieut. C. Haggart, 52nd N. I.—16. Maj. C. Hamilton, 22nd N. I.; Capt. B. Boswell, 2nd do.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 18. Brigadier S. Reid, 10th L. C., commanding station of Barrackpore, for health; Capt. T. Fraser, 7th L. C., for health; Capt. John Fordyce, of artillery, revenue surveyor, for health.—25. Brev. Maj. C. Rogers, 20th N. I., for health; Lieut. John Clarke, 25th N. I., for health; Lieut. W. Baillie, 47th N. I., for health.—Dec. 9. Lieut. W. M. Roberts, 30th N. I., on private affairs.—16. Col. D. M'Leod, engineers, on private affairs; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Harsey, 6th L. C., for health; Lieut. W. Young, 38th N. I., for health; Col. J. A. Hodgson, 14th N. I., on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 18. Col. Joseph Harris, 2nd Europ. Regt., for health (eventually to Europe).—24. Capt. W. M'D. Hopper, 57th N. I., for two years, for health.—Dec. 16. Lieut. E. C. F. Beaumont, 32nd N. I., for two years, for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Nov. 20. Lieut. H. Ward, 33rd N. I., from 1st Nov. to 15th Feb., 1841, on med. cert.—25. Lieut. C. M. Gascoyne, 5th L. C., from 25th Oct. to 25th Feb., 1841, on med. cert.—Dec. 2. Maj. J. G. Drummond, 6th N. I., from 1st Nov. to 31st March, 1841.—16. Capt. F. Trimmer, 50th N. I., from 5th Feb., 1841, to 5th Aug., 1841, on private affairs; Lieut. R. Price, 67th N. I., from 15th Dec. to 15th Feb., 1841; Lieut. Col. W. B. Salmon, 72nd N. I., from 20th Dec. to 20th March, 1841, on private affairs; Capt. E. Madden, artillery, from 25th Dec. to 25th June, 1841.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for leave to sea).—Nov. 20. Capt. J. A. Barstow, 5th N. I., from 1st Nov. to 15th Feb., 1841, on med. cert.—25. Capt. H. R. Osborn, 54th N. I., from 5th Dec., on med. cert.—Dec. 16. Lieut. Col. C. D. Wilkinson, 28th N. I., from 15th Dec. to 14th March, 1841, on med. cert.

To Madras.—Nov. 18. Capt. R. G. Mc Gregor, inv. estab. for three months, on private affairs (to Bombay).

18. Veterinary Surg. W. Barrett, 5th L. C., for twelve months, on med. cert.

To Bombay.—Nov. 25. Lieut. Col. C. C. Smyth, 3rd L. C., from 8th Oct. to 1st March, 1841, on med. cert., and to proceed to Europe.—Dec. 2. Capt. Edw. Madden, artillery, and Capt. J. H. Macdonald, ditto, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Nov. 19.—John Murray, Esq., M.D., deputy inspector general at Madras, to repair to Calcutta without delay, to perform duties of inspector general of hospitals, until further orders.

Colonel Hillier, 62nd F. to command convalescent depôt at Lardour for ensuing year.

Dec. 3.—W. R. White, Esq., surgeon, 16th Lancers, to act as deputy inspector general of H.M. hospitals, in presidency of Madras.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 23. Lieut. Frend, 31st F., for two years, for health.—Nov. 5. Lieut. Johnston, 17th F., for one year, on private affairs.—14. Capt. Teale, 4th F., for two years, for health.—Capt. McCarthy, 57th F., for two years, for health.—26. Lieut. Carter, 16th regt., to precede his corps, on med. cert.—Lieut. Strachan, 39th F., for two years, on private affairs.—Dec. 3. Capt. J. Blackall, 39th F., for two years, for health.—8. Capt. Naylor, 40th F., for two years, for health.—12. Lieut. Holdsworth, 2nd F., for two years, on private affairs.—Lieut. Kelly, 94th F., for two years, for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Nov. 5. Capt. Buchanan, 62nd F., for one year, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 17. *Jessie Logan*, from Liverpool.—18. *Carthage*, from Salem.—19. *Allerton*, from Mauritius; *Champion*, from do.; *Ann*, from Halifax and Mauritius; *Cheroké*, from Glasgow; *Isabella Cooper*, from Greenock.—20. *Wanderer*, from Hull; *Robert Small*, from Portsmouth.—23. *Tar*, from London.—25. *Duke of Bedford*, from London; *John Fleming*, from London, Cape, and Madras; *Iron Duke*, from Glasgow; *Wm. Lockerby*, from Liverpool; *London*, from do.; *Frances Warden*, from Penang; *Livingston*, from Sydney and Batavia; *Diane*, from Bordeaux and Carnicobar.—26. *Anna Maria*, from London.—27. *William Money*, from Sydney and Singapore; *Gilbert Munro*, from Madras; *Dover*, from Boston and Cape; *Ocean*, from Bordeaux.—28. *Auguste and Meline*, from Bremen; *Sylph*, from China and Singapore; *Ida*, from Newcastle.—29. *Indian*, from Port Louis; *Kandiana*, from Newcastle.—Dec. 3. *Rob Roy*, from China and Singapore; *H. C. schooner Orissa*, from Balaclava.—4. *John Bagshaw*, from Mauritius; *Symmetry*, from do.—9. *Earl of J. orawiche*, from London.—10. *Jane*, from Rangoon; *Lysander*, from Port Adelaide; *Patriot*, from Penang.—11. *Earl of Durham*, from Newcastle and Madras; *Coromandel*, from Bourbon and Rangoon.—14. *Red Rover*, from Macao and Singapore.—15. *Coringa Packet*, from China, Singapore, &c.—16. *Amelia*, from China and Singapore.—17. *Harlequin*, from Singapore.—19. *Zoe*, from Mauritius.—20. *Princess Victoria*, from London; *Lord Hungerford*, from London and Cape; *Poppy*, from China and Singapore; *Selma*, from Newcastle and Madeira.—21. *Petite Susanne*, from Bordeaux.

Sailed from Saugor.

Nov. 15.—*General Harrison*, for Boston.—17. *Volunteer*, for Mauritius.—18. *Samarang*, for London.—20. *Ayreshire*, for Moulmein.—23. *Clown*, for Singapore; *Maria*, for Mauritius.—24. *Justina*, for —; *Cashmere Merchant*, for Penang; *Charles Jones*, for Liverpool; *Malcolm*, for Madras and London.—25. *Majestic*, for Liverpool.—26. *Coringa*, for Liverpool.—27. *Reliance*, for Madras and London.—28. *Abbotsford*, for Mauritius; *Naples*, for Boston.—30. *Washington*, for Mauritius; *Bengallee*, for do.; *Cordelia*, for Liverpool; *Buccaneer*, for Moulmain; *Isseree*, for Bombay; *Isadora*, for Madras; *Esther*, for Liverpool; *Avoca*, for Mauritius; *Sappho*, for London.—Dec. 2. *Dido*, for Singapore.—3. *Carnatic*, for London; *Northumberland*, for do.—5. *Greenlaw*, for London; *Cambyses*, for Liverpool; *H. C. S. Amherst*, for —; *Ludovic*, for Bourbon.—7. *Penyard Park*, for Mauritius; *Eleanora*, *Agnes*, and *Agricola*, all for London.—8. *Water Lilly*, for Madras; *Caroline*, for Boston.—9. *Sesostriis*, for Sydney; *Enterprize*, for Mauritius; *Kitty*, for Singapore.—10. *H. M. S. Cruiser*, for Madras; *Adele Marquard*, for Sydney; *Wm. Dampier*, for Penang and Singapore.—11. *Allalemie*, for Red Sea; *Urgent*, for London; *Falcon*, for Mauritius.—13. *Mauritian*, for Mauritius.—14. *Severn*, for Singapore and China.—17. *Blorenge*, for Liverpool; *Owen Glendower*, for Madras, Cape, and London; *Medicis*, for Havre.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 12. *Allerton*, for Mauritius.—13. *Amazon*, for Liverpool; *Forth*, for Mauritius.—15. *Israel*, for Boston.—16. *Gleaner*, for Cowes.—17. *North Britain*, for London.—18. *Arethusa*, for Madras.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Dec. 21).—Saltpetre, £5. to £5. 5s. per ton; Sugar, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.; Rice, £5. 10s. to £5. 15s.; Oil Seeds, £5. 10s. to £5. 12s. 6d.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £4. to £4. 4s.; Jute and Hemp, £3. 15s. to £4. 4s.; Hides, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s.; Rum, £5. 10s. to £5. 15s.; Silk Piece Goods and Indigo, £5. to £5. 5s.; Raw Silk, £5. 10s. to £6.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 9. At Darjeeling, the lady of Capt. G. W. Bishop, 71st N. I., of a son.
 20. At Lahore, the lady of Col. H. C. Van Cortlandt, Maha Raja Nao Nehal Sing's service, of a daughter.
 26. At Chunar, the wife of Mr. J. Green, of a daughter.
 30. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. A. J. Hopper, 24th N. I., of a son.
 31. At Almorah, the lady of Major R. Stewart, 61st N. I., of a son.
 Nov. 3. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. R. Waller, H. A., of a daughter.
 — At Cuttack, the lady of J. Harris, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.
 4. At Burrisaul, the lady of R. Erskine, Esq., of a daughter.
 5. At Simla, the lady of R. H. Clarke, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
 8. At Lucknow, the lady of R. B. Kinsey, Esq., Assist. Surg., of a son.
 — At Loodiana, the lady of Capt. E. J. Watson, 59th N. I., of a daughter.
 10. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of P. Onraet, Esq., of a son.
 — At Mynpoorie, the lady of Capt. Gyon, 31st N. I., of a son.
 — At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Goad, 1st L. C., of a daughter.
 — At Benares, the lady of Capt. J. W. Hicks, 67th N. I., of a son.
 11. At Agra, Mrs. H. Meyers, of a son.
 12. Mrs. Blackwell, on her way to Calcutta, of a son.
 — At Rampore Bholiah, Mrs. Julien Vaillant, of a son.
 14. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. W. F. Cornish, of Artillery, of a daughter.
 — At Peeprah, the lady of J. W. Gale, Esq., of a son.
 — At Benares, the lady of Robert Price, Esq., 67th N. I., of a son.
 15. At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. W. Wilson, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. G. Vossema, of a son.
 16. At Allahabad, Mrs. Morrison, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. P. Williams, of a son.
 16. At Cawnpore, the lady of Mr. J. L. Turnbull, of a son.
 — At Chinsurah, Mrs. F. B. Barber, of a son.
 — At Ferozepore, the wife of Capt. H. M. Lawrence, Assist.-Gov. Gen.'s Agent, of a daughter.
 — At Kyook Phyoo, in Arracan, the lady of Lieut. Harrison, 65th N. I., of a daughter.
 17. At Arrah, the lady of E. F. Radcliffe, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
 — At Delhi, the lady of Brig.-Maj. W. Ramsay, 41st N. I., of a son.
 19. At Landour, the lady of Lieut. G. Harriott, H. M. 16th Lancers, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Pereira, of a son.
 20. At Allahabad, Mrs. Warren, of a son.
 — At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. C. D. Atkinson, 40th N. I., of a daughter.
 21. At Dinapore, the lady of Ens. C. D'Oyly Atkinson, 40th N. I., of a daughter.
 22. At Calcutta, the lady of J. S. Chisholm, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. James Ogilvie, of a daughter.
 23. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Owen, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. P. H. Holmes, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Simeons, of a daughter.
 — At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. H. J. Michell, 72nd N. I., of a son.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Pillans, Com. of Ordnance, of a daughter.
 24. At Simla, the lady of Capt. W. Wemyss, 9th L. C., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of W. C. Breen, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. W. Hay, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, at the H. C.'s Dispensary, Mrs. J. Paul, of a daughter.
 — At Coolie Bazar, Mrs. R. M. Norris, of a daughter.
 — At Midnapore, the lady of the Rev. T. Brooks, of a son.
 25. At Aleepore, the wife of G. T. F. Speede, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. G. F. Pereira, of a daughter.
 — Near Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. Dane, H. M.'s 62nd Regt., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of James Savi, Esq., Bizolie factory, of a daughter.
 — On the river, near Futtaypore, the lady of Lieut. Kendall, 1st Europ. Regt., of a son.
 26. At Gya, the lady of W. H. Urquhart, Esq., of a daughter.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. H. Dunn, of a son.
 — At Burrisaul, the lady of R. R. Sturt, Esq., C. S., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. A. L. Davis, of a daughter.
 — At Agra, Mrs. L. S. Rivett, of a son, (since dead).
 28. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Pratt, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. Agabeg, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of D. Oman, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Tezapore, the lady of Brev. Capt. H. W. Matthews, 43rd N.I., of a son.
 30. At St. James's School, Mrs. R. Platts, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. M. Vos, Esq., of a daughter, (since dead.)
 — At Allahabad, the lady of H. B. Harrington, Esq., C. S., of a son, still-born.
Dec. 1.—At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Graves, of a daughter.
 — At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Codrington, Dep.-Assist.-Qu.-Mas.-Gen., of a daughter.
 2. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. S. Ransom, H. C., B. M., of a son.
 — At Bhagulpore, the lady of R. N. Farquharson, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 3. At Berhampore, the lady of Pierce Taylor, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Street, of a daughter.
 4. At Kishnaghur, the lady of the Rev. C. H. Blumhardt, of a son.
 — At Sulkea, the wife of Mr. P. Forster, jun., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of A. A. Apkar, Esq., of a daughter.
 5. At Ramnaghur, the lady of M. M. Durup De Dumbal, indigo planter, of a son.
 6. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Pigott, 18th N.I., of a son.
 — At Chittagong, the lady of F. Skipwith, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Howrah, Mrs. J. D. Cooper, of a daughter, still-born.
 7. At Gowahatty, Assam, the wife of Mr. W. Gash, of a son.
 8. At Calcutta, the lady of T. D. Cooke, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Thomas, of a daughter.
 10. At Calcutta, Mrs. Carmichael Smyth, of a son.
 11. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. C. Black, of a son.
 — At Chowringhee, the lady of W. Linton, Esq., of a son.
 — At Juanpore, the wife of Henry Newall, of a son.
 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Aitchison, of a daughter.
 — At Entallee, the widow of the late H. Turner, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Allahabad, the lady of J. N. Sharp, Esq., eng., of a daughter.
 13. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. G. Leicester, of Comillah, of twin daughters. *4. Jo*
 14. At Calcutta, the lady of James M. Mackie, Esq., of a son.
 — At Serampore, at the house of Mrs. Dr. Marsham, the lady of Capt. Henry Havelock, H. M.'s 13th L.I., of a daughter.
 15. At Calcutta, Mrs. V. Caitano, of a daughter.
 — At Moozufferpore, the lady of Dr. K. Mackinnon, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Major C. R. W. Lane, 2nd N.I., of a son.
 16. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. J. D. Nash, of a son.
 17. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Sykes, of a son.
 19. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Sabedra, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 5.* At Cuttack, Mr. J. H. Dentz, Deputy Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, to Miss Frances Underwood.
 21. At Aurungabad, M. Auld, 26th Regt. B.N.I., to Margaret, daughter of Major Charles Freeman, of H. H. the Nizam's army.
Nov. 2. At Deyrah Dhoon, Capt. George Cautley, 8th L.C., to Emma Octavia, daughter of George Christopher, Esq., of Chiswick, Middlesex.
 9. At Calcutta, Mr. John De Sinaes, of Midnapore, to Mrs. C. Martin, relict of the late Mr. M. Martin, of Calcutta.
 12. At Ghazee-pore, T. H. Plaskett, Esq., lieut. H.M. 31st Regt., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert Macan, Esq., of Ballynahone, County Armagh.
 18. At Calcutta, Mr. A. H. D'Mello, to Miss Lititia Julia Martindell.
 — At Monghyr, Mr. H. Heinig, Missionary of Patna, to Miss Eliza Carter.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. W. M. Hamilton, to Mary, daughter of Capt. P. Sparling, H. C. steamer Megna.
 21. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Harvey to Miss Harriet Maria Gasper.
 26. At Benares, Lieut. and Adj. Rainsford, 67th N.I., to Rhoda, daughter of Charles Johnston, Esq.
 28. At Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Roger to Miss C. R. Smith.
 — At Dorundah, R. J. Graham, Esq., 72nd regt., son of Sir Robert Graham;

Bart., of Esk, Cumberland, to Anna Louisa, daughter of the late John Gibbs, Esq., 42nd Regt.

— At Calcutta, Mr. William Deliana, to Emma Catherine, daughter of Mr. Domingo Gomes.

30. At Calcutta, John Thornton, Esq., to Louisa Hannah Alt, second daughter of James Patton, Esq.

Dec. 1. At Maldah, Wm. Bell, Esq., S.C., to Maria Jane, eldest daughter of J. Lamb, Esq.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Kiernander, to Miss Mary Ann McKenzie.

14. At Howrah, Mr. Nathaniel Strover, son of General Sir R. Strover, to Miss Susan Margaret Foster, daughter of P. Foster, Esq., Sulkeah.

16. At Calcutta, Capt. John Willie, to Margaret Euphemia, third daughter of the late J. U. Sheriff, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Mr. C. Boylan, to Mrs. Isabella Clement.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. T. W. Thompson, to Hebe, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Wells, Branch Pilot, H.C.M.

— At Calcutta, A. McArthur, Esq., to Miss Mary Barker.

DEATHS.

Oct. 12. At Maulmein, Mrs. Eyre, wife of Lieut. G. Eyre, H.M. 63rd regt.

18. At Saugor, Mr. Richard Killien, aged 45.

Nov. 2. Killed in the action at Purwan Durrah, in the Kohistan of Cabool, the following individuals:—Dr. B. Lord, assistant to the envoy and minister at the Court of Shah Shooja-ool-moolkh; Lieut. and Adj. Crispin, 2nd L.C.; and Lieut. J. S. Broadfoot, of the Engineers.

7. At Simlah, Lieut. Col. Robert Chalmers, 38th regt. N.I.

— In Camp at Amballa, Miss Martha Barrett.

8. At Mussoorie, Lieut. Col. G. J. Shadwell, late of the 7th Native Cavalry, younger brother of the Vice-Chancellor of England, aged 55.

9. At Loodhiana, Lieut. Arch. Cowper, 59th N.I.

10. On the river between Monghyr and Bauglepore, Major T. R. McQueen, late of the 45th regt. N.I.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Holland, aged 90.

— At Cherapoonjee, Brev. Capt. L. Hone, 57th N.I.

14. Suddenly, within four marches of the station of Ferozepore, Capt. Maclean, of the 67th N.I., commandant of the Alleyghur depôt.

15. At Agra, Mr. J. G. Clementine, aged 40.

16. At Kyook Phyo, the infant daughter of Lieut. Harrison, 65th V.N.I.

— At Meerut, Arthur Onslow, infant son of Lieut. Col. Wallace, 2nd N.I.

— At Meerut, G. T. Urquhart, Esq., Surgeon 2nd Brigade, H.A., aged 48.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Pereira, aged 76.

20. At Barrackpore, Mrs. Anne Middleditch, aged 53.

22 Drowned by falling out of a dingy alongside the ship, Mr. W. C. Walker, Midshipman of the *Owen Glendower*, aged 15.

23. At Allahabad, Eliza Agnes, wife of Mr. John Bensley, aged 20.

24. At Mynpoorie, John Kinloch, Esq., joint magistrate and deputy collector, a civil servant of more than forty-three years' standing.

25. At Jessore, Gregory Herklots, jun., Esq., uncovenanted dep. col. at Jessore, aged 35.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. L. R. Martindell, lady of Henry Martindell, Esq. attorney at law, aged 20.

— At Chittagong, Mrs. McCallum, aged 37.

26. At Calcutta, Joseph Simon Constant Guézenèc, commander of the *Petite Nancy*, and many years a captain in the French Royal Navy, aged 58.

27. At Dacca, of cholera, C. J. Gliddon, Esq., aged about 21.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. M. Maher, apothecary, aged 27.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Hyppolite, aged 60.

— At Calcutta, Mr. R. Lawler, aged 44.

— At Serampore, Charles J. G. Johnstone, Esq., aged 23, son of the Rev. T. B. Johnstone, of Chitton, Somersetshire.

29. At Dacca, of cholera, Fredericka Catherine, eldest child of Arthur Littledale, Esq., civil service, aged 4 years.

30. At Calcutta, Robert, infant son of D. McFarlan, Esq., C.S.

— At Calcutta, Frances, wife of Mr. W. C. Lewis, senior merchant, aged 45.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Master Henry William Thomas, aged 6 years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. C. De Souza, aged 30.

2. At Calcutta, Fanny Harton, infant daughter of J. W. H. Ilbery, Esq.

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3. At Calcutta, Mr. John Mercado, 2nd Assist. Presidency Pay Office, aged 52.
 - At Dacca, Louisa Charlotte, child of Arthur Littledale, Esq., Civil Service.
 4. At Calcutta, Master Charles Dessa, aged 12 years.
 5. At Dinapore, Margaret, lady of Lieut.-Col. G. E. Gowan, Horse Artillery, aged 40.
 - At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Passmore, aged 65.
 - At Calcutta, Mrs. A. M. Blackwell.
 7. At Calcutta, Mr. C. Robeholm, aged 36.
 8. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Benson, aged 29.
 9. At Calcutta, Charles, Leyding, Esq., of the Preventive Service, aged 40.
 - At Calcutta, of fever, Mr. Edward Francis, aged 45.
 11. At Ghazee pore, the Chevalier Antoine De L'Etang, aged 84.
 - At Garden Reach, the Rev. Charles Piffard, aged 42.
 12. At Alipoor, Apne Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. N. J. Cumberlege, aged 3 years.
 15. Off Cossipore, Ann Maria, infant daughter of Capt. Buttanshaw, 7th N.I.
 17. At the General Hospital, Mrs. Ellen Hinton, aged 39.
 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. Chopin, relict of the late Mr. J. H. S. Chopin, aged 24.
- Lately.* At Calcutta, Raboo Raj Krishna Day, a man of literary and scientific attainments, and described in the paper as one of the brightest ornaments of the Medical College.
- At Calcutta, Shreenath Roy, late editor of the *Bhaskur* native paper.
 - At Gwalior, Baba John, son of Col. Baptiste, of Scindiah's service.
 - Drowned off Hoghely Point, by falling overboard from the ship *Greenlaw*, Mr. Arrowsmith, master pilot.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 24, 1840.—In reference to the G. O. G. of the 10th inst., the Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs that the following change be made in the destination of corps :—30th Regt. N.I., from Trichinopoly to Mangalore ; 38th ditto, from Bangalore to French Rocks.

Dec. 1.—The following movement is ordered :—The head-quarters and one additional company of H.M.'s 57th Regt. to proceed from Trichinopoly to join the wing of that corps stationed in Fort St. George.

ZORAPOAR PRIZE MONEY.

Adjutant-General's Office, Fort St. George, Dec. 15, 1840.—Prize rolls for the corps and detachments who served with the force under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dyce in the affair at Zorapoor on the 18th Oct. 1839, having been received by the prize agent at Madras ; officers commanding corps and detachments, and individuals who have claim to share in the actual capture, are requested to submit their claims to Lieut.-Col. Bond, the prize-agent, prepared according to the forms laid down in G. O. G., 19th Aug. 1836.

Corps entitled to share.—Detachment F. Troop Native Horse Artillery ; 1 Squadron H.M. 13th Dragoons ; 1 ditto 7th L.C. ; 1 Company 1st Batt. Artillery, with Gun Lascars attached and Karkhana ; 2 Companies H.M. 39th Regt. ; 34th Regt. L. Infantry.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. J. G. M'NAB.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 21, 1840.—At a European general court-martial held at Trichinopoly, on the 19th Oct., 1840, Lieut. John Graham M'Nab, of the 30th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charges :—

First Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances :

1st Instance.—In having at Trichinopoly, on the night of the 26th September, 1840, when visiting the arsenal guard on duty as officer in command of the main guard,

struck with a horsewhip Store Lascar Vencatachellum, attached to the ordnance department, he, the said Vencatachellum, being then and there in the execution of his duty as sentry over the outer gate of the arsenal.

2nd Instance.—In having, at the same time and place, when on the same duty, struck with a horsewhip Private Ramasawmy, of the F. Company of the 15th regt., N.I., he, the said Ramasawmy, being then and there in the execution of his duty as one of the arsenal guard.

3rd Instance.—In having, at the same time and place, when on the same duty, struck with a horsewhip Lance Naigue Permaloo, of the Grenadier Company of the 15th regt., N.I., he, the said Permaloo, being then and there in the execution of his duty as naigue of the arsenal guard.

4th Instance.—In having, at the same time and place, when on the same duty, assaulted Store Lascar Veerapen, attached to the ordnance department, by shoving him with his hand, and pulling off his turban; he, the said Veerapen, being then and there in the execution of his duty as one of the lascar guard at the outer gate of the arsenal.

Second Charge.—For having, at Trichinopoly, on the night of the 26th September, 1840, when in command of the main guard, been drunk on his guard.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, instances of the first charge, that the prisoner Lieut. J. G. M'Nab, is guilty.

Finding on the 4th instance of the first charge, that the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the words "pulling off his turban."

Revised finding on the second charge, that the prisoner is guilty.

Revised Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him, doth sentence him, the said J. G. M'Nab, lieutenant in the 30th regt. N.I., to be cashiered.

Recommendation of the Court.—The Court having performed the painful duty imposed on it, begs earnestly and respectfully, under all the circumstance of the case, to recommend the prisoner to the clemency of His Exc. the Commander in Chief.

Approved and Confirmed.

The Court has not submitted any particular ground for its recommendation, and as I observe no circumstances of a palliative nature in the case, I am constrained to give effect to the sentence awarded.

(Signed) S. WHITTINGHAM, Lieut.-Gen., Commander in Chief.

Mr. John Graham M'Nab is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of the sentence to the troops at Trichinopoly—the date to be reported to the Adjutant-General.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 1.—Duncan Montgomery, Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for ensuing year.

C. H. Hallett, Esq., to act as head assistant to Accountant-General, upon departure of Mr. Kaye to take charge of assistant judgeship of Cuddalore.

4.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. G. Neill, 1st Europ. Reg., to be post-master at Secunderabad, so long only as his reg. shall continue at that station.

15.—C. H. Woodgate, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Combaconum, during the absence of Mr. H. D. Phillips.

J. W. Cherry, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

A. F. Hudleston, Esq., permitted to resign Hon. Company's Service, from date on which the annuity to which he has succeeded shall commence.

Furloughs.—*Dec. 1.* F. B. Elton, Esq., for one year, to England, on private affairs.—*11.* S. N. Ward, Esq., from 9th Sept. to 8th March, 1841, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.—*R. R. Cotton, Esq.,* for three months, to presidency, on private affairs.—*15.* A. M. Owen, Esq., for two months, to Madras.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 14.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras having been pleased to appoint the Venerable the Archdeacon to act as domestic chaplain, Mr. Harper permitted, as a temporary measure, to absent himself from his duties as senior chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.

15.—The Rev. H. Cotterill to resume his duties as chaplain of Vepery, and the Rev. J. Knox to proceed to Cuddalore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Nov. 20, 1840.—Lieut. G. Fitzmaurice, 39th N.I., permitted to resign app. of qu. mast. and interp. of that corps, in compliance with his request.

Nov. 24.—Infantry.—Major William Taylor, from 39th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Spry, dec.; date of com. 16th Sept. 1840.

39th—N.I., Capt. (Brev. Maj.) John Ward to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Ottley to be capt., and Ens. E. B. Garrard to be lieut. in suc. to Taylor prom.; date of coms. 16th Sept. 1840.

Capt. A. Chisholme, 30th N.I., at his own request, transf. to Inv. Estab.

Nov. 27.—30th N.I., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Jones to be captain, and Ens. C. E. M. Walker to be lieut., v. Chisholme invalid; date of coms. 24th Nov. 1824.

Assist. Surg. J. Pringle, m.d. permitted to enter on general duties of the army.

Nov. 30.—Mag. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, k.c.b., Commanding the Mysore Division or the Madras Army, to command Expeditionary Force serving against the Chinese Empire.

Dec. 1.—12th N.I., lieut. J. C. Elphinstone to be quarter-master and interpreter.

Dec. 4.—30th N.I., Ens. R. W. D. Nickle to be lieut. v. McNab cashiered; date of com. 26th Nov. 1840.

Dec. 8.—30th N.I., Lieut. John Halpin to be adjutant.

Cadet of Infantry J. H. Wahab admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. James Eoyd permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Major John Ward, 39th N.I., at his own request, transf. to Inv. Estab.

Lieut. Henry Bathurst, 21st N.I., permitted to resign service of East India Company in compliance with his request.

Dec. 11.—21st N. I.—Ens. R. F. I. Impey, to be Lieut. v. Bathurst resigned: date of com. 8th Dec. 1840.

39th N. I.—Capt. Edward Messiter, to be major, Lieut. Henry Harriott to be capt., and Ens. C. Æ. Searle to be lieut., v. Ward invalided: date of com. 8th Dec. 1840.

Dec. 15.—Lieut. A. T. Allen, H. M. 57th Reg. to be aide-de-camp. to Maj. Gen. Allan, C. B., Commanding Mysore Division of Army.

Cadet of Cavalry F. T. L. G. Russell, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Assist. Surgs. G. G. Holmes, J. B. Steel, and G. C. Courtney permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. F. Leslie, 13th N.I., to act as paymaster in centre division at Vellore, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. A. S. Logan.

Dec. 18th—Assist. Surg. Robert Cole, to be surgeon, from 4th Nov. 1840, to complete estab.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to rank of Captain by brevet, from 16th Dec. 1840:—1st Lieuts. George Balfour, Hugh Montgomery, and W. K. Lloyd, artillery; Edward Lawford, Samuel Best, Robert Henderson, and F. C. Cotton, engineers.

Lieut. Col. F. Derville, appointed to a Seat at Military Board, during period he may exercise command of Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. Best of Corps of Engineers placed temporarily at disposal of Commander in Chief for Foreign Service, in room of Capt. De Butts, who will resume his duties in Civil Department.

Assist. Surg. A. Blacklock permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Surg. B. G. Maurice permitted to retire from Service of East India Company on pension of his rank.

Head-Quarters, Adj.-General's Office, Nov. 18th, 1840.—Capt. A. De Butts and Lieut C. A. Orr, of Engineers, appointed to C. Company Sappers and Miners, and to proceed to join forthwith *via* Bombay.

Nov. 20.—The following removals ordered:—Surg. J. W. Sherman, from 1st to 15th N.I.; Surg. B. G. Maurice, from 15th to 1st do.; Assist.-Surg. W. G. Pritchard, M.D., from Artillery Details at Penang and posted to 15th N.I.

Nov. 21.—Lieut. A. M. Campbell, 16th, to act as quarter-master and Interp. of 10th N.I.

Nov. 23.—Capt. P. Chambers, 1st Europ. Regt. app. to charge of European Infantry at the dépôt, v. Capt. Hay relieved.

Nov. 25.—Capt. Archibald Chisholm (recently transferred to Inv. Estab.) posted to 2d Native Veteran Battalion.

Nov. 26.—Lieut.-Col. W. Borthwick removed from 39th to 47th Reg., and Lieut.-Col. W. Taylor (late prom.) posted to former corps.

Nov. 27.—Assist.-Surg. W. W. Rawes removed from doing duty with 2d bat. artillery, and app. to do duty with H. M. 94th Reg.

Nov. 28.—Assist.-Surg. W. W. Rawes, doing duty with H. M. 94th Regt., to proceed in medical charge of detachment under orders to embark for Cannanore on bark *Annul Chunder*.

Dec. 1.—The following removals and posting ordered:—Surg. R. Davidson from 3d L. Inf. to 42d N.I.; Surg. T. Taplin, from 42d N. I., to 3d L. I.; Assist.-Surg. D. Sturrock, M.D., to 47th N. I.; Assist.-Surg. E. S. Tribe, doing duty with 1st Madras Europ. Reg., to do duty with 4th L. C.

Dec. 4.—Assist.-Surg. J. W. Mudge, M.D., to do duty with 1st Madras Europ. Regt., and to proceed to join with detachment of that corps under command of Capt. Chambers.

Dec. 7.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut.-Cols. J. Wilson from 2d to 32d N.I.; C. Lethbridge from 43d to 19th N.I., but to continue with 43d Regt. until relieved; J. F. Palmer from 32d to 2d N.I.; J. Drever from 19th to 43d Regt. N.I.; Capt. J. E. Sherriff, from Horse Brigade to 1st Bat. Arty.; J. G. B. Bell from 1st to 4th Bat. Arty.; G. Hall from 1st Bat. Arty. to Horse Brigade; F. Burgoyne from 4th to 1st Bat. Arty.; Captains Sherriff and Hall to continue to do duty as at present until relieved.

Dec. 8.—Assist.-Surg. M. Rogers, doing duty with 2d Europ. L. I., posted to that regiment.

Dec. 9.—Major John Ward (recently transf. to Inv. Estab.) posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Ens. J. H. Wahab to do duty with 39th N.I.

Assist.-Surg. A. H. Ashley removed from 2d Europ. L. I., and app. to medical charge of Artillery serving at Penang.

Dec. 12.—Major J. Ward removed from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 1st Native Vet. Bat.

Assist.-Surg. E. S. Tribe, 4th L. C., permitted to join his Regt. *via* Madras.

Dec. 15.—Lieut. J. F. Fotheringham, 1st Madras Europ. Regt. directed to join dépôt at the Mount, where he will do duty till further orders.

Dec. 16.—The following removals ordered in infantry:—Lieut.-Cols. C. Lethbridge, from 19th to 2d Regt.; V. Mathias, from 14th to 43d; J. F. Palmer, from 2d to 14th; to do duty with the 2d Regt. until relieved; J. Drever, from 43d to 19th

The undermentioned Cornets of Cavalry posted to Regts. specified, viz.—F. T. L. G. Russell to 4th L. C.; Richard Stone to 1st do., and to proceed to join.

Cornet F. L. T. G. Russell removed, at his own request, from 4th to 2nd L. C.

Dec. 17.—Lieut. J. E. Mawdesley, of Horse Artillery, directed to join A. troop at Sholapoor.

Examinations.—Lieut. C. J. Elphinstone, 12th regt. having been examined at the College in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported qualified as Interpreter.

Lieut. W. F. Blake, 36th regt. having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Cannanore, the usual Moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to him for "creditable progress."

Returned to duty, from Europa.—Nov. 24. Capt. George Hall, artillery.—Dec. 4. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. Bayles, 52nd N.I.—15. Surg. T. Taplin.—18. Assist. Surg. D. Sturrock, M.D.

FURLONGHS, &c.

To Europe.—Nov. 20. Lieut. C. F. Compton, 48th N.I.—24. Capt. H. R. Kirby, 4th N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Lieut. E. D. Roperr 12th N.I., for health.—Dec. 4.—Assist. Surg. O. Palmer, for health.—8. Brigadier, W. M. Burton, commandant of Artillery, for health.—Ens. Colin Gib, 31st L. Inf. for health.

To Presidency (preparatory to applying from furlough, Europe).—Nov. 23. Assist. Surg. C. Ferrier, 4th L. C., from 17th Nov. 1840.—Dec. 1. Lieut. C. W. Gordon,

7th L. C., from 27th Nov. 1840.—15. Maj. C. Farran, C. E. V. bat., from 22nd Nov. 1840.

To Presidency.—Oct. 20. Lieut. H. J. Nicholls, sub-assist. com. gen. at Moulemein, for six months, on private affairs.—Dec. 15. Capt. A. C. Wight, 8th N. I., for six months, from date of his embarkation at Malacca, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 24. Capt. H. H. Watts, 26th N. I., for 18 months, for health (to embark from Western Coast).—27. Lieut. Col. H. Ross, 25th N. I., for two years, for health.

To Egypt.—Nov. 12. Col. W. Monteith, K. L. S. chief engineer, on private affairs (eventually to Europe).

To Van Diemen's Land.—Dec. 15. Lieut. Col. J. Hazlewood, 2nd N. V. B., pending a decision on a memorial which he has addressed to Hon. Court of Directors.

To Neilgherries.—Nov. 17. Assist. Surg. Peter Roe, M. D., Zillah surgeon of Mangalore, for health, until 6th April 1841.—Dec. 9. Assist. Surg. J. Peter, M. D., H. M. 94th regt., from 15th Dec. to 31st March 1841, on sick cert.—17. Captain Geoghegan, 25th N. I., in continuation till 31st Dec. 1841 (also to Western Coast), on sick cert.

To Calcutta.—Dec. 8. Ens. J. G. B. Griffin, 25th N. I., from 1st Jan. to 1st July 1841.

To Bombay.—Dec. 11. Maj. T. Stockwell, 28th N. I., for two months, on private affairs (eventually to return to Europe on furlough).—18. Lieut. John Stewart, 49th N. I., from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1841, and afterwards to Europe on furlough.

Cancelled.—The leave to Europe granted on 28th Aug. 1840, to Capt. E. Servante, 29th N. I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 20. *Inez*, from Penang; 21. *Prince George*, from Penang; 22. *Swallow*, from Calcutta; 23. *Forfarshire*, from Mauritius.—Dec. 2. *Malcolm* and *Reliance*, both from Calcutta; 15. *Sarah*, from Vizagapatam; 16. H. M. S. *Cruizer*, from Kedgerree.

Departures.

Nov. 19. *Lintin*, for Singapore and China; 21. *Inez*, for Pondicherry (and returned on 9th Dec.); 23. *Freak*, for Bombay (with detachment of H. M. 41st regt.);—Dec. 5. *Forfarshire*, for Calcutta; 9. *Reliance*, for London; 10. *Swallow*, for Calcutta; 12. *Malcolm*, for London; *Ida*, for Cape and London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 7. The lady of Captain Pace, 30th N. I., of a daughter.

— At Cannanore, the lady of G. A. Harris, Esq., C. S., of a son.

11. At Ootacamund, Mrs. J. Ryan, of a daughter.

16. At Chicacole, the widow of the late P. Sharkey, Esq., Principal Sudder Ameen of Itchapoor, of a son.

20. The lady of Edward Peters, Esq., C. S., of a son.

25. At Mangalore, the lady of Lieut. Mackenzie, 46th N. I., of a daughter.

— At Mangalore, the wife of Lieut. E. W. Kenworthy, 23rd L. I., of a son.

— At Cannanore, the lady of C. W. West, Esq., Post Master at Malabar, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Cherry, 1st L. C., of a son.

3. At Madras, the wife of Mr. R. W. Barrett, of a son.

— At Samulcottah, the wife of the Rev. C. Blackman, of a daughter.

— At Nellore, the lady of L. D. Daniell, Esq., C. S., of a son.

5. At Aska, the lady of Major J. Campbell, 41st N. I., of a son, since dead.

12. At Bangalore, the lady of M. Price, Esq., 34th Regt. or Chicacole L. I., of a son.

14. At Black Town, the wife of Mr. Thomas Pereira, of a daughter.

— At Samulcottah, the lady of Lieut. G. G. Macdonell, 27th N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 19. Madras, John A. Seth, Esq., to Hosanna, eldest daughter of the late Stephen Johannes, Esq.

23. At Cannanore, Mr. Richard Jones, H. M. 15th Hussars, to Miss Isabella Murray.

Dec. 5. At Madras, Capt. Colin Buchanan, H.M. 62d Regt., to Susanah Wilmot, fourth daughter of John Sherman, Esq., and widow of the late R. White, Esq., of the Madras Army.

7. At Vizagapatam, Mr. C. Wilson, C.E. V.B., to Miss Jessie Goldsmith.

DEATHS.

Nov. 22. At Black Town, Maria, only daughter of Mr. John C. Henricos, aged 2 years.

24. At Pursewalkum, of dropsy, Mr. Barnard Paten, aged 52.

Dec. 1. At Trevandrum, of cholera, Mr. John Claimore, clerk at the Residents' Office in Travancore and Cochin, aged 24.

— At Tranquebar, Mrs. C. L. Koefoed, relict of the late J. Koefoed, Esq., aged 57.

3. At Bangalore, Mr. Francis Dias, apothecary, aged 64.

6. At Ootacamund, Mary Harriet Leonora, wife of H. D. Phillips, Esq., C.S.

13. At Ellore, the lady of Lieut. Albert Studdy, 27th N.I.

Lately. Between Nagpore and Jaulnah, of cholera, Major Sieman, of H. M.'s 39th Regt.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

ALLOWANCES TO CAPTAINS AND COMMANDERS OF THE INDIAN NAVY WHILE ON SICK LEAVE.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 26, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract paras. 1 to 6, of the Hon. Court's letter, No. 54, dated 15th July last:—

[Sec. from No. 61, dated 12th Sept. 1839.—Allowances drawn by captains and commanders of the Indian Navy while on shore on medical certificate brought to Court's notice; Government propose a different arrangement, with a view of enabling officers of that rank, when in bad health, to obtain the comforts their standing in the service require.]

Para. 1. "We have attentively considered the papers transmitted with the letter under reply, as well as the Auditor-General's report which accompanied your despatch, No. 32, of the 21st June 1839, upon this subject.

2. "It appears to have been the practice, since 1830, to allow captains and commanders of the Indian Navy, while sick on shore, for the first three months, the full command allowance attached to the vessel of which they were in command according to her rating; this varies between Rs. 500 and Rs. 900 per month; and after the expiration of that period, they receive only the unemployed (or shore) pay of their rank, viz. Rs. 400 per month to captains, and Rs. 300 per month to commanders, whereas, if *employed on duty* on shore, the allowance to a captain would be Rs. 602 per month, and to a commander Rs. 422 per month; thus an officer receives a higher rate of pay for a certain period of his absence on shore *sick*, than he would be entitled to were he actually *employed* doing duty on shore."

3. "We deem it desirable that this anomaly in the existing regulations should be removed, and have therefore resolved, that in lieu of the allowances now drawn by them while on sick leave, the captains and commanders of the Indian Navy shall be permitted to draw, during three months of their absence from their respective ships upon medical certificate, an allowance equivalent to what they would receive if employed on duty, and after that period the following monthly pay, viz.—A captain, Rs. 500 per month; a commander, Rs. 350 per do.

4. "The lieutenants temporarily succeeding to the command in consequence of such absence of the captain or commander, are to draw the difference only between the above-stated sums and what is termed the command-allowance of the vessel, according to her rate as per abstract.

5. "The sick certificate of the captain or commander, when at the presidency or other station, must, however, be renewed monthly, and countersigned by the superintending surgeon of the range.

6. "This regulation will take effect from the date of your application of this despatch in general orders."

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LAXITY OF DISCIPLINE IN THE INDIAN NAVY—CASE OF MR. ZOUCHE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 2, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council feels regret, with reference to those officers of the Indian Navy who are honourable exceptions to the cause of censure, to be called upon to publish the following extract of a despatch from the Hon. Court of Directors dated the 15th July, 1840, conveying the expression of their sentiments on the want of discipline, which very extensively prevails in the Indian Navy.

While the Governor in Council expresses his determination to act up to the orders therein conveyed, and rigidly to enforce the rules and discipline laid down in the Articles of War, and Naval Regulations and Instructions, he at the same time desires to entertain the sanguine hope, that the good sense and professional *esprit-de-corps* of the officers of a naval service, will show itself henceforth in the zealous fulfilment of every part of their important duties, not in their letter only, but in their full spirit, for the promotion of the public service, and that the Government may experience the gratification of observing that the Naval Instructions are acted up to by all ranks, the seniors leading in a course of perfect and considerate discipline, and the juniors following in the same, and thus military subordination, with zeal, activity, and efficiency, be established.

Extract from a Despatch, dated 15th July, 1840, from the Hon. Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay.

Para. 1st. "Your letters dated 26th October, 1839, No. 74, and 31st Dec. 1839, No. 97, the former reporting the occurrence of a destructive fire on board the steamer *Atalanta*, and the latter forwarding the proceedings of a court-martial held on Mr. Midshipman Zouch, the officer in charge of the vessel at the time the fire broke out, have occasioned us much concern. The serious damage sustained by the vessel, and the temporary loss of her services in consequence, would of themselves be sufficient cause for dissatisfaction, but our displeasure is greatly heightened by the indications which your communications on the subject afford, of gross neglect of discipline, and of the prevalence of a most unbecoming and unmilitary spirit among some of the officers of the Indian Navy.

3rd. "With regard to Mr. Zouch, it appears that he has been tried by court-martial on a charge of 'most disgraceful and highly irregular conduct and neglect of duty,' in four instances, on the occasion of the fire on board the *Atalanta*. He was found guilty of having refused to obey the lawful command of his superior officer Lieut. C. W. Montriou, to proceed on board the receiving ship *Hastings*, and to consider himself under close arrest, and for this breach of naval discipline was adjudged to be severely reprimanded, but was acquitted of the other instances of the charge, in one of which he was accused of having been in a shameful state of intoxication, and unable to perform his duty. The Commander of the Forces, Sir John FitzGerald expressing his strong disapproval of both the verdict and the award, the one of which he considered to be 'at variance with the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence,' and the other in every respect inadequate to the serious nature of the offence of which Mr. Zouch had been convicted.

7th.

* * * * *

"We entirely agree with Sir John FitzGerald in considering the award of a simple reprimand wholly incommensurate with the offence of which Mr. Zouch was actually convicted. The misplaced lenity of the court is particularly to be regretted at a time when the spirit of insubordination which (as you inform us) prevails among many of the junior members of the Indian Navy calls for an example of severity.

8th. "It is probable, that if the court had had the opportunity of reconsidering their proceedings, they might have taken a different view of the conduct of the prisoner; but the dispersion of a large portion of its members, in consequence of the urgent calls of the public service, unfortunately prevented such reconsideration.

9th. "As, however, it has been clearly proved, that on the occasion of the burning of the *Atalanta*, Mr. Zouch was incapacitated for the discharge of his duty, by a degree of excitement which he himself acknowledges, though he attributes it to 'constitutional weakness, over which he has no control,' it may be questioned whether a person so situated ought to be continued on the effective list; circumstances must occasionally arise when, as a naval officer, a charge of great responsibility may devolve upon him, or he may on a sudden emergency be placed in a situation calling for the exercise of calmness, self-possession, and deliberate judgment. In order, therefore, to guard against the injurious consequences to which the public service might be exposed by the employment of an officer really suffering under such constitutional weakness, it is our desire that, on the receipt of this despatch, a committee be convened for the purpose of inquiring into the fitness of Mr. Zouch for the discharge of the duties of his profession, and if that committee should report him unfit, we authorize your placing him on the pension list, with an allowance not exceeding the shore pay of a midshipman; if otherwise, Mr. Zouch must return to his duty: but in restoring him to active service, it is our desire, in order that his punishment may be more apportioned to the offence of which he has been convicted, and that an example may be given to the service of which he is a member, that the name of Mr. Zouch be placed on the list of midshipmen eight steps lower than it stood at the time he was tried before the court-martial.

10th. "Mr. Zouch will, therefore, take rank between Mr. S. B. King and Mr. Charles Eden.

11th. "The laxity of discipline in the Indian Navy, which is more than once alluded to in the papers before us, and of which the recent disaster of the *Semiramis* as well as of the *Atalanta* affords convincing proof, requires not merely expressions of regret, but prompt and vigorous remedies. The general remissness, the absolute neglect, or negligent performance of the duties enjoined by the standing regulations of the service, the inattention to orders, and the contempt of superior authority exhibited on recent occasions, must not be suffered to continue. It belongs to you to watch over the preservation of discipline in the Indian Navy; the authority you possess is sufficient to enable you, through the superintendent, to frame and to enforce the necessary regulations, and in the judicious exercise of that authority, you may be assured of our cordial support."

Under the instructions conveyed in the foregoing despatch, the case of Mr. Zouch has been inquired into by the Medical Board, who have reported that he does not labour under any constitutional unfitness to discharge the duties of his profession; the Hon. the Governor in Council therefore directs, according to the instructions in the 9th paragraph of the Hon. Court's despatch, that Mr. Zouch return to his duty with the loss of eight steps in rank therein specified, his name being placed on the list of midshipmen, to take rank between Mr. S. B. King and Mr. Charles Eden.

DISMISSALS FROM THE INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 1, 1840. — The Hon. the Governor in Council deeply regrets that it should be necessary to advert in public orders to the totally unfounded, gross and malicious charges which have lately been brought forward against a respectable member of the medical branch of the service, Mr. Assist. Surg. Thompson, while in charge of the medical duties of the steamer *Zenobia*.

The disgraceful conduct of Henry S. Metcalf, acting master, and Edward Glascott Reynolds, midshipman, of the Indian Navy, and the shameless manner in which those individuals wantonly brought forward the false charges against Assist. Surg. Thompson, on which that officer had been most fully and honourably acquitted, call for the strongest expression of the disapprobation of government. The good of the service

demands that persons who are capable of so conducting themselves should no longer be retained in the public employ, and the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that they be dismissed forthwith from the Hon. Company's service.

The dismissal of E. G. Reynolds, midshipman, is subject to the confirmation of the Hon. Court of Directors, to whom it will be represented.

SERVICES OF LIEUT. COL. WOOD.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 3, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has much regret in announcing the death, on the 29th ultimo, of Lieut. Col. Wood, Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments.

This able officer, during a long period of thirty-five years, on all occasions upheld the military character of the service to which he belonged, and when selected to fill the important situation of Secretary to Government, he proved himself equally efficient in the discharge of the civil duties of his profession, which he conducted to the entire satisfaction of government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 1. J. McC. Campbell, Esq., permitted to resume charge of office of clerk of the crown, of the indictments, and of the arraigns, and registrar on the admiralty side, in the criminal department of the Supreme Court.

3. C. M. Harrison, Esq., to act as assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur.

S. S. Dickinson, Esq., confirmed in office of assessor to Court of Petty Sessions, from 3d May last.

4. Mr. J. W. Langford to be political agent in Cutch.

5. Mr. A. N. Shaw to act as collector and magistrate of Belgaum and political agent in Southern Mahratta country.

8. L. C. C. Rivett, Esq., to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

W. J. Hunter, Esq., confirmed in the office of deputy civil auditor and mint master.

23. C. Sims, Esq., to act for Mr. Bouchier as opium agent and superintendent of stationery, and stipendiary commissioner of Court of Requests, during his absence.

W. Stubbs, Esq., permitted to resign E. I. Company's service, from 13th Dec.

Furloughs, &c.—*Dec. 5.* Mr. E. H. Townsend, for one year, to Cape, for health.
—23. F. Bouchier, Esq., for one year, to Cape, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov 30th, 1840.—15th N.I., Lieut. A. H. O. Matthews to be capt., and Ens. H. Pottinger to be lieut., in suc. to Sanderson dec.; date 22nd Nov. 1840.

Senior Assist. Surgeons A. Arnott, M.D., J. Stewart, M.D., John Scott, B. White, and C. Lush, M.D., to be surgeons on the augmentation; date 4th Nov. 1840.

Ensign J. D. Stewart, 14th N.I., to act as quart.-master to that regt., from date of resignation of appointment by Lieut. Williams.

Cadet of Artillery Jas. Hamilton admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieut.

Cadets of Infantry E. H. Ford and S. N. Raikes admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Dec. 1.—Assist.-Surg. Morier placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for purpose of relieving Assist.-Surg. J. McKenzie, who has served usual period in Indian navy.

Dec. 3.—Capt. P. M. Melvill, 7th N.I., to be secretary to Government in military and marine department, with official rank of lieut.-col.

Capt. J. Swanson, 19th N.I. to be acting stipendiary member of Military Board during absence of Lieut.-Col. Moore, and Maj. E. Willoughby, of 18th regt., to be acting paymaster at Presidency.

Lieut.-Col. Daviss, 16th N.I., to command the troops at Karrack, v. Lieut.-Col. Hughes, C.B., appointed to Ahmednuggur, as a temp. arrangement.

Dec. 4.—Lieut. Rigby, 16th N.I., permitted to resign app. of quart.-master and interp. of 1st Europ. regt.

Lieut. Rose, 1st Europ. Regt., to act as interp. v. Rigby resigned; Brev.-Capt. Tapp continuing to perform duties of qu. master of that regt.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. J. B. Dunsterville, 19th N.I., appointed a deputy in commissariat department at Presidency for six months.

Dec. 8.—Lieut. Chadwick, 8th N.I., to be a 2d class commissariat agent at Tatta, as a temp. measure.

Capt. D. Davidson, senior assist.-com.-general, having completed 12 years departmental service on 20th Nov., promoted to deputy com. general from that date.

Assist.-Surg. M. Thompson, doing duty in Indian Navy, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief, for military duty.

Infantry.—Major F. T. Farrell to be Lieut.-Col. vice Wood dec.; date 29th Nov., 1840.

6th N.I.—Capt. (Brev. Maj.) J. R. Woodhouse to be major; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Thatcher to be capt.; and Ens. R. Kay to be lieut. in suc. to Farrell prom.

14th N.I.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) D. M. Scobie to be capt.; and Ens. G. S. Montgomery to be lieut. in suc. to Hutt dec.; Ens. F. Wolley to be lieut. vice Cotes invalidated.

Ens. G. S. A. Anderson 13th, to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to 14th N.I., until further orders.

Lieut. J. Rose, 15th N.I., to act as qu.-master and interp. to that regt. from 6th June, 1840, during absence of Lieut. Cormack.

Dec. 10.—Surg. J. McLennan to assume charge of European General Hospital.

Surg. A. Graham, 15th N.I., appointed to charge of Native General Hospital, without prejudice to his regimental charge.

Dec. 12.—Lieut. Warburton, to take charge of Deputy assist. quarter-master general's office, of Southern Division of army.

The services of Capt. Hart, 22nd N.I., placed at disposal of envoy and minister at Cabool, for employment in service of H. M. Shah Shoojah Ool Moolk.

Dec. 14.—C. Barrow to act as qu.-mas. and interpreter to 19th N.I., during period Lieut. Renny may remain in command of the regt.

T. W. W. Whittard, 15th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. serving in the Northern Concan; date 28th Nov.

Lieut. H. J. Pelly, 8th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt.

Brev. Capt. Adamson, H. M. 40th N.I., to act as staff officer to force under command of Maj. E. S. Boscawen, from 14th Oct. 1840.

Dec. 17.—Surg. J. Doig to resume his app. as deputy medical storekeeper at Belgaum.

Dec. 24.—H. D. Glass, Esq., assistant surgeon, to be civil surgeon at Broach.

Dec. 29.—The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry posted to regts. to fill vacancies as follows:—Ensigns C. H. Morse to 14th N.I.; H. A. Taylor, 2nd do.; A. P. Campbell, 2nd do.; H. J. Thompson, 25th do.; J. W. Younghusband, 8th do.; T. B. Webster, 15th do.; H. Webster, 14th do.; W. M. Brodie, 1st E. Regt.; H. Shewell, 2nd E. L. I.; R. J. Modden, 2nd E. L. I.; A. R. Boyce, 11th N.I.; John Brown, 25th do.; F. J. Groube, 13th do.; M. J. Battye, 21st do.; G. R. Grimes, 2nd Gr. N.I.; C. E. Brasanell, 8th N.I.; H. Daly, 1st E. R.; W. H. Palm, 17th N.I.; R. N. Lawrie, 15th do.; W. F. Holbrow, 12th do.; R. L. Lowry, 26th do.; Jas. Finley, 4th do.; P. S. Fearon, 44th do.; R. J. Edgerley, 20th do.; S. N. Raikes, 18th do.; F. O. Shum, 16th do.; Edward Dansey, 1st Europ. Regt.

Dec. 30.—Capt. C. W. Grant, to be superintending engineer, Northern Provinces.

Major A. C. Peat, c.b., to be superintendent of roads, v. Capt. Foster.

Capt. W. C. Harris, to act as superintending engineer, Southern Provinces, during absence of Major Waddington.

Capt. W. B. Goodfellow to be garrison engineer at Presidency.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 5, 1840.—The following arrangements in Judge Advocate General's Department ordered:—Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. Capt. G. J. Mant removed from Poona to southern division of army, but to remain doing duty at Poona until relieved.—Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. Capt. R. Bulkley removed from northern to Poona division of army, but to continue with Scinde force until further orders.—Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. Capt. P. K. Skinner posted to northern division of army, but to do duty in Poona division during absence of Capt. Bulkley.

Nov. 9.—Lieut. Col. Ottey, N. V. B., directed to join head-quarters of bat. at Dapoolce.

Assist. Surg. Deas to receive charge of medical stores and to afford medical aid to staff at Kurrachee, until further orders; date 10th Oct.

Nov. 13.—Surg. Cahill, 2nd Gr. Regt., to receive charge of medical stores, staff, and details at Sukkur, from Surg. Edwards proceeding on service; date 26th Oct.

Nov. 20.—Ens. C. H. Morse to do duty with 18th N.I., and to join.

Nov. 23.—Ens. H. Daly to do duty with 24th N.I., and to join.

Lieut. F. Jackson, 1st Europ. Regt., directed to join his station at Karrack.

Nov. 24.—Assist. Surg. R. T. C. Baxter to be attached to wing of 20th Madras N.I. at Malligaum, until further orders.

Nov. —The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. F. Roome from 12th to 9th N.I.—Lieut. Cols. R. Sutherland from 9th to 18th N.I.; F. Hickes from 8th to 22nd do.; C. Davies, from 22nd to 16th do.; T. Leighton from 16th to 8th do.

Assist. Surg. G. M. S. Seaward (recently admitted to service) to do duty in European General Hospital until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Grierson, 32nd N.I., to afford medical aid to left wing 20th regt.; date Malligaum 14th Nov.

Nov. 30.—Lieut. W. P. Cotes, Inv. estab., to join head-quarters of Native Veteran Battalion at Dapoolie.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 30. Lieut.-Col. C. Davies, 22nd N.I.; Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, 1st Europ. Regt.; Assist. Surg. C. Lush.—Dec. 24. Maj. J. R. Woodhouse, 6th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 30. Lieut. J. W. Eastwick, 12th N. I., for health.—Dec. 8. Lieut. W. P. Cotes, inv. estab., for health.—14. Lieut. A. Robertson, 10th N. I., for health.—17. Capt. J. E. Lang, N. V. B., for health.—24. Capt. R. A. Bayly, 5th N. I., for health.—28. Capt. A. Bradford, 13th N. I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 30. Lieut. Col. T. Leighton, 16th N. I., for two years, for health.—Dec. 30. Capt. H. Aston, 2nd assist. to political agent in Kattee-war, for two years, for health.

To Neilgherries.—Dec. 5. Capt. J. D. Smythe, 4th N. I., for eighteen months, for health.—14. Lieut.-Col. J. Shirreff, 12th N. I., until 23rd Jan. 1842, in extension, for health.—28. Lieut. Col. R. Sutherland, 18th N. I., for 18 months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 30. Mr. Purser Stockham, I. N.

Furloughs.—Dec. 14. Capt. Pepper, for three years, for health.—17. Lieut. M. W. Lynch, commanding steamer *Nimrod*, on the Tigris, for three years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 2.—*Mor*, from China; *Francis Spaight*, from London.—3. *Mary Bulmer*, from Plymouth and Mauritius.—5. *Sir Herbert Compton*, from China and Singapore.—8. H. C. Steamer *Zenobia*, from Kurrachee.—10. *Ophelia and Anne*, from New-castle; *Candahar*, from Calicut.—12. *Freak*, from Madras.—14. H. C. Steamer *Victoria*, from Suez and Aden.—15. *Hopkinson*, from Liverpool; H. C. Yacht *Prince Regent*.—16. *Alexander Robertson*, from Mozambique.—19. *St. George*, from Singapore; *Nebudda*, from Calcutta; *Ruperell*, from Singapore.—21. *Parsee*, from New-castle; *Olive Branch*, from Shields; *Adele*, from Singapore, &c.—22. *Inglesborough*, from Bristol.—25. *Onyx*, from Newcastle; *Memnon*, from Llanelly.—27. H. C. Schooner *Emily*, from Karrack; H. C. Steamer *Sesostriis*, from Kurrachee; H. C. Iron Steamer *Indus*, from the mouth of the Indus.

Departures.

DECEMBER 2. *James Moran*, to Greenock.—3. H. C. Steamer *Berenice*, to Persian Gulph.—H. C. Yacht *Prince Regent*, to Goa.—4. *Harriet Scott*, to Singapore.—6. *Faize Rubany*, to Calcutta; *Orleano* to China.—7. *Lord Elphinstone*, to Calcutta; *Caledonia*, to China.—9. *Augusta*, to China.—13. *Union*, to Madras.—16. *Charlotte*, to China.—17. *Charles Forbes*, to China; *Java*, to China.—19. H. C. Steamer *Sesostriis*, to Kurrachee; *Frances*, to Liverpool; *L'Abele* to Marseilles.—20. *Sowjee Family*, to China; *Indian Queen*, to Colombo and Calcutta.—26. *Indian*, to Liverpool.—27. *Bombay* to London.—28. *Olive Branch*, to Karrack.—JAN. 1. H. C. Steamer *Victoria*, for Red Sea (with overland mail for England).

Passengers.

Per H. C. Steamer *Victoria*, from Suez and Aden: Mrs. Woodhouse, Major Woodhouse, 6th N. I., Mr. Balfour, Monsr. D'Etcheverrey.—From Aden. Ensigns

Furneaux and Shum.—For Madras. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. J. Arbuthnot, jun., Mr. Cadell, M. C. S., Mr. Crozier, M. C. S.—For Calcutta. Mr. Leard, B. C. S., Capt. Fitzgerald, B. A., Mr. Tell, Mrs. Tell, Master Tell, Miss Worsley, Mr. Reppie, Mr. Nash, Mr. Thornhill, B. C. S.—For Ceylon. Mrs. Longslow, Mr. Longslow, Mr. Longslow, jun.

Freights (Jan. 1.)—To London, 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton; to Clyde, 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Nov.* 22. The lady of W. Escombe, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
 26. At Poonah, the wife of Mr. J. Hanson, of a son.
 29. At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Forbes, 23rd N. I., of a son.
Dec. 1. At Karrack, Persian Gulf, the lady of Capt. Charles Giberne, 16th N. I., of a daughter.
 2. At Claremont, the lady of E. E. Elliott, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
 4. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Young, Indian Navy, of a daughter.
 11. At Rajcote, the lady of Capt. E. Walter, 3rd L. C., of a daughter.
 12. At Colabah, Mrs. J. H. Reel, of a son.
 13. The lady of J. C. Ibbs, Esq., Indian Navy, of a daughter.
 15. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. F. Stock, 23rd N. I., of a son.
 18. Mrs. G. S. Collett, of a daughter.
 — At Colabah, the lady of W. H. Dunlop, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Deshon, H. M. 17th Regt., of a son.
 28. At Parell, Mrs. G. B. Proctor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec.* 18. At Ahmedabad, Lieut. Cairns Threshie, Sub-Assist. Commissary-General, N.D.A., to Mary Paulina Maria, only daughter of the late C. M. Bushby, Esq., M. C. S.
 19. At St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, John, eldest son of Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., to Anne Jane, only child of the late Samuel Sproule, Esq., formerly President of the Medical Board of this presidency.
 — At Ahmedabad, Mr. Deputy-Assist. Commissary T. Rook, to Miss Maxwell.

DEATHS.

- Nov.* 12. Near Sehwan, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Mr. James Nock, aged 31.
 16. On board the *Victoria*, Harriett, daughter of Col. Bagnold, commanding Aurungabad, aged two years.
 26. At Mahabuleshwar, Miss L. Reid, daughter of J. Reid, Esq.
 29. At Bombay, Lieut. Colonel. E. M. Wood, Military Secretary to Government, sincerely regretted.
Dec. 1. At Camp, near Kotra, Lieut. C. Lodge, 25th regt. N.I.
 6. At Ootacamund, Mary Harriett Leonora, wife of H. D. Phillips, Esq., Madras C.S.
 7. At Caveil, Mr. J. Redwood, pensioned apothecary, aged 45.
 12. At Mhow, Capt. William Turner, 2nd regt. L.C., aged 37.
 — At Kurrachee, Lieut. D. D. Chadwick, 8th regt. N.I.
 18. At Bombay, Mr. John Earl, engineer, aged 28.
 19. At Bombay, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, engineer, aged 30.
 — At Poona, Mr. Peter Clarendon, commissariat department, aged 37.
Lately. At Bombay, E. Honeywood, Esq. aged 30.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Oct. 21. *Tigris*, from Trincomalee.—24. *Warrior*, from Tutacurin.—29. *Cape Packet*, from Calcutta and Tanjore.—Nov. — *Recovery*, from Bombay.

Departures from ditto.—Oct. 19. *Lord Auckland*, for Tutacurin.—22. *Caribbean*, for London.—Nov. 2. *Achilles*, for Cape and London.—15. *Recovery*, for China.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 16. At Galle, Lieut. Wm. A. Rogers, 95th regt., to Maria Josina Catharina, only daughter of Frederick Astheydan, Esq., Ceylon rifle regiment.
26. At Matura, Mr. John William Ebert, of the Colonial Med. Dept., to Charlotte, daughter of J. F. Lorenz, Esq., late sitting magistrate.
- Dec. 3. At Jaffna, F. Gray, Esq., to Susan Jane, only daughter of Lieut. Cosby Warburton, Ceylon rifles.

DEATHS.

- Nov. 17. At Colombo, Emily, wife of Capt. B. Layard, C.R.R., aged 28.
27. At Colombo, Mr. Charles Moldretch, aged 50.
- Dec. 3. At Colpetty, Colombo, Sarciah, relict of the late Major Haddon Smith, C.R.R.

Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Oct. 22. *John O'Gaunt*, *Lady Bute*, *Clifford*, and *John Blake*, all from Liverpool; *Danish Oak*, from Copenhagen; *Picciola*, from Hamburg; *Rombay Castle*, *Tartar*, *Adele*, *Fort William*, *John*, *John William Dare*, *Earl of Clare*, *Mary Gordon*, *Good Success*, *Monarch*, *Westmoreland*, *Scaleby Castle*, and *Lady Grant*, all from Bombay; *Gipsey*, *Governor Doherty*, *Lord Amherst*, *Bengal Packet*, *Moirs*, *Columbine*, *Dido*, *Lydie*, *Acasta*, *Flora McDonald*, *Clown*, and *Resolution*, all from Calcutta; *Parrock Hall*, *Lloyds*, and *Francis Smith*, all from Madras; *Falcon* and *Jane*, both from Bally; *Samuel Horrocks*, *William*, *Prima Donna*, *Inez Eaton*, *Johanna*, and *Stamford*, all from Penang; *Sir W. Scott*, *W. S. Hamilton*, *Mayaram Dayaram*, *Adelaide*, *Kusrovie*, and *Dodeloy*, all from Siam; *Esther*, *Alfuch*, and *Sumatra*, all from Batavia; *Avoca*, *Bengalee*, *Premier*, *St. George*, *Sanderson*, *Columbian*, *H. M. S. Herald*, and *Broxbornebury*, all from Sydney; *Fortitude*, from Hobart Town; *Emma*, from Colombo; *Bolton*, from Port Nicholson; *Catherine Felix*, from Malacca; *Robert Spankie*, from Rangoon; *Emma*, from west coast of Sumatra; *H. M. ships Starling* and *Sulpher*; *Privateer*, from Moulmein; *Stag*, from Manilla; *H. M. S. Magicienne*, from Bourbon.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Oct. 22. *W. S. Hamilton*, *Sarah Scott*, and *Duke of Roxburgh*, all for London; *Ellen*, for Glasgow; *Gipsey*, *Bombay Castle*, *Duchess of Clarence*, *Danish Oak*, *Governor Doherty*, *Fort William*, *Lord Amherst*, *Lloyds*, *Bengal Packet*, *John*, *Moirs*, *William*, *Prima Donna*, *Lydie*, *Charles Kerr*, *Emma*, *Premier*, *Acasta*, *Earl of Clare*, *Mary Gordon*, *Good Success*, *H. M. S. Herald*, *Clifford*, *Monarch*, *Westmoreland*, and *Scaleby Castle*, all for China; *Parrock Hall*, *City of Derry*, *Virginia*, *Jane*, and *Tenasserim*, all for Macao; *Golconda*, *Sophia*, *Minerva*, *Watkins*, and *Chieftain*, all for Chusan; *Tartar*, *John O'Gaunt*, and *Columbian*, all for Manilla; *Diana*, for Penang; *John William Dare*, for Siam; *Hero*, for Swan River; *Devon*, for Bally and Adelaide; *Stag*, for Batavia.

Freights to London (Nov. 9)—Continue at £4 to £4 15s. per ton.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 3. At Penang, the lady of R. F. Hall, Esq., of a daughter.
- Oct. 22. At Singapore, the lady of Lieut. Ferrier, 48th M.N.I., of a son.
- At Malacca, Mrs. H. A. Edwards, of a daughter.
27. At Penang, the lady of Lieut. Young, 24th N.I., of a son.
- Nov. 2. At Singapore, the lady of Joaquim D. Almeida, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 24. At Singapore, Mr. Charles Ryan.
28. At Singapore, William, infant son of the Rev. Joseph S. Travelli.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Aug. 31. *Fortfield*, from Whitehaven.—Sept. 2. *John Woodall*, from Rio de Janeiro.—7. *Bombay*, from Bordeaux.—8. *Macassar*, from Samarang.—9. *India*, from Samarang.

Departure from Batavia.—Sept. 8. *Strathfieldsaye*, for London.

China.

APPOINTMENTS AT TINGHAE-HEEN.

July 28. Capt. Wm. Caine to be chief magistrate for city and suburbs of Tinghae-heen.

The Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff to be interpreter to the governor and to give his assistance to the chief magistrate.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals previous to Aug. 20. *Falcon*, from Liverpool and Manilla; *Scotland*, from Liverpool.—Oct. 13. *Fort William*, from Bombay and Singapore; *Moirra*, from Calcutta and Singapore.

Departures.—Aug. 9. *Syden*, and *Washington*, both for Manilla.

BIRTH.

Oct. 28. At Macao, the lady of Capt. Gribble, H. C. service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 18. Drowned at Canton, while bathing alongside his vessel, Capt. R. E. Baxter, commander of *...* of Liverpool.

— On board H. M. S. *Wellesley*, in the China seas, C. W. Newboldt, Esq., mate of that ship, youngest son of the late Sir J. H. Newboldt, chief judge at Madras.

Lately. At Chusan, Lieut. Vavasour, of H. M. 18th or Royal Irish.

— On board H. M. ship *Melville*, Dr. Cumming.

— Lieut. Conway, R. N., of H. M. ship *Modeste*.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Oct. 23. *Mary Bulmer*, and *Earl Powis*, both from London; *Marion*, from Glasgow; *Glasgow*, from the Clyde; *Chanticleer*, from Newcastle; *New Burn*, and *Thomas Henry*, from Marseilles; *Samuel Baker*, *Transit*, and *Catherine*, all from Cape; *Sir W. Heathcote*, from Algoa Bay; *Bourbonnais*, *Cinq Freres*, *Salazes*, *Joseph and Victor*, and *Nouvelle*, all from Nantes.

Departures.—Previous to Oct. 22. *Indian*, and *Zoe*, both for Calcutta; *Donna Carmelita*, for Johanna.

Freight (Oct. 25) to London, £4. 5s. per ton; to Cape, £2. per do.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Nov. 30. *Adelaide*, *Masdieu*, *Palmira*, *Thomas Snook*, *John Line*, *Alfred*, and *London*, all from London; *Dempster*, *Token*, and *Lorina*, all from Liverpool; *Chilmark*, from Clyde; *Hebe*, from Hamburg; *Emelie*, from Stockholm; *Islander*, and *Invoice*, both from La Guayra; *Mercury*, from Valparaiso; *Vibilia*, and *Mary*, both from Rio de Janeiro.—*Martha*, from Naples; *Ruby*, from Bristol.—29. *India* steamer, from Plymouth.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Nov. 30. *Mary Ann*, and *Wellington*, both for Madras; *Salsette*, and *Janet*, both for Port Philip; *Courier*, *Vixen*, and *Olivia*, all for Mauritius; *Africaine*, for Port Natal; *Sultana*, for Zanzibar; *Uzor*, for Prince Edward's Island; *Frederick Huth*, for Swan River; *Fortfield*, for Jamaica; *Fame*, and *Sovereign*, both for Algoa Bay; *Queen Victoria*, for Mossel Bay; *Ceylon*, for Simon's Bay; *Palmira*, for Sydney; *Emelie*, for Batavia.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 20. At Cape Town, Mrs. George Smithers, of a son.

30. At Fort Beaufort, the lady of E. M. Cole, Esq., J. P., of a daughter.

Nov. 10. The lady of H. W. Deane, Esq., Bengal C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 7. Mr. Jacques J. H. Smuts to Miss Susanna Martha de Villiers.

16. At Gellynden, Mr. H. W. Dale, of the commissariat department, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Ezra Ridgard, of Bavian's River.

17. K. P. Sedorff, Esq., M.D., to Miss Susanna P. H. de Roubaix.

21. At Worcester, Jacobus du Toit, Esq., to Miss E. G. Suykermans.
 Oct. 6. At Graham's Town, J. G. Franklin, Esq., to Emily, second daughter of J. Atherstone, Esq., district surgeon.
 9. At Constantia, L. J. Colyn, Esq., to Aletta Martha Dirkina, widow of the late George Cadogan, Esq.
 Nov. 9. At Cape Town, J. J. Mabile, Esq., to Miss Caroline Drury, eldest daughter of Capt. John Dury, Royal Marines.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 2. At Wynberg, Maria Jane, wife of George Mills, Esq., aged 22.
 Nov. 9. Capt. John Buchanan, of the bark *Glen Huntly*, aged 48.
 11. At Cape Town, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. John King, inspector of police.
 16. At Algoa Bay, of a nervous fever, Capt. Tait, of the ship *Mazeppa*.
 18. Edward, youngest son of Deputy Com. Gen. Palmer, aged 7 years.
 19. At Cape Town, Mrs. Margaretha Jacoba Smuts, widow of the late Hendrik Justinus de Wet, Esq., aged 68.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 26.

Her Majesty opened the Session of Parliament in person with a speech, in which the only allusion to the affairs of the extreme East was the following:—

"Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my crown, I at the same time appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese government. These plenipotentiaries were by the last accounts in negotiation with the government of China, and it will be a source of much gratification to me, if that government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement."

The *Earl of Ducie*, who moved the address, observed that, with respect to the events that had taken place in China, all knew the dilatory nature of the Chinese on the subject of negotiation; but he hoped that the occupation of Chusan would give such a spur to their diplomacy as would lead to a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of the dispute with that government. Since their lordships were assembled last year, great and mighty events had taken place in India, which were calculated to bear most beneficially on the prosperity of this country, and there was every hope that tranquillity would be speedily secured in that quarter of the globe.

Lord Lurgan, the seconder, was more explicit. He said, with respect to China, he had, from the very first, approved of the principles and policy upon which the British expedition had been despatched to the Chinese coasts. It was impossible, after the indignities and injuries that had been put on her Majesty's people, any longer to forbear. The extreme insults that had been offered to British subjects, imprisoned and disgraced as they had been, in every way demanded the interposition of the crown. That had been the general opinion of the British nation; it was the almost unanimous opinion of a crowd of witnesses of most undoubted truth; it was, moreover, the opinion of one of the greatest men who ever lived, that an expedition should go forth to China to demand redress. But the moderation and forbearance which had accompanied that armament was worthy of great commendation. They had tempered their demands with moderation, although they might have been enforced in full against a defenceless people and a defenceless coast. He trusted, however, that since they had embarked on those Chinese waters, their demands would be equal to their case, and that due redress would be obtained for all the injuries and insults that had been offered to British subjects. Those things must now be remembered; and he did not for one moment believe that any treaties which were entered into with the

Emperor of China would be left, like mere parchments, to execute themselves. Let not this country give up her hold of some substantial, firm, and wise guarantee to the great commerce of the Chinese seas. Let not her hand be so feeble as to slacken her grasp of such a possession; for if she did, the expectations which had now been raised so high would be most miserably disappointed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 26.

The Speech.—Lord Brabazon, who moved the address, merely remarked that the achievements in the East had been the result of no effort at aggrandizement, but of expeditions sent to vindicate our national honour.

Mr. G. Berkeley, the seconder, was sure that there was not a man in England, Scotland, or Ireland, whose breast did not warm at the news brought by each succeeding Indian mail, detailing the triumphs of British arms in India and in China. He felt he was warranted in congratulating the Government and the country on the Chinese war, which would be found in its results most important to the commercial interests of the country. Towards the close of the last session, ministers were very near losing the reins of government, because they had not counselled a tame submission to the injuries done to British merchants, and the indignities offered to other British subjects, by Commissioner Lin. When our preparations against China had commenced, the remoteness of the seat of war, the great numerical strength and power of that nation with which we were about to contend, added to the novelty of the circumstances, might well have raised a doubt in many minds as to the issue of the contest; but it had since been seen that the instructions furnished to the admiral commanding the naval force had been founded on the most accurate calculations. It was a most gratifying consideration to think that a mere handful of men, schooled to forbearance, but determined on success, should have humbled the fantastic pride of a sovereign, whose subjects looked up to him as the celestial emperor, and probably had, by this time, taught him to respect the rights of the humblest British subject trading to his shores. He might congratulate the Government on the position of our affairs in China, not only as it might affect our commercial objects, but he thought it might also be a subject of congratulation when viewed in a religious light, for it was not at all improbable that the present expedition now on the Chinese shores might be the means of letting in the dawn of Christian light into that heathen and idolatrous land. The great mass of the people of China—those, at least, with whom we had come in contact—had been taught to regard us as a set of barbarians; but now they would learn to regard us as a great and powerful nation, which would not allow the rights of its subjects to be invaded with impunity. It was more than probable that the result of the expedition would be, that our commercial intercourse with China would be placed on a more firm basis than ever.

No notice was taken of these topics by the other speakers, except that Sir Robert Peel adverted transiently to the omission in the speech of any allusion to the state of the war in Afghanistan.

February 4th.

Idolatry in India.—In reply to some questions from Sir R. Inglis, the President of the Board of Control stated that what had been done in two of the Presidencies to put an end to all connexion between the Company's servants and any of the religious ceremonies of the natives, had been most satisfactory, and nothing could be complained of in respect to carrying out the despatch of 1838, except at Madras, where some delay had taken place in consequence of a misunderstanding of the instructions of the Government, which had been removed. Compulsory attendance of Christians at native ceremonies had been forbidden, and he had not heard of any violation of that order at any of the Presidencies. "But let it be understood that there was a great difference between having the Company's troops drawn up as a mark of respect to a native prince and the attendance of those troops at the Hindu temples, or accompanying the procession with their bands. He had heard from a private letter, that troops had attended a Hindu procession under pretence of doing honour to a native prince, but he had heard no official complaint on the subject, nor had he heard of any

compulsory attendance of any troops in the Company's service at any of the religious ceremonies of the natives. If any violations of the directions of the Government should become known, immediate steps would be taken to prevent a recurrence of the offence."

South Australia.—Lord J. Russell moved for the appointment of a select committee on the acts relating to South Australia. He by no means wished to limit the objects of the committee to the mere subject of the legislation in regard to that colony; on the contrary, he proposed that the committee should extend its inquiries to its whole condition. The colony had been founded upon principles rather unusual, and in his opinion highly objectionable. There was a division of authority between the Crown and certain commissioners in some sort connected with the Crown. The result was, that the colonial functionaries conceived themselves to hold office under two distinct authorities. Capt. Hindmarsh experienced the utmost difficulty in maintaining anything like sound or efficient control, and the whole colony was in a state of complete disorganization. In 1839 the financial difficulties became extreme, and it was found that the expenditure amounted in the last quarter to 34,000*l.*, and the average expenditure of the year was not less than 140,000*l.*, while the real *bonâ fide* revenue did not exceed 20,000*l.* There was no doubt there were considerable sales of land, and, though money could be borrowed on the security of the anticipated advantages of those sales, yet the existing condition of the colony was clearly not such as Parliament ought to sanction. Bills had been drawn by the governor, and at first view it was doubted whether the advisers of the Crown ought to sanction their payment; but they thought it best not to expose the inhabitants of the colony to the disappointment and distress which the non-payment of those bills might occasion. He anticipated that Parliament would not object to a loan, founded upon the security to which he had just referred, to meet the emergency. His impression was, that the acts relating to this colony must undergo material alteration.

Mr. Hume was quite satisfied that the government of the colonies in Downing-street must fail; the only way to secure their prosperity was to enable them to govern themselves.

The motion was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 27th January, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Mr. Henry Chamier was appointed a Provisional Member of Council for Madras, and Mr. James Henry Crawford a Provisional Member of Council for Bombay.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Henry Roper, now a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to be the chief judge of that Court, on the resignation of Sir John Awdry; and Erskine Perry, Esq., to be a puisne judge, on the promotion of Sir Henry Roper.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. Martin to be chief justice, and Mr. Swainson to be attorney-general, at New Zealand.

Sir Colin Campbell, the new Governor of Ceylon, attended by the Hon. F. Villiers, his aide-de-camp, and accompanied by Capt. Campbell and Miss Campbell, left on the 30th January, with an extensive suite, for Southampton, to embark on board the *Oriental* steamer for Alexandria, *en route* to the seat of his government. Sir Colin will assume the command of the troops in the island, and Sir R. Arbuthnot, the present commander of the forces, will proceed to India.

The steamer *India*, the first vessel sent to the East by the directors of the Comprehensive Company in London, arrived at St. Vincent, one of the northernmost of the Cape de Verd Islands, on her passage to Calcutta, on the 18th of October, after thirteen days and seven hours' steaming from Plymouth, all well. The distance run may be computed at 2,600 miles.

The writership in the Hon. East-India Company's service, liberally offered by our excellent representative, Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., for the competition of sons of burgesses of Shrewsbury, being pupils of the Royal Free Grammar School, has been adjudged to Mr. Henry Newton, son of Mr. Henry Newton, of Bridge Place, in this town.—*Salopian*.

The price of tea had risen in Moscow on account of the affairs of China; and the importation of tea was expected to fall from 100,000 chests, the quantity imported last year, to 40,000. Great quantities of Russian goods, sent in exchange to China, were remaining in warehouse at Kiachta, to the no small injury of the merchants. The annual export of cloth to China from Moscow is stated to be 40,000 pieces.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for admission into the East India College was held at the East India House on the 7th the 8th, and the 9th January, when the following gentlemen were reported duly qualified for admission, viz.—Messrs. Michael Agnew Coxon, Alexander Kinloch Forbes, George Fergusson Fullerton, Arthur Galloway, Andrew Gillon, Alexander Gray, John Haggard, Robert Hardy, Charles Home, Lewis Stuart Jackson, George Edwin Lance, Thomas Binney Mactier, William Maples, Randolph Marriott, Brand Sapte, Charles Burslim Saunders, Moreton John Walhouse.

Among the many presents sent to the Schah of Persia by the Emperor of Russia, and which are customary in the East after the conclusion of peace, is a bedstead of extraordinary magnificence. It is entirely made of crystal, and is accessible by steps of the same material, all worked in imitation of large diamonds, incrusting in a solid frame. On each side there are spouts made to eject scented water, which, by its murmuring, invites to sleep. It is crowned by a large chandelier, which spreads light in such a manner over itself and the rest of the frame, as to give to the whole the splendid appearance of millions of diamonds reflecting their brilliancy at once. The bedstead, the only one of the kind ever imagined or attempted, has been worked at the imperial manufactory of St. Petersburg.

The East India Association of Glasgow have lately presented a memorial to Lord Palmerston respecting the encroachments of the Dutch in the Indian Archipelago.

We are glad to learn that arrangements are nearly completed for a regular line of packet ships between the Clyde and New South-Wales, which will be despatched pointedly, on the days to be fixed, at intervals of from a month to six weeks. The rapidly increasing importance of our Australian possessions, and the demand which exists for emigrants, have led a number of gentlemen, who feel a deep interest in the prosperity of New South-Wales, to embark in this undertaking, which we understand has been commenced with the cordial co-operation of the principal traders to the colony resident in this city. The first ship, the *William Abrams*, has been appointed to sail on the 1st of March, and is to be followed by the *Herald* on the 1st of April. Arrangements are in progress, under which it is expected that others will succeed in uninterrupted succession, so that the line of communication may be kept up at regular intervals of time.—*Glasgow Argus*.

On the 3rd February, 2,489 packages of tea, which had been wrecked in the *Westminster* at Margate, washed and kiln-dried, were offered for public sale at the Commercial Sale Room. The teas were described as sold by order of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, & Co., and Baring, Brothers, & Co., on account of the underwriters. The assemblage of the trade was unusually large, and an amusing scene took place. Mr. Thompson, the auctioneer, announced that the tea was put up "duty-paid," though the duty would have to be determined hereafter between the importers and the government, under the act "on principles of reciprocity," which occasioned some merriment. After many jokes had passed upon the tea, without a single bidding, one of the brokers complained of the proceeding as unfair to the trade, whose stocks

would be injured by pressing this inferior article on the market, and to the public, who would have palmed upon them a "manufactured" tea, steeped in salt water and rinsed out in fresh. The transaction would tempt speculators to drive a trade in wrecked and kiln-dried tea. The auctioneer said that Professor Brand had declared the tea to be perfectly innocuous. Mr. Twining thought the mystery, as to what the amount of duty would be, ought to induce them to protest against the proceeding. Professor Brand presented himself in order to give the tea a good character, but retreated on being called "washerwoman." A broker proposed to mark the teas as "salts." At length, the auctioneer getting no other biddings than to withdraw the teas, the sale was adjourned till the 8th.

On the 8th February, to which date the sale was adjourned, the "washed and kiln-dried" went off unexpectedly with briskness; the great bulk, being black prices averaging 3s. 3½d. per lb. Who were the buyers?

The view of the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, exhibiting at Mr. Burford's Panorama, is a very successful representation of one of the proudest exploits of our navy. The spectator is supposed to be placed on the salient angle of the fortification, at the junction of the two sides of the point of land on which the fortress is built, commanding a view of the entire action in both directions, the bay, the fleet, the city, the eye inflaming, as it were, the whole of the defences. The moment chosen is that of the explosion of the magazine and arsenal, which occasioned so much devastation. The foreground shows the Egyptian troops intrepidly serving their guns under the powerful fire of the squadron of British, Turkish, and Austrian ships, which has made dreadful havoc. It is a fine picture.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 11. *Superb*, Shannon, from Batavia and Cape; off Dover.—*Adelaar*, Noltie, from Batavia 13th Sept.; at Portsmouth.—12. *George McLeod*, Dickson, from Singapore 8th July, and Mauritius; in the *Clyde*.—*Bilton*, Rigby, from Bengal 2nd Sept.; at Plymouth.—*Patriot King*, Raddock, from Bengal 10th Sept.; off Liverpool.—13. *Kilblain*, Shaw, from Bengal 23rd Aug.; off Margate.—*William Shand*; Potter, from Bengal 25th Aug.; and *Circassian*, Sproule, from Bengal 15th Aug.; both at Deal.—*Science*, Rowland, from Mauritius and Cape; off Folkestone.—*Pomerehne*, from Cape 11th Nov.; off Margate.—*Java*, from Batavia; off the Wight.—*W. . . .* Struben, from Batavia 13th Sept.; off Portsmouth.—*Marg. . . .* Mauritius; at Deal.—14. *Tinamara*, Wilson, from Bengal 25th Aug.; *Baboo*, Plummer, from Bengal 29th Aug.; *Ann Lockerby*, Burt, from Bengal 27th Aug.; *Bahamian*, Tizard, from Bengal 29th July, and Mauritius; and *Warlock*, Seymour, from Bengal 2nd Sept.; all at Liverpool.—*Cleopatra*, Early, from Bengal 29th Aug.; *Fama*, Purvis, from Padang and Cape; and *India*, Campbell, from Batavia; all at Deal.—*West Indian*, Lodge, from Mauritius 27th Sept.; off Portsmouth.—*Earl Grey*, Surflen, from Bengal 10th Aug.; off the Wight.—15. *Mary Somerville*, Hookey, from Bengal 9th Aug.; and *Colchester*, Withers, from Bombay 8th Sept.; both off Liverpool.—*Minerva*, Mills, from Bengal 11th Aug.; and *Maldon*, Hogg, from Mauritius 25th Sept.; both off Portsmouth.—*Cognac Packet*, Todhunter, from Cape 24th Oct.; in St. K. Docks.—*Will Watch*, Oppenheim, from Lombock, Mauritius, and Cape; off Falmouth.—*Factory*, Jansen, from Batavia; at Plymouth (for Rotterdam).—*Palamban*, and *Holland*, both from Batavia; off Dungeness.—16. *Vulcan*, Patrick, from Mauritius; off Dover.—18. *Rajah*, Ferguson, from Java, Mauritius, and Cape; at Cowes.—*Eleanor Lancaster*, Cowley, from Bengal 8th Sept.; at Liverpool.—*Malabar*, Southward, from Bengal 30th Aug.; off Crookhaven.—19. *Mary Hartley*, Webb, from Mauritius 17th Oct.; at Liverpool.—*Ann*, Jaffary, from Bombay 23rd Aug.; in the *Clyde*.—*Akbar*, Arkeley, from Mauritius; at Greenock.—20. *Leonard Dobbin*, Carpenter, from Bombay 28th Sept.; and *Flowers of Ugie*, Annand, from Bengal 8th Sept.; both off Liverpool.—*Indus*, Macfarlane, from Bengal 12th Aug.; off Waterford.—*Arrabella*, Jackson, from Mauritius 7th Oct.; off Penzance.—21. *Premier*, Keith, from Mauritius 16th Oct.; off Hastings.—22. *Mary Eliza*, Patterson, from Cape 31st Oct.; at Deal.—*George Henrich*, Henrichen, from Singapore 9th Aug.; at Portsmouth (for Hamburg).—*Progress*, Smidt, from Manilla; off Dover (for Antwerp).—23. *Glocester*, Brooks, from Mauritius 1st Oct.; at Deal.—*Sydney*, Ellis, from Singapore 10th Aug.; and *Anne Jane*, Rigby, from Bengal 28th Aug.; both at Liverpool.—*Manilla*,

Pearson, from Macao 28th June, and Timor 20th Sept.; off the Wight.—25. *John Campbell*, White, from Bombay 8th Oct.; and *Hereford*, Reaburn, from Bengal; both at Liverpool.—*Orissa*, Brown, from Batavia and Cape; and *Mercury*, Maxton, from Cape 26th Nov.; both off Falmouth.—26. *Meg Merrihes*, Skinner, from Mauritius and Cape; and *John McLellan*, McDonald, from Bengal 9th Sept., and Cape; both at Deal.—27. *Ten*, Smith, from Mauritius 28th Sept.; off Dover.—28. *Blake*, Eschelby, from Bengal 24th July, and Cape 8th Nov.; at Liverpool.—*Artemise*, from Batavia; at Deal.—29. *Ganges*, Bruce, from Bombay 11th May, and Mauritius 24th Oct.; off Portsmouth.—*Elizabeth Walker*, Crawford, from Bengal; and *Margaret Connell*, Smith, from Bengal and Cape; both in the Clyde.—30. *Swallow*, Whytcombe, from Zanzibar; *William Lee*, Shepherd, from Bengal 27th Aug.; and *Africa*, Baxter, from Bengal 8th Sept.; all at Deal.—FEB. 1. *Mary*, Robertson, from Mauritius 29th Dec.; at Southampton; *Lady Mary*, Sayer, from Bengal 26th Aug.; at Falmouth.—2. *Mary Elizabeth*, Corrie, from China 25th July, and Cape; off Liverpool.—*Rotha*, Carl, from Batavia; off Dover (for Copenhagen).—3. *Tanjore*, late Hopper, from Ceylon, 14th Sept., and Ascension; off Plymouth.—4. *Sarah Trotman*, Brown, from Cape 30th Nov.; off Cork.

Departures.

DEC 30. *Wanderer*, Boyd, for Rio and Bombay; from Deal.—JAN. 2. *Mary Ann*, Cocks, for Algoa Bay; and *Edward Bilton*, Presley, for Bengal; from Deal.—5. *Royal Albert*, Banks, for Bengal; from Clyde.—6. *Helen Jane*, White, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—7. *John Knox*, Wilson, for Bengal; *Santon*, Huxtable, for Bengal; and *Orestes*, Cook, for N.S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—8. *Charles Heurtley*, Hopper, for N.S. Wales; and *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, Crow, for Wellington, New Zealand; from Deal.—10. *Geo. Henry Harrison*, Roberts, for Hobart Town and N.S. Wales; and *Mary*, Kempt, for N.S. Wales and New Zealand; both from Liverpool.—13. *Ludlow*, Brunton, for New Zealand; from Deal.—*Henry Hoyle*, Griffith, for N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—14. *Mary Micheson*, MacEwen, for Mauritius; *Florist*, Huggup, for Bombay (with troops); *Catherine*, Bannatyne, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; *Tory*, Cowan, for Bombay (with troops); *Brothers*, Reid, for Bengal; *Paragon*, Cuning, for Madras and Bengal; *Margaret*, Mainland, for Bengal; *Lady East*, Corlass, for Bombay; *...* for Bombay (with troops); all from Deal.—*Hotspur*, Wilson, for Cape; and *St. Laurence*, Newlands, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—15. *Dream*, Squire, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Walker*, Reay, for Bengal; both from Deal.—17. *Stork*, for Mauritius; from Bordeaux.—18. *Britannia*, Edwards, for Madras, Ceylon, and Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Jane Blain*, Reid, for Madras; from Clyde.—19. *Ann*, Griffith, for Bombay and China; *Winwick*, Ware, for Hobart Town; *Louisa*, Jackson, for Bombay; and *Minstrel*, Burton, for Launceston; all from Deal.—*Bolivar* (of Inverkeithing), Wilson, for Bengal; from Falmouth.—*Royal Sovereign* (of Liverpool), Walker, for Bombay; from Kinsdale.—*Lady Raffles*, Osborne, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; *John Tomkinson*, Hutchinson, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Crown*, Kerr, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—20. *Trusty*, Elsdon, for Swan River; from Deal.—*Courier*, Plank, for Marseilles and Mauritius; from Bristol.—21. *Columbus*, Ager, for Madras and Bengal, with troops; from Deal.—22. *Hindley*, Wilby, for Monte Video and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—23. *Moffat*, Gilbert, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Jones*, Hutchinson, for Bengal; from Deal.—24. *Samson*, Brown, for Bengal; from Clyde.—25. *Airey*, Nicholson, for Bengal; *John Bull*, Ormond, for Batavia, Singapore, and China; and *Gondolier*, Oliver, for China; all from Liverpool.—*John Cree*, Boyd, for Batavia; from Clyde.—*Barbara*, Wilkinson, for Bengal; from Londonderry.—26. *Janet Muir*, Thompson, for Bengal; from Shields.—28. *Iris*, Nurse, for Ascension; from Portsmouth.—*Romeo*, Pollack, for Cape and Bengal; *James Gibson*, Stuart, for Mauritius; *...* for Ceylon (with Govt. stores); all from Deal.—29. *...* for Ascension; *Inghs*, Isaacson, for Bombay (with troops); and *Psyche*, Somerville, for N.S. Wales; all from Deal.—*Shannon*, Killoch, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Margaret*, McKinnon, for N.S. Wales; and *Ritchie*, Kerr, for ditto; both from Clyde.—*Brilliant*, Ritchie, for Hobart Town; from Cork.—30. *Lady Rowena*, Clayton, for Bengal; and *China*, Phillips, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—*Juliet*, Alexander, for Bengal; from Clyde.—31. *Elizabeth*, Hamlin, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Edward*, Drummond, for N.S. Wales; and *Windsor Castle*, Young, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—FEB. 1. *City of Poonah*, Rogers, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—4. *Renown*, Napier, for Bengal; and *Lady Feversham*, Webster, for Bombay (with troops); both from Deal.—*Monarch*, Booth, for Bombay; and *William Parker*, Sewell, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Emerald*, Dugdale, for Cape; from Bristol.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per John McLellan, from Calcutta: Mrs. Talbot; Mr. Earle; Miss Gund; Mr. Cole.

Per Meg Merrikes, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Dowland and family.

Per Orissa, from Batavia: Capt. Gardner and family; Mr. McLean.

Per Pomona, from the Cape: Mr. P. Brothers.

Per Victoria steamer, from Bombay 1st Jan. (arrived at Suez):—Mrs. Sparrow; Capt. J. Pepper, I.N.; Mrs. Moore; Capt. J. Reeves, Lieut. Evans, 6th R.N.I.; Miss Sutherland; Mrs. Hathaway; Mr. Froward; H. Johnstone, Esq., civil surgeon, Ahmedabad; G. F. Hughes, Esq.; Edward Williams, Esq.; R. Daniell, Esq.; Capt. Eastwick; Capt. and Mrs. Bailey, and child; Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, and child; E. A. Muzard, Esq.; A. V. Vives, Esq.; Rumon Tizon, Esq.; F. Hutchinson, Esq.; servants, &c.

Expected.

Per Malabar, from Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Miller, H. M. 17th Regt., and children; F. Bouchier, Esq.; Mrs. Wyllie; Master Wright; Colonel Leighton and family; Mrs. Straker and three children; Miss Shaw; Mrs. Short and four children; Major Gibson; Mrs. Hockin; Lieut. Davies; Capt. and Mrs. Naylor; two children of J. M. Davis, Esq.

Per Herefordshire, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Wood; Mr. Maclean's two children; Mrs. Hutchinson and two children; Capt. and Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Lyons and family. — From Coast: Mrs. Lawrie and family; Mr. and Mrs. Alports and three children; Mrs. Rae and family; Mrs. Blast; Mrs. Armstrong and one child; Mrs. Davenport and one child.

Per Owen Glendower, from Calcutta: Mrs. Newbury and children; Mrs. Mackenzie and ditto; Mrs. Muller and ditto; Mrs. Chambers and ditto; Mrs. Tucker and child; Mrs. Howard; H. M. Clarke, Esq.; B. C. S.; E. Newbury, Esq., M. C. S.; Major Allan and two children; Major Howard; Rev. C. Chamber, M.A.; Rev. F. Tucker; John Gilmore, Esq.; A. Mackenzie, Esq.; two Masters Luard and infant; Master and Miss Alexander; Master Taylor and Master Preston. — For the Cape: Wm. Taylor, Esq., C.S., and Mrs. Taylor and family.

Per Essex, from Calcutta: Col. and Mrs. McDonald, H. M. 16th Regt.; Capt. and Mrs. Luxmore and children, H. M. 16th Regt.; Mrs. C. Ward; Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Greenaway and children; Col. and Mrs. Hearsay, Bengal Cavalry; Mrs. Pittar and child; Major R. Browne, H. M. 16th Regt.; J. W. Logan, Esq.; Lieut. Roberts; Lieut. Beaumont; — Phillips, Esq.

Per Reliance, from Calcutta: Passengers from Calcutta.—Mrs. W. B. O'Shaughnessy; Mrs. Poole; Mrs. Gompertz; Brigadier Gen. Reid, 10th Bengal Cavalry; Capt. Hopper, 57th B. N. I.; Dr. Poole, Madras Service; Lieut. Beatson, 10th L.C.; Lieut. Moore, 1st L.C.; Lieut. S. Gompertz; Mr. Milford;—Children; four Misses O'Shaughnessy; Miss M. Stewart; two Misses Liddle; two Misses Gompertz; Miss B. Poole; Masters W. Stewart, Liddle, J. and W. Poole, and two Gompertz.—From Madras: Mrs. H. Highmoor and child; Major C. Phillips and Lieut. C. H. Key, H.M. 15th Hussars; Lieuts. C. F. Compton and J. Wane, 48th N.I.; Capt. J. Forbes, 4th L.C.; Lieut. W. James, 5th N.I.; Lieut. C. H. Ross to the Cape; three native servants.

Per Malcolm, from Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and four children; Mr. Webster; Mr. Terrol; one servant.—From Madras: Mrs. Malton and two children; Mrs. Teale and child; Miss Malton; F. B. Elton, Esq., C.S. and child; Brigadier W. M. Burton, Arty.; Major J. Malton, Ret. Service; Captains R. Chetwode, and C. S. Teale, H.M. 4th Regt.; Lieut. Day, H.M. 63d; Lieut. G. Singleton, 34th or C.L.I.; Lieut. Roper, 12th N.I.; Ensign C. Gib, 31st or T.L.I.; Mrs. Byrn, European servant, and three servants.

Per Ida, from Madras: Mrs. Boalth; Lieut. Morgell, C.E.V.B.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Ann, for Bombay: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Boileau; 2 Misses Boileau; Brevet Major and Mrs. Myers; Capt. Pew; Lieut. Goldie; Lieut. Harding; Ens. Longmore; and Assist. Surg. Anderson, all of H. M. 22d Regt.; Messrs. Hammond, Francis, and Shepherd; 180 men, 26 women, and 29 children, H.M. 22d Regt.

Per Tory, for Bombay: Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Russell, Lieut. Smith, Ens. Somerville, and Ens. Maycock, all of H.M. 22d Regt.; Mr. Moyle; Mr. Boyne; detachment of H.M. 22d Regt.

Per Margaret, for Bombay: Major Raban; Lieut. Coote; Ens. Stopford; Ens. Brennan and lady; Surg. Smyth and lady; Mr. Pigou; detachment of H. M. 22d Regt.

Per Inglis, for Bombay: Lieut. Col. Pennefather, Capt. Conway, Capt. Lascelles, Lieut. Powell, Lieut. Dunbar, Lieut. Evans, Lieut. M. Smith, Lieut. E. Smith,

Paymaster Kennedy, Surg. Ore, Adj. Kelly, and Qu. Master Harker, all of H. M. 22d Regt.; Paymaster Hall, 17 Regt.; Mrs. Pennefather; Mrs. Lascelles; Mrs. Kennedy; Mrs. Ore; Mrs. and Miss Harker; Mrs. Hall and two children; Mr. Lancaster; Mr. Jermyn; detachment (head-quarters) of H. M. 22d Foot.

Per Elizabeth, for Madras and Calcutta: Dr. Scott and friend; Surg. A. Wilkinson; Lieut. Tremlet, M. N. I., in command of troops; Lieut. Tapp; Messrs. Johnston, Wright, and H. T. Tapp; 5 Artillerymen, and 140 Infantry, H. C. Service.

Per City of Poonah, for Madras and Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Strachey; Mr. and Mrs. Hall; Lieut. and Mrs. Falconer; Misses Money, Spiers, and Danby; Capt. Montresor; Hon. Mr. Perry; Messrs. M'Neil, Dighton, W. Forbes, Dod, Stainforth, Stapleton, M'Causland, Warner, Anderson, Scales, Holland, Stannus, Strachey, Mayne, Davis, Gibbon, Law, Hickman, Harris, Holworthy, Whish, and Nicholson.

Per Romeo, for Cape and Calcutta: Rev. E. P. Blunt and family; Dr. Abercromby and family; Lieut. Col. Darby, R. A.; Mr. O'Callaghan.

Per Dale Park, for Calcutta: Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland; Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan; Mr. and Mrs. Moody; Miss Moody; Messrs. Spence, Hulme, Henderson, Blacklock, Hardistay, Warner, and Hodgskin.

Per Euxine, for Bombay: Capt. Blaxland, in command of troops; Mrs. Blaxland; Capt. Brown; Lieut. Hogg; Mr. Broughton; 290 troops.

Per Morning Star, for Ceylon: Mr. Holden.

Per Great Liverpool steamer for Malta, Alexandria, &c. (sailed from Falmouth 2d Feb.): Sir Colin Campbell (the newly-appointed Governor of Ceylon), his family, and staff; Col. and Mrs. Hunter; the Misses Roberts; Lady Roberts; Prince Lattikoff and suite; Col. and Mrs. Baumgardt; Major Stratton; Capt. Stopford; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Manson; Mrs. Edwards; Mrs. Shaw; Lieut. Macaulay; Lieut. Brett; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tombs; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Holt; Miss Lind; Miss Lean; Miss Elliot; Mrs. Henderson; Messrs. Mushett, Ferrier Lang, Gutters, Shubrick, Pittar, Henderson, Westrop, Fletcher, Lean, Bullett, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Colonel Young* (opium vessel) was lost in the China seas 28th Sept.; cargo saved, partly in a damaged state.

The *Buffalo* (store ship), Wood, parted from her anchors in Mercury Bay, New Zealand, during a heavy gale 26th July, and was run on shore, where she went to pieces; crew (except two) saved.

The *Udny Castle*, Turnbull, from Liverpool to the Cape and Mauritius, was driven on a reef, 26th Nov., near the light house at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and no chance of getting her off; crew (except one) saved.

The *Roxburgh Castle*, Bouchier, from London, which put into Mauritius 7th Oct., was discharging her cargo on 25th do., and was still very leaky.

The *Mary Bulmer*, from London, was leaky at the Mauritius, but it was supposed would only require caulking in her topsides.

The *Mary C. Weber*, Mearns, was sold at the Mauritius on the 15th Oct., by order of the Vice-Admiralty Court, to pay seamen's wages. She brought £3,460.

It blew a hurricane from N.W. on the 8th July at Swan River, during which three American whalers were driven on shore, and became total wrecks.

The *Meldon*, Hogg, arrived from the Mauritius, was pooped by a heavy sea 17th Dec., off the Western Islands, which carried away the taffrail, sky-light, binnacle, companion, &c.

The *Caroline*, Hughes, from London to Calcutta, put into Brest 13th Jan., with loss of foremast, rigging, bulwarks, yards, &c.

The *Oscar*, Uxheven, from Stockholm to Sydney, &c., put into Lisbon on the 4th Jan., with loss of foremast, bowsprit, and sails, and would have to discharge to examine her coppers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25. At Avranches, in France, the lady of Capt. Brook Kay, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

Jan. 2. At Thun, in Switzerland, the lady of Lumsden Strange, Esq., Madras civil service, of a daughter.

3. At the Rectory, Curry Malet, Somerset, the lady of Frederic Cardew, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a daughter.

7. At Easter Bush, near Roslin, the lady of Major Wilkie, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

8. At Clarendon Place, Hyde Park Gardens, the lady of Alexander Colvin, Esq., of a daughter.
 10. At Wood House, Wanstead, the lady of Money Wigram, Esq., of a daughter.
 13. At Bayswater, the lady of Wm. Hudleston, Esq., of a daughter.
 26. At Ashburnham House, Chelsea, the Hon. Mrs. Leicester Stanhope, of a daughter.
 29. In Hyde Park Street, the lady of E. Macnaghten, Esq., of a daughter.
 30. In Bedford Row, the wife of Henry Nisbett, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At 45, Portland Place, the lady of George Hankey, Esq., of a daughter.
Feb. 3. At Emberton, Bucks, the widow of the late Herbert Maynard, Esq., formerly of the Bengal army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 19.* At Malta, Henry Unwin, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, second son of John Unwin, Esq., to Margaret Louisa, second daughter of Gordon Forbes, Esq., of Ham, Surrey.
 23. At Yarmouth, the Rev. C. Greenwood, missionary at Ceylon, to Harriet, third daughter of Mrs. Winn, of Trinity Street, Yarmouth.
Jan. 7. At Calne, Wilts, the Rev. W. Barry, M.A., Rector of Blisworth, Northamptonshire, to Frances Amelia, second daughter of John Finnis, Esq., chief police magistrate of the Island of Mauritius.
 9. At Barnstaple, John Blaxland, Esq., captain in the 17th regt. Madras army, to Ann Pyke, daughter of the late Thomas Salmon, Esq., of B. . . .
 13. At Paris, Arthur Douglass, of Hoare Town Park, New South Wales, only son of Dr. Douglass, of Havre, to Emily, eldest daughter of Rear Admiral Sir Salisbury Davenport, K.C.B., of Bramhall, county of Chester, and Weeden Lodge, Bucks.
 14. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, George Silvanus, second son of G. Snowden, Esq., of Ramsgate, to Frances, daughter of the late H. S. Harrison, Esq., of the East-India House.
 19. At Walcot Church, Bath, Capt. F. A. Clarke, Madras army, third son of the late Maj. Gen. Sir Wm. H. Clarke, Bart., to Anne Emily, daughter of Willoughby Bean, Esq., late of the Coldstream Guards.
 — At Charlton, Kent, Frederick Moor, Esq., 2nd Queen's Royals, to Margaret, only surviving daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Wood, C.B., Bengal engineers.
 — At Cranley, Surrey, R. R. Suttleffe, Esq., medical establishment at Madras, to Eliza Emma, third daughter of the Rev. R. B. Wolfe, A.M., rector of Cranley.
 20. At Streatham, Capt J. W. Reynolds, of Prince Albert's Hussars, to Helen, eldest daughter of Henry Harvey, Esq., of Hill House, Streatham.
 21. At Hopesay Church, county of Salop, the Rev. J. R. Brown, perpetual curate of Knighton, in the county of Radnor, and youngest son of the late Henry Brown, of the Madras civil service, to Anne Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Green, Esq., of Stoke House, county of Salop.
 27. At Dinder, near Wells, H. F. Barnes, B. A., of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and youngest son of the late Capt. George Barnes, Indian navy, to Emily, only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Lloyd, rector of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London, and Midhurst, Sussex.
 28. At St. James's Church, Nathaniel, son of the late Joseph Cumberlege, Esq., of Bombay, to Sophia, widow of the late General Bradshaw, of York Terrace, Regent's Park.
Feb. 2. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Stewart Majoribanks, Esq., of Bushey Grove, Herts, to Lucy, relict of the Right Hon. William Lord Rendlesham, and daughter of the late E. R. Pratt, Esq., of Rystock, in the county of Norfolk.
Lately. At St. Pancras Church, P. B. Whannell, Esq., son of Col. Peter Whannell, deputy military auditor general, Madras army, to Maria Jane, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Blake, Esq., grand-niece to Sir Edmund Stanley, formerly Lord Chief Justice of Madras, and cousin to Sir Valentine Blake, of Menlo Castle, county of Galway, Ireland, Bart.
 — At Kilmarnock, William Buntin, Esq., late of Bengal, to Margaret Dunlop, youngest daughter of William Brown, Esq., Provost.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 4.* At Elmsley Cottage, near Cupar Angus, in his 63rd year, Capt. John Spalding, half-pay unattached, late of the 25th regt., and formerly of the 71st Highland Light Infantry. Capt. Spalding was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope under the late Sir David Baird.
 24. At Southwood Cottage, near Crieff, Mrs. Jane Campbell, wife of Capt. John Tupman, late of H.M. Ceylon Corps.

26. At Limerick, in his 82nd year, Col. Henry Anderson O'Donnell, C.B., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and father of Lieut. Col. Sir C. R. O'Donnell, military secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Canada.

Jan. 2. At Cheltenham, William Maughan, Esq., retired senior captain of the Indian Navy, in the 73d year of his age.

— At Perth, Nicholas, youngest child of Capt. John Tritton, H.M. 3rd L. Drags. 3. At Broke Hall, Suffolk, aged 63, Rear Admiral Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart., K.C.B. When commanding the *Shannon* he was actively engaged at the surrender of *Madeira*; and in the *Shannon*, in its memorable engagement with the *Amélie*, in 1813, when he was severely wounded. For his brave conduct on that occasion he was created a baronet, and received a gold medal for the capture of the vessel.

— At sea, on the passage from Ceylon, Capt. Hopper, of the ship *Tanjore*.

4. At Weymouth, Sophia, relict of the late Capt. Sir Wm. Howe Mulcaster, R.N., K.C.H., &c., and Aide-de-camp to his late Majesty William IV., daughter of the late Col. Van Cortlandt, of the manor of Cortlandt.

6. At Tours, in France, Thomas Henry, son of Robert Cooper, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales, aged 17.

8. At his residence, at Paris, Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, the well-known author of many valuable Hindoostanee works, in the 82nd year of his age. He was universally respected, and never did a man leave a more pure character behind him.

9. Near Kinsale, E. Bolton, Esq., late Capt. 69th regt. He served in the East Indies with the 59th regt., and was transferred to the 69th regt. in 1828.

15. At the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. P. Hickman, of Chelsea College Maj. Gen. Henry Roome, of the Bombay establishment, aged 63, and late of No. 23, Sloane Street (brother of Maj. Gen. Wm. Roome, of Cadogan Place), an officer whose services are well known for an uninterrupted period of forty-seven years, and as having been distinguished in many hard-fought battles; he was present likewise at the memorable siege and capture of *Seedaseer* on the 4th of May 1799, and was wounded at the battle of *Seedaseer*.

— At Leamington, Mrs. Jane Mackay, widow of the late Lieut. Gen. Mackay, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 58.

17. At his residence at Upper Tooting, Capt. Richard Alsager, M.P. for the eastern division of the county of Surrey, in the 60th year of his age.

18. At Bromley, Middlesex, William John Eastfield, Esq., late commander in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

20. At Brighton, aged 80, John Stockwell, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, in which he passed 46 years.

23. In her 74th year, Lady Wigram, relict of the late Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., of Walthamstow House, Essex.

— In Baker Street, after a long illness, Maj. Gen. T. H. Smith, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Madras establishment, in his 61st year.

24. At Stride, Isle of Wight, Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Worsley, G.C.B., in his 73rd year, one of the most esteemed and distinguished veterans of the Indian army.

— At 17, Surrey Square, Old Kent Road, R. C. Morris, Esq., of Calcutta.

25. At Cheltenham, Catherine, wife of John Forbes, Esq.

27. At Cheltenham, relict of her eleventh child (a son, who survives her), Mary Anna, wife of John Burton, Esq., late of the Madras medical service.

29. At Colchester, in the 51st year of his age, Thomas Francis Balderston, Esq., late captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Feb. 1. At Perth, James Ross, Esq., formerly commander of the H. C. ship *Carmarthen*.

2. At Woolwich Common, aged 67, Olinthus G. Gregory, LL.D., F.R.A.S., late professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy.

3. At Park Lodge, Blackheath, John Thornhill, Esq., one of the directors of the Hon. East-India Company, in the 68th year of his age.

Lately. At sea, Capt. Gill, of the ship *Mona*.

— At St. Helena, Commander Quin, of H.M. ship *Pearl*.

— Lieut. Wm. M. Lynch, Indian Navy. During the last two years he had served on the Euphrates and Tigris surveys, under the command of his brother, Capt. H. Blosse Lynch.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecú is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgé is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, November 14, 1840.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	15	@	22	0	
Bottles 100	11	4	12	8	
Coals B. md.	0	6	0	12	
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	36	4	36	8	
— Brasiers' .. do.	37	0	37	4	
— Ingot do.	35	4	35	10	
— Old Gross do.	37	0	37	4	
— Bolt do.	35	8	35	12	
— Tile do.	35	4	35	10	
— Nails, assort. do.	45	0	45	0	
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.					
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.					
Copperas do.	2	1	2	3	
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	3	0	6	12	
— Muslins do.	1	1	11	0	
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0	3.3	0	7	
Cutlery, fine. 5D.			20D.		
Glass Ware 1D.			7½D.		
Ironmongery 35D.			45D.		
Hosiery, cotton 1D.			15D.		
Ditto, silk 5D.			20D.		
Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5	13	@	6	0
— flat do.	6	7		6	10
— English, sq. do.	3	4		3	6
— flat do.	3	4		3	6
— Bolt do.	3	3		3	5
— Sheet do.	5	0		5	8
— Nails do.	15	8		19	0
— Hoops F. md.	5	14		6	4
— Kettle do.	0	14		1	1
— Lead, Pig Sa. Rs. F. md.	6	14		7	0
— unstamped. do.	6	8		6	10
— Millinery 5D.				25D.	
— Shot, patent bag					
— Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	10	6		10	8
— Stationery 5 to 25 A.					
— Steel, English Sa. Rs. F. md.	6	2		6	6
— Swedish do.	8	14		9	2
— Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	20	0		21	8
— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	4	0		9	8
— coarse and middling. 1	0			4	4
— Flannel, fine. 0	8			1	6

MADRAS, November 18, 1840.

	Rs.			Rs.	
Bottles 100	11	@	12		
Copper, Sheet candy	270		275		
— Tile and Slab do.	242		245		
— Old do.	270		280		
— Nails, assort. do.	280		290		
Cottons, Chintz piece	3		10		
— Gingham do.	3		7		
— Longcloth, fine do.	8		12		
Iron, Swedish candy	42		45		
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	28		31		
— Bolt do.	25		28		
Iron Hoops candy	33	@	35		
— Nails do.	52		50		
— Lead, Pig do.	50		52		
— Sheet do.	55		60		
— Spelter do.	60		61		
— Stationery 10A.			15A.		
— Steel, English candy	38		42		
— Swedish do.	50		60		
— Tin Plates box	20		21		
— Woollens, Broad-cloth yard	3		10		
— Flannel, fine do.	10		12 Ans.		

BOMBAY, November 28, 1840.

	Rs.			Rs.	
Anchors cwt.	17	@			
Bottles, quart. doz.	1.4				
Coals ton	6		14		
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	60.4				
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' .. do.	60.4				
— Plate bottoms do.	62				
— Tile do.	54.12				
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 lb.	0.6½		0.12½		
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0.16				
Cutlery, table P.C.					
Earthenware 60A.					
Glass Ware 10D.					
Ironmongery P.C.					
Hosiery, half hose P.C.					
Iron, Swedish St. candy	59				
— English do.	39				
Iron Hoops cwt.	6	@			
— Nails do.	10		12		
— Sheet do.	6.8				
— Rod for bolts St. candy	34				
— do. for nails do.	38				
— Lead, Pig cwt.	10				
— Sheet do.	16				
— Millinery 25D.					
— Shot, patent cwt.	12				
— Spelter do.	12				
— Stationery 30D.					
— Steel, Swedish tub	12				
— Tin Plates box	17				
— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	6.10				
— Long Ells 18					
— Flannel, fine 1.8					

SINGAPORE, October 22, 1840.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	61	@	61		
Bottles 100	4		41		
Coals 134			35		
— ditto 13			2½		
— ditto 2			3½		
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	21		5		
— do. do. 40-43 do.	4		4½		
— do. do. 50-60 do.	5½		7		
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	21		5		
— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours do.	11		3		
— two colours do.	11		2½		
— Turkey reds do.	5		6		
— fancies do.	3		4		
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 . pcs.	11		3		
— Jaconet, 20 42 . 45 do.	1½		5		
— Lappets, 10 40 . 42 do.	1		1½		
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. . eorge	31	@	4		
— do. do Pullicat doz.	1		2		
— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 . pecul	30		38		
— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	40		44		
— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50. . do.	98		105		
— Cutlery 25D.					
— Iron, Swedish pecul	41		41		
— English do.	31		41		
— Nail, rod do.	31		4		
— Lead, Pig do.	61		61		
— Sheet do.	7		71		
— Spelter pecul	71				
— Steel tub	5		61		
— Woollens, Long Ells pcs.	7		8		
— Camblats do.	20		25		
— Bombazetts do.	41				

MARKETS IN INDIA, &c.

Calcutta, Dec. 19, 1840.—The market for Mule Twist has been very quiet this week; we have not heard of any transaction, and prices have undergone no particular change.—In Coloured Yarns also there has been nothing doing, and prices remain at about our last quotations.—The market for Chintzes remains exceedingly dull, without any prospect of early improvement.—About 5,000 pieces of Ginghams have been sold during the week at rather low prices; we have heard of no transaction in Twills, and prices remain without change.—The market for White Cottons, as regards the Upper Provinces, is dull; prices for almost all descriptions of Cottons may be considered rather low.—Woollens continue dull, but prices have undergone no particular change.—We are unable to report any improvement in our market as regards Copper. The few sales made during the week are more applicable to the requirements of this place than to any demand from the Upper Provinces, and prices show no particular change from the rates quoted in our last.—The Iron market is quite dull, with a large stock in the hands of importers.—A sale of Swedish Steel has been made at a shade of improvement in price.—Lead is without sale, and prices remain as last quoted.—Quicksilver without sale.—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, Dec. 16, 1840.—The market for Europe articles is quite inactive at present, and there has been little or nothing doing in British manufactures. The expected vessels from England, which bring considerable importations, will probably give rise to a demand for Metals. The demand for Metals is to be made with Iron.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1841.—The sales of Piece Goods have been considerable, but at reduced prices. Grey Goods are inquired after, and the demand has been freely met, but at prices which we fear cannot pay the importers.—Sales of Thick Sheet and Sheathing Copper have been made at Rs.60 per cwt., and there is every appearance of a further advance, as the holders are very firm.—Iron: English Bars have been sold for arrival at Rs.38½ per candy, and present quotations for suitable assortments may be taken at Rs.39 to 40 per candy.—*Pr. Cur.*

Macao, Nov. 3, 1840.—Both the Chinese authorities and merchants at Canton appear to feel certain that there will be an immediate settlement of differences and re-opening of trade. But among foreigners the impression is still general that this arises from a confidence of being able, as usual, to circumvent by negotiation, and that, without a heavier blow than has yet been struck, it is impossible they can really intend to grant at once the heavy demands of the British. It is therefore expected that much difficulty and delay will be experienced in the negotiations about to commence, and that a resort to force will be ultimately requisite. Meanwhile the expectation of a settlement almost entirely paralyzes trade, and, excepting a limited demand for Cotton Yarn, no sales, beyond small retail transactions, can be made of the heavy supplies of British manufactures and Cotton, which are now accumulating. In exports, a limited trade goes on as before, except in tea and nankeen silk, which continue rigidly interdicted.

Manilla, Oct. 17, 1840.—The market has improved for imports, and considerable sales of British manufactures have taken place at rather improved prices.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 19, 1840.

Government Securities.

		Sell.	Buy.
Stock	Transfer Loan of		Sa. Rs.
Paper	1835-36 interest payable in England	prem. 10	8 11 0
			per cent.
Second	From Nos. 1,151		Co.'s Rs.
5 p' ct.	to 15,200 according to Number	prem. 3	8 4 8
Third or Bombay	5 per cent.	prem. 5	0 4 8
	4 per cent.	disc. 3	0 3 8

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000)	2,300	a	2,370
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	295	a	300
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 500)	140	a	160

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, vary from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Dec. 16, 1840.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—2½ to 5½ prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—5½ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—2½ to 3 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—2½ to 3 disc.
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—12½ to 13 prem.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Dec. 26, 1840.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 99.8 to 100
Bombay Rs. 100 = 100
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.8 to 99 Bom-bay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 109.8 to 112 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 112 to 112.8 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 102.4 to 102.8 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 97 to 97.4 do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114.8 to 115 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, Oct. 22, 1840.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol., wanted;
Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. per do., wanted.

Macao, Nov. 3, 1840.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, continue at about 4s. 7d. per Spanish Dollar.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Cleopatra</i>	377 tons.	Early	Feb. 28.	
<i>Kyle</i>	333	Fletcher	Feb. 28.	
<i>Tamerlane</i>	427	Mackenzie	March 1.	
<i>Mary Ann</i>	400	Woodworth ..	March 1.	
<i>Kilblain</i>	495	Shaw	March 5.	
<i>Princess Royal</i>	637	Brock	March 21.	Portsmouth.

FOR MAURAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Louisa Munro</i>	300	Doxford	Feb. 20.	
<i>Lawrence</i>	277	Ellwood	Feb. 25.	
<i>Thames</i>	1425	Marquis	Feb. 28.	
<i>Euphrates</i>	617	Wilson	March 1.	
<i>Robarts</i>	800	Elder	March 1.	Portsmouth.
<i>La Belle Alliance</i>	850	Frazer	March 20.	

FOR MADRÁS.

<i>Claudine</i>	500	Brewer	Feb. 20.	
<i>Sons of Commerce</i>	469	Mainland	Feb. 28.	
<i>Anna Robertson</i>	500	Hamilton	March 31.	Portsmouth.

FOR MADRAS, PENANG, AND CHINA.

<i>General Kyd</i>	1400	Jones	March 10.	
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FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Sophia</i>	587	Johns	Feb. 15.	
<i>Glenelg</i> (troops)	900	Biles	Feb. 27.	Gravesend.
<i>William Shand</i>	501	Potter	March 1.	

FOR POMBAY AND CHINA.

<i>Osceola</i>	600	—	Feb. 25.	
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FOR CHINA.

<i>Albion</i>	320	Huidt	Feb. 12.	
<i>Elephanta</i>	310	—	Feb. 20.	
<i>Paramatta</i>	401	Burns	Feb. 25.	

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Symmetry</i>	400	Mackwood	Feb. 18.	
<i>Senator</i>	277	Grindley	March 5.	

FOR SINGAPORE.

<i>Colonist</i>	261	Cowman	Feb. 15.	
<i>Alligator</i>	200	Cook	Feb. 20.	
<i>Dowthorp</i> †	325	Lofty	Feb. 25.	

* Also for Penang.

† Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (vid Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).
(vid Marseilles).				
Jan. 4, 1840	Feb. 14	(per <i>Zenobia</i>)	41 pr. Feb. 26	Feb. 24, March 1, &c.
Feb. 4	March 1		38 March 22	March 26, &c.
March 4	April 9		36 April 17	April 19, &c.
April 4	May 6		32 May 16	May 17, &c.
May 4	June 17	(per <i>Circassian</i>)	44 June 27	July 1, 4, &c.
June 4	July 8	(per <i>Bernice</i>)	34 July 17	July 20, &c.
July 4	Aug. 21	(per <i>Palinurus</i>)	48 pr. Sept. 2	Sept. 3, &c.
Aug. 4	Sept. 11	(per <i>Zenobia</i>)	38 Sept. 21	Sept. 26, &c.
Sept. 4	Oct. 10	(per <i>Victoria</i>)	36 Oct. 19	Oct. 20, &c.
Oct. 4	De: 1		71	
Nov. 4	De: 1		40	

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, vid *Falmouth* on the 27th Feb., and vid *Marseilles* on the 4th March.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COOLIES.

The *Englishman* gives the following result of inquiries of the returned coolies :—

“Hearing that the *John Bagshaw*, from the Mauritius, had arrived with some time-expired coolies, we went on board, and fell into conversation with a great number, questioning them closely as to their usage and fare whilst there; and much as we felt prejudiced against receiving a favourable report of their treatment, we were surprised on hearing the unanimous good feeling of the coolies (eighteen in number) in the employ of Messrs. Venay and Rondelle; they spoke of their master in the kindest manner, and only one of the number was ever struck during the five years of their engagement, and then with the open hand. Gourdial says, ‘I went from Calcutta, with a batch of 250, about five years ago; thirty of the number were apportioned to Messrs. Venay and Rondelle. I received Rs. 7 a month as jemadar, with rations of rice, dholl, and ghee, and two suits of clothes a year; the other coolies got Rs. 5. One rupee was kept from each man a month by the police, and the whole paid back to us on leaving. We complained once at the police about our rations; this was during the first year of our employ; the overseer did not treat us well; the police rectified the abuse, and our employer engaged another man, from whom we received every kindness. Our duty was hoeing sugar-cane fields; the work was hard, but we were well treated, and had plenty to eat. The climate and water are very good (*howah panee loth atcha*). The coolies were seldom sick, and only three died out of the batch of thirty, during the five years; eighteen have now returned; the remaining nine took engagement on double the salary they used to receive. I have returned, because I wish to see my family. I have not heard from them since I left. I was not aware of the distance I was going, otherwise I would have made some arrangement; if I had, it is very likely I would remain some time longer. I don’t know if I shall return again; time will show. I have saved Rs. 250 from my salary. All the coolies have money with them; some Rs. 100, others Rs. 150, and some as much as Rs. 300. Not one of my coolies were ever flogged; one got slapped, because he did not put canes properly. Our father and mother beat us when we do wrong, why should not our masters? I never was struck. I did my duty. I was sick occasionally for a day or two. We got no salary for the days we were sick; we had attendance and our food. The climate is very fine; no cholera. I dare say when I get through my money, I shall think of going back of my own accord. I should never have made what I now possess, if I had remained in Calcutta, or in my own country. I come from a place near Dinapore. Two coolies of my batch have saved Rs. 500 between them: they are brothers. We intend to keep our savings with Gillanders and Co., the merchants here, till we leave Calcutta. The coolies used to get a glass of grog, and sometimes more, during the day; they had plenty to eat and drink. Things are very dear at the Mauritius, and yet some of the coolies have saved all their salary. I am speaking the truth; question them yourself.’ On asking the other coolies of this batch, they all gave similar replies, and spoke in the highest terms of their master. They all had money; those that had the least (from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80) thought they would not return again, but the others (from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150), said it would all depend on their seeing their families. One or two said that they thought the order of Government prohibiting their going was *both atcha*, whilst the majority said that their *khoosee*, or pleasure, was better; the minority agreeing with the latter, that it should be left to their choice. There were three other batches on board, to the number of twenty-eight. We had only time to question five, from

the estate of Mr. Hunter. These men also spoke favourably of their employer, with the exception of one man, who complained of being flogged once for drunkenness. He was then (on Tuesday) intoxicated; the other four said, 'We did not see him flogged; he used to get drunk. Before we learnt our business, we used to get thumped occasionally, but never afterwards. We got Rs. 5 a month and our rations; the work was hard, but the climate is very fine. The greater portion of our batch renewed their engagements on double the salary. We came away because we wish to see our families.' The man who was flogged further said, 'I complained once to the police, because I was kept from my food when sick; the doctor said I was shamming; the police gave orders that I should have my food while sick, but no wages. I was flogged by the overseer with a rattan.' The others replied, 'If you were, you deserved it.' "

As considerable importance is attached to the real state of the Coolie trade, the chief magistrate took the following deposition, at the police office, January 18th, of a number of these labourers just returned from the Mauritius, in the *Shah Allum*.

Dabee Deen. I went to the Mauritius five years ago. We were entered at the police office of Calcutta. I have brought with me 400 rupees as my earnings. I intend now to proceed to my native district, and I may again go to the Mauritius. I was engaged in the sugar plantation. Those that did not work were beat, but I was never so punished. We were altogether 118 in number, of which only twenty have come back in this ship. I was in the service of Mr. Barlow, whose certificate in my favour I now produce. We were all in one place at Mr. Barlow's. About twenty of these men died in the Mauritius and one on board.

Rustom. I was with the above person—I got ten rupees a month, of which five rupees were paid in money and the rest was kept back for dress, diet, &c.

Hingun. I am a native of Behar, and have been three years in the Mauritius. I was a kitmutgar by profession, before I went, and in the Mauritius I served in the same capacity. I embarked for Calcutta in the *Raj Ranee*. We were about a hundred. I left my first master at the Mauritius, because the relatives of my master insisted on my cleaning the floor of the house, which was of wood. This I refused to do, and I was made over to another gentleman. He was, I believe, an Englishman, and his name was Mr. Becher. My master's lady was severe upon me. I got tired of the service and left him also. My wages averaged eleven or twelve rupees a month, of which six months' allowance went towards the payment of the advance originally made to me. I then got engaged in the service of a gentleman in one of the government offices. I was here very well treated, and was very comfortable. I heard of my father's death, which has brought me back, having obtained six months' leave of absence from my master, to whom I intend to return. I have brought with me about 200 rupees. The passage was very pleasant, only I was beat the day I went on board, on account of a girl, an ayah. The water at the Mauritius is good, but not the air.

Besides the three above declarations, there were twenty-eight other individuals similarly examined. Some of them complained of having received short allowances in the way of provisions, but they all said they had no grievances to complain of—if they were occasionally beaten, it was when they did not work. All of them almost, likewise, have come down with a small harvest of capital, varying from 20 rupees to 400 rupees. They, however, for the most, evince no inclination to return to the Mauritius. The chief magistrate intends to send up the declarations to Government for their information.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 19.

MARRIAGES IN CALCUTTA.

An "Idler," in the *Eastern Star*, writes:—"There is a custom in Calcutta that would be more honoured in the breach than the observance—a custom that certainly does not belong to England and the English, though here so much countenanced by fashion. I refer to the practice of having mobs of people to attend at weddings, with-

out any particular reference to the number of friends the parties concerned may be rich in, and without any discoverable object than the fancied *éclat* of having cut up fifty or sixty yards of satin ribbon and converted them into wedding-favours. In Calcutta, they not only do what is not done in England, but what is commonly done they omit; and really it is just that part which very indifferent people would perhaps be best pleased with. A breakfast or tiffin (or, as the weddings take place in the evening—that is an amendment—a dinner) is rarely thought of; and ladies who have gone to the expense of new bonnets, and feathers and flowers, and gentlemen who have distressed themselves with tight cravats and cloth coats, are summarily dismissed by the clerk's 'amen,' to do the work they have been specially engaged for, namely, advertise on the Course that such 'two' have just been, by the arithmetic of marriage, made 'one.' The timid She and happy He don't distress themselves about what else may be chattered by the two or three score of their dear friends, though I have hardly ever heard a wedding (so attended) discussed, without some little evidence of the sort of interest the speakers felt in it. One would imagine that, to a modest girl, nothing could be more distressing than to be surrounded by a whole troop of mere acquaintances, the observed of all observers, at a moment when she cannot feel particularly self-possessed, and when delicacy, without being overstrained, might whisper all possible privacy."

RE-UNIONS.

The second of these assemblies was thinly attended, and the same listlessness and *ennui* pervaded it which have caused the dulness of all social meetings in the City of Palaces to pass into a proverb. We have frequently endeavoured to explain to ourselves why this should be so. It may be the sense of exile which oppresses, or the influence of climate which enervates; but we incline to attribute it to the offensive exclusiveness, which makes a stranger an object to be studiously avoided, as getting between the wind and the nobility of certain personages. Nor do we altogether acquit the stewards of blame in the matter. These gentlemen appear to think that, in attaching a certain number of inches of crimson ribbon to their button-holes, they fulfil the duties of their self-imposed station. The stewards have no occasion to restrain the tide of noisy hilarity; but, in our opinion, they do not lend their aid to promote that cheerfulness, which should be the distinguishing feature of a ball-room. For instance—a lady, who does not happen to make her *début* under the auspices of one of the great oligarchal families, is condemned "*a faire tapisserie*" throughout an evening, though she be young, good-looking, and agreeable, while certain portly dames, much better fitted "to suckle fools and chronicle small beer," than thread the mazes of the waltz, trip it on their unwieldy toes from dewy eve till morn.—*Englishman*, Dec. 7.

Does not the *Englishman* know that it is a great favour done to society for half-a-dozen of its most distinguished members to vouch for the character of an entertainment by undertaking to wear red rosettes, and appear on the floor at even uncertain intervals—and can he be so unreasonable as to expect that, if they lend the *présteige* of their names, and put themselves at the head of society, to bring people together, they should put themselves at all out of their way to set the company by the heels? So far from the stewards being arraigned for laziness, I think they ought, one and all, to be supplied with easy chairs, and have, as a right, any young lady (or married one) they might choose to favour, to act as their Hebe throughout the evening: each gentleman is a Jupiter in his way, and ought to be treated as such. The *Englishman* is wrong, very wrong, in looking spitefully on the agility of any ladies, and instead of being angry at seeing elderly matrons practice what, as Lord Byron says, Cockneys can't pronounce, he ought to be happy to see that they are not gone at both ends.—*Eastern Star*.

MARRIAGES IN THE PROTECTED HILL STATES.

The section of country known by the name of the "Protected Hill States," may

be described generally as comprising the whole of that part of the Himalaya mountains situated between Nepal on the east, and the river Sutlej on the west, and extending from the plains on the south to the borders of Tibet on the north. Some of the districts are entirely under British control; the remainder are subject to ranas, or petty rajahs, and only under the protection of the Company, for which they pay an annual tribute.

Marriage contracts, among the people inhabiting the lower hills, are made much in the same way as on the plains, when the parties are married young. But it often happens, when they arrive at maturer years, they are not pleased with each other. In this case, the husband says to the wife, "Pay me my marriage-expenses (about Rs.40), and you may go free." If she can prevail upon her friends to redeem her, she does so; if not, she looks out for another husband, who will be willing to pay for her release, and espouse her to himself: it matters not whether he be a married man or not. In this way there is a continual interchange of wives, even among the best friends, and it frequently happens that one woman becomes successively the wife of six or eight men. The husband disposing of his wife always retains the children and her ornaments, and the purchaser, having paid her ransom, observes no other ceremony than he would in purchasing a horse, except it be introducing her to his other wives (if any), or to his friends. Yet these marriages are considered valid, but not quite so honourable as if performed according to the *shastras*. The common people have scarcely any prejudices against second marriages of females. A widow has, however, in a second, or any number of marriages after the first, only to swear fidelity to her new husband. He then promises to support her and her children so long as she is faithful. Polygamy is sometimes practised, though cases of the kind are not common among the labouring classes. The rajahs and ranas usually marry five or six wives, and keep as many concubines as they can afford.

In the interior of the hills, a different custom obtains among the poor people. There, as in Tibet, the practice of polyandry is universally prevalent. One female associates with four or five brothers of a family, without any restraint or regard to age. The choice of a wife is the privilege of the elder brother, and to him the first-born is conceded; and the next to the second brother, and so on to the younger. The elder brother is, in fact, the master of the family. All, however, contribute to the support of the household, and in general they have a community of goods. This extraordinary and unnatural custom may have been intended to prevent too numerous a population in an unfertile country, or it may have been induced by the poverty of the people. When asked the cause of it, they reply, "How could a poor man support a family himself?" Frequent jealousies, no doubt, arise among such a plurality of husbands, but it is surprising to witness the apparent good feeling which prevails between them. I have seen the wife seated in the midst of her four or five fraternal husbands, enjoying a social puff of the hukka with all the seeming impartiality possible. It is the wife's province to light the hukka, and to set it a-going. It then passes round from the eldest to the youngest brother, each one taking two or three puffs, until it comes to the wife again, who in her turn partakes of it, and sends it round as before.

The marriage ceremony is very simple, and is only observed by the elder brother. He sees some fair one whom he fancies—consults an astrologer respecting her destiny, who generally reports favourably. He then makes a small present of clothes and ornaments to his intended, or her father and mother, and on a propitious day takes her to his house, where, without any further ceremony, she becomes the wife of the younger brothers also.—*Cal. Christ. Obs.*, Dec.

ROY KALEENATH CHOWDREE.

During the last week, native society has been deprived of one of its chief ornaments and benefactors, by the death of Roy Kaleenath Chowdree, of Takee. He was descended from one of the most ancient families among the landed aristocracy of the country. While almost all the rich and influential rajahs and baboos of Cal-

cutta, who maintain a figure in society, belong to families which are but of yesterday, the Chowdrees of Takee were respected as zemindars for many years before the advent of the English. This naturally gave him a claim to distinction; but a nobler and higher claim to honour arose from the liberality of his own views, and his large pecuniary generosity. He was among the most devoted admirers and followers of that truly great man, Rammohun Roy, and assisted with him in the establishment of the Brumha Subha. He was foremost in the ranks of those who came forward to congratulate Lord William Bentinck on the abolition of suttees, and he nobly threw the whole weight of his possessions, and the influence of his ancestral dignity, into the liberal scale, at a time when the members of the Dhurma Subha were raising so loud an outcry against the British Government in India. He subsequently established an English seminary at his family residence at Takee, in connexion with the mission of the General Assembly, which he continued in great part to maintain from his own funds. He also constructed a public road, a work of no ordinary utility, at an expense of Rs. 80,000. Following the example of his friend and associate in liberality, Dwarkanath Tagore, he has bequeathed a lac of rupees, of which the interest is to be applied to public objects after his death.

He died without a title. A title could scarcely have added to his reputation, but it would have redounded to the credit of the British Government; and we are sorry that, when honours were bestowed on others, his name was passed over. There was doubtless some magnanimity in selecting for the distinction of *rajah* those who had organized a strong and violent opposition to Government, in reference to one of its most important measures; but the country would have been better without such an example. That there was wisdom, perhaps, in refusing to reward with honours those who had supported the enlightened measure of abolishing the suttee, we will not question; but Roy Kaleenath Chowdree had other claims to distinction from his wealth, the antiquity of his family, and the public works he had completed; and it was scarcely prudent to allow an impression to be created on the public mind that, but for the part which he took in that great question of humanity, his eminent public services would have been rewarded in the only mode in which Government has the means of recognizing them. When the ruffian, Raj Narayun Roy, whose only title to distinction arose from the accidental circumstance of his having presented an address of thanks to Sir Charles Metcalfe, was made a *rajah*, and Roy Kaleenath Chowdree was not, the conclusion, which the natives naturally drew, could not be favourable to the character of our Government.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 17.

When a native gentleman distinguishes himself from the great mass of his countrymen by the noble purposes to which he applies his wealth, his memory deserves to be rescued from the oblivion of the grave. Baboo Roy Kaleenath Chowdree, who for many years set an example of wise munificence and public spirit to his countrymen, died December the 12th, at the age of forty-three. This amiable and intelligent individual founded a school at Takee, where English, Bengallee, and Persian, were taught by competent instructors. At the same place, he established a dispensary, for the gratuitous distribution of medicine to the sick; a professional European (Mr. H. Critchley) was placed in charge of it. Amongst other public works, the baboo constructed a road from Baraset to Bagundee, and built inns for travellers, who obtained gratuitous refreshment. He was always a kind and generous friend to the poor, and was also distinguished for the liberality of his opinions. His mother, at the age of seventy, still survives in health and strength. He has left two daughters, but the bulk of his property is divided between his four brothers. He has left one zemindary, of the value of a lac of rupees, to be devoted to the support of the public charities already mentioned.

Baboo Roy Kaleenath Chowdree was conversant with the English, Sanscrit, Persian, and Bengallee languages, and wrote poetry in the two latter. He translated the celebrated Bengallee work of Bharut Chunder into Persian. He was not only successful as a student, but distinguished himself in public by his eloquence as an orator.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 14.

THE SECOND CAVALRY.

Our readers may place every reliance upon the following version of the unfortunate affair of the 2nd Cavalry. It is in every respect the most accurate that has appeared, and may afford valuable data in the discussion of any question that may hereafter arise regarding the Bengal Regular Cavalry. It leaves little doubt as to the real cause of the flight of the 2nd, about which much difference of opinion prevails:—

“The affair at Purwan Durrah, so disgraceful to the men of the 2nd Cavalry, induces me to offer a few remarks on the subject. Throughout the campaign, the regular Cavalry have had little or nothing to do, with the exception of having a few shots fired at them now and then, and twice employed in reconnoitering a fort under a fire. Nor do I recollect a single instance when the Bengal Cavalry, unsupported by dragoons to take off the rough edge, artillery, or infantry, have met or charged a determined enemy, advanced towards them with the cold steel in their hands. The Cavalry had a gallop of two miles, and had headed the Dost, who had halted on a hill, seeing he was cut off, and that his only chance was to surrender, or cut through them. After halting for some time, the Dost moved down the hill, and Capt. Fraser, who had been recalled, immediately fronted—the Dost being then some six hundred yards off—and ordered the men to draw swords, which lazily came out; an omen of what was to happen. The Dost, with the Sultan Khan of Nidgrow, came on behind his standard, which was guarded by Ally Khan of Tutan Durrah, and several other chiefs; on the right and left of his standard, in extended order, rode his son, Ufzal Khan, and other chiefs, with a number of followers. When they were within some two hundred paces, the officers, who were some distance in front, called to their men to come on; but all that they could do, could not get them to advance out of a walk. Dost Mahomed, seeing them in confusion, changed his mind, and instead of surrendering, cut through them. Within a few paces of the officers, his men dismounted, and gave them a couple of volleys. The officers, finding the men would not come on, charged. Fraser, followed by Eddy, went headlong down at the standard, when the former got a severe cut in the arm in return for nearly severing Ally Khan's neck, who was reckoned the finest swordsman in Kohistan. Ponsonby charged those opposite him, on the left of the standard; but while he dealt a few cuts around, he got a severe cut across the face, and had his reins cut. Moffat and Broadfoot went at those on the Dost's right; the latter, being badly mounted—never thinking, poor fellow, the troopers would not have followed—was knocked over, while the former went clean through. The Affghans rushed down on all sides. Most of the troopers, especially the native officers, had fled; some fifty troopers, remaining, had a short fight with the Dost's people, but they were speedily obliged to give ground and run. They had given up the charge, and stood but little chance against expert swordsmen, and men clothed in armour, in hand-to-hand work, especially with the straight swords that Government gives them, instead of their native weapon. The Dost said, some days ago, ‘I could not depend on the men that were with me, and I came down with the intention of surrendering. The men with me would not allow me to leave, and I therefore determined to get them mixed up in a fight with you, and give them the slip, and come into your camp.’ Some days afterwards, he said, ‘I knew your regular cavalry had not the hearts to fight; the only ones we did not wish to come across were those dressed in yellow (meaning the irregulars); we knew your officers would fight, because your nation is famed amongst us for bravery. We heard your officers calling out to their men, and by their gestures we perceived they were urging them to come on; but the men were *sugs*, dogs, and worse than dogs, and when the dogs would not follow, your officers came down upon us like madmen.’ Dr. Lord was shot from a small fort, while trying to stop some of the runaways. Lieut. Crispin was killed when the Affghans charged the troopers.”—*Agra Ukhbar*, Dec. 19.

We understand that the Court of Inquiry, of which Col. Dennie was President,

assembled at Cabul to investigate the causes of the misconduct of the Second Cavalry, failed to elicit any thing more than that the men run away panic-struck. No latent motives have yet been discovered, and the officers of the regiment are fully convinced that it was a case of pure, unmitigated cowardice. However, more may yet be brought to light, for the Court examined *only the European officers*, and we have heard that orders have been sent up to assemble another Court at Peshawar, to take further evidence, and examine the native officers of the corps. Capt. Fraser has been requested to attend, if he can be removed to Peshawar without injury to his health. It appears to be the general impression in Afghanistan, that it was the result of sudden panic, and that there was nothing in it of a premeditated character. The very name of Dost Mahomed seems to have struck terror into the souls of our troopers, and, unfortunately, they had time before the charge was sounded to know that the terrible Ameer was at the head of the Afghan cavalry. However, it is questionable whether, if they had charged the Dost's horse and routed them, the consequences would have been as beneficial as those which have resulted from this defeat; for the Dost says, that, having once beaten the Feringhees, he thought he could submit with a better grace than at any other time;—and it is more than probable that, but for this disaster, he would still be in arms against us.—*Hurkaru*.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION IN THE NUFOOSK AFFAIR.

The report of the Court of Inquiry for the investigation of Major Clibborn's disaster is one of the most remarkable military documents we remember to have met with. The uncompromising manner in which the Court appears to have performed the painful duty imposed upon it stands in strong and creditable contrast to the reports of most commissions of the same description—whose main efforts seem to be directed to the screening of all concerned, and consequently have rarely given an opinion that could seriously implicate any of the parties before it, however disastrous or injudicious their conduct might have been. In the present instance there has been none of this trifling with a solemn duty, and with the high public interests which that duty involved; and as we cannot doubt that the investigation was most sifting, that the evidential information was full, and that the Court would rather have acquitted than condemned, we are bound to confide in the judgment of the tribunal, and to pronounce the whole service to have been generally and most disgracefully mismanaged.—*Englishman*, Jan. 4.

We re-publish a very curious document, purporting to be the report of the Court of Inquiry assembled to investigate the causes of Major Clibborn's failure in the Nufoosk pass, though we are really inclined to think it is a hoax. If it be after all a genuine production, the thing is exceedingly curious, for every one is censured therein, from Lord Keane down to the camels—and not only do the living come in for a share of the blame, but the dead are reprehended also. Gen. Brookes, commanding the Scinde force, who, we suppose, assembled the Court of Inquiry and nominated the members, appears as president of the commission.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 4.

We are inclined to observe that the major does not escape impugnement; he was placed in a very difficult position, and seems to have been deficient in that promptitude, quickness, and penetration, which constitute the chief attributes of a high military genius. Every one can do his duty where no difficulty supervenes—but it is the province of genius—*surtout* of military genius—to overcome difficulties; and fame is only to be acquired by him who has the talent to make what is arduous subservient to the display of his mental powers. What is most strange in the whole business, is this: whilst the major complained he could obtain no water, and that his men were dying for the want of it, the inquiry has elicited the fact that it was procurable within 300 yards of his post.—*Courier*, Jan. 5.

All difference of opinion respecting the causes which led to the disaster at Nufoosk, and the share of blame which attaches to the military arrangements of the march, have been set at rest by the report of the commission appointed to examine them.

It condemns in the most unqualified manner, not only the arrangements which were connected with the march, but also those which preceded it. There is a straightforwardness and a fearlessness in the observations of the commission, which must secure for it the confidence of all those who take an interest in the enterprize, and silence the clamours of those who were so loud in censuring that portion of the press which refused to attribute the disaster to the unavoidable calamities of war. The commission was, moreover, composed of four Bombay officers, and contained only one Bengal officer; its decision may, therefore, be considered as sufficiently impartial to set at rest the charge, that those who adopted a similar opinion were animated by feelings unfriendly to the troops of the sister presidency.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 7.

MR. WM. BRODIE.

The Government have passed a resolution on the report of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, of the result of their further inquiry into the conduct of Mr. William Brodie, judge and magistrate of Agra, charged with "corrupt receipt of presents and criminal neglect of duty, involving, from the circumstances attending it, strong suspicion of corruption on the part of Mr. Brodie." After examining the different charges, the resolution concludes: "Considering Mr. Brodie's conduct in the most favourable light possible, it is evident that the ill-judged and indiscreet confidence reposed by him in Eskhloll; the abuses committed with respect to the sale of offices; and the failure on the part of Mr. Brodie to observe the most ordinary precautions with respect to the security of property, must render him totally unqualified for a judicial situation, requiring, in addition to strict integrity, a more than ordinary share of prudence and vigilance in the conduct of its multifarious details. For those reasons, the Governor General in Council has resolved, that Mr. Brodie be removed altogether from the judicial department; and that he be in consequence considered to have vacated the office of judge and magistrate of Agra. With the sentiments, however, above expressed, the Governor General in Council may not hereafter consider Mr. Brodie as being disqualified to be employed in some other branch of the service, and in some other situation of less responsibility."

NATIVE STATES.

Afghanistan.—Dost Mahomed's family left Jellalabad on the 10th, and arrived at Peshawur on the 17th December. Brigadier Shelton's brigade marched into that place on the 21st. The Ameer himself arrived at Peshawur on the 6th December, escorted by the European Regiment, the 48th N.I., 40 of Skinner's horse, two guns, under charge of Lieut. Mackenzie, and a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, under Lieut. Lawson. They awaited at Peshawur the arrival of the members of the ex-ruler's family, escorted by the remainder of the troop of Horse Artillery, and two squadrons of the 2nd Cavalry. The whole of the Dost's family was collected around him, with the exception of his son, Hyder Khan, confined at Bombay, and Akbar Khan, held in durance by the King of Bokhara. The whole party left Peshawur on the 25th December, and crossed the Indus at Attock on the 28th. Dost Mahomed appears happy and contented, converses affably, and seems to place a reliance upon British honour, as regards his future career. He is said to entertain a belief that his exile will not be of long continuance. He says he wishes to be useful to our Government, and it is thought that he calculates, with some confidence, on our undertaking an expedition to Bokhara. In this case, the Ameer thinks that he can be of the utmost service to us. The latest accounts are dated Camp, Manikyala, 6th January. The Dost continued cheerful and intelligent. While he seemed anxious to occasion as little inconvenience as possible to any one, his retinue, consisting of 776 persons, one-half of the softer sex, were not quite so considerate. It was expected that the cavalcade would reach Ferozepore by the 2nd, and Loodianah by the 10th of February.

Various statements are made as to the place of his future residence;—some that it

is to be Loodianah; others Mussorie or Landour, with an allowance of two lakhs a year.

The health of Shah Shooja it is said is giving way, and that it is not expected he would reign long.

The Punjab.—Letters from Lahore state that Gen. Ventura had returned from the Hill country, having reduced above 200 strongholds belonging to the rebel chiefs; he was triumphantly received. Beebee Seend Koun, widow of the late king Kurruck Sing (not No Nehal Sing), was able to maintain her position without difficulty against Shere Sing. The chiefs and leading men about court were all strongly in her favour; delighted with the idea of increasing their power and importance during a long minority and female regency. The people, on the other hand, clamour loudly against a sovereign closely shut up within the walls of the harem, and visible only to a few confidential counsellors.—*Bomb. Times, Jan. 2.*

The plot is thickening at Lahore, and the last intelligence states that Shere Singh had abdicated, at the persuasion of the fair widow of Kurruck Sing, and fled at the instigation of his own fears. Rajah Decan Singh is closely leagued with the lady, and their united influence is now paramount at Lahore.—*Ibid.*

Shere Sing and his party seem broken down and disheartened, and nearly powerless. The French and Italian officers appeared to rule in the counsels of the Queen Regent, and their suggestions to be accepted by the native chiefs; and in their anxiety to avoid all excuse for our interference in their affairs, seemed rapidly compassing that state of matters which they most wished to avert. It is not improbable that one of the first steps which will bring us into collision with the Punjab may be the annexation of Cashmere and Peshawar to the Dooranee Empire. The guarantee, which was given by us to Runjeet Singh for the possession of these, does not seem to be considered as binding on the present government of Lahore, and it appears to be thought likely that some step may be shortly taken to send the Sikhs back to the east of the Indus.—*Ibid., Jan. 30.*

Nepaul.—Every thing appears to be quiet on the Nepaul frontier. The native merchants state, that the government is afraid of its own refractory soldiers, whom they cannot pay up and disband, and whom they are afraid to incense by any cession of territory to defray the expense of a contingent force to replace them.

A letter, dated Tirhoot, 10th January, says, that the Nepaul government had sent down two detachments of troops, with guns, to Segowlee; and that further hostile demonstrations on their part were expected, the government being too weak to proceed in opposition to the wishes of the soldiery, who are decidedly opposed to us.

Kooloo.—The movement of the Nusseree battalion, sent to Kotghur a short time ago, to look after the asserted aggression of the Sikhs, has not passed off without some disagreeable consequences. It appears that the Kooloo people, imagining the detachment was sent to assist them, attacked the Sikhs and murdered 500: the few Sikhs remaining in the country are entirely at the mercy of the Kooloos. Our interference has, in this instance, done more harm than good, as the Sikhs who were in the Kooloo country were gradually settling that part of the territory. Lieut. O'Brien is still at Kotghur, with 120 men posted along the Sutledge, as far as Rampore, and the Kooloo rajah is encamped opposite to Kotghur, ready for a start the moment the Sikhs send a force into their country, which, though he anticipates it, may not, from the distracted state of the cabinet at Lahore, take place yet: it is not improbable that some reclamations will be made by the Sikhs upon the British Government, for the treatment of their countrymen, through the injudicious and hasty movement of the battalion toward Kotghur.—*Delhi Gaz., Jan. 6.*

Rajpootana.—Major Forster, in an attack upon the strong hill fort of Kaluk, near Lake Sambhur, in the Jeypore territory, met with serious resistance and experienced some loss. His own account, dated Bassawa, January 12th, is as follows:—

"The Fort of Kaluk is situated on a hill, and is perfectly inaccessible, excepting on the side where the out-works had been erected to guard its approach, the walls of which are of solid masonry. As this was an important point to gain, two guns (6-pounders Jeypore artillery) were brought up, to effect a breach, if possible; but from the defective mode of working the guns, and bad powder, they made but little or no impression, during eight days' battering. It was then proposed that the point should be assaulted and scaled with ladders, which was by no means a task of any great difficulty; with this view, therefore, arrangements were made. The storming party was to consist of a company of Shekhawattie infantry, two ressalahs of dismounted troopers, supported by one of the Jeypore pultuns, 500 strong, whilst two divisions of Nagahs, each 500, were to make a simultaneous attack on the flanks of the works. Having ordered up my men to their respective posts, I gave directions that, after the artillery should have played for some time upon the point to be attacked, the bugle was then to sound for the simultaneous advance: but, on my gaining the position from which I was then busily reconnoitering, I had the mortification to find a determined hostile feeling on the part of the Jeypore troops to my men coming towards that quarter, or, as they termed it, 'into their partition;' and that only a few of the grenadiers had been able, with my two sons, to force their way a-head. The rest of the men could only join with difficulty the advanced party, by going round and scrambling up the hill sides, where of course they were exposed to the enemy's fire, without being able to return a shot. In the midst of this state of things, and whilst they would not allow the ladders to be brought up, without any directions from me, these people, of their own accord, sounded the advance, and forthwith began pushing one another on in a most mob-like manner; but the moment they became exposed to the enemy's fire and powder-bags, they halted, and after a brief pause, made equally a simultaneous rush back, whilst not a single man of the Nagahs, who had been directed to advance on the flanks, showed themselves at their post to support the rest. It was owing to the behaviour of the Jeyporeans that the attack failed, and God keep any officer who values his reputation from any acting with such a disorganised rabble! Under other circumstances, the object must have been attained. As regards the killed and wounded, I do not believe the whole amount of killed exceeded 40 men, from first to last, although numbers were wounded, yet the greater part were by stones, which were hurled down by the enemy; but I am happy to say, few cases are of serious nature. The enemy's loss, I hear, was 22 killed, and about 50 wounded.

"It may be observed, in conclusion, that the object of the Political Agent was fully attained by the capture of the fort, of Kishun Sing, and the whole of his followers, some 350 men. Thus far, it may be said to have been a satisfactory result of our unaided endeavours."

It appears that Major Forster and one of his two sons, who were present, were wounded. In consequence of this check, Major Thoresby wrote to Lieut.-Colonel Pew, who marched from Nusseerabad, on the 22nd of January, with some infantry, the Nusseerabad Artillery, a heavy siege train, and the Camel Battery; but Kishen Sing surrendered the fort on the 25th.

The following is an extract of a letter from Major Thoresby to Major Forster:—

"Sir,—It is a subject of deep regret, that the gallant conduct of the detachment of your brigade this morning, led on by yourself, and accompanied by your two sons, Capt. William and Lieut. Henry Forster, to the assault of the end Boorj in the outwork of Kaluk Fort, was not crowned with the success it merited, but that, after all the exertions made, it was found quite impracticable to surmount the various obstacles in the way, and expedient to withdraw the troops from the contest. If zeal and courage could have overcome the opposing difficulties, there can be no doubt that the object in view would have been attained, for the noble and daring example set by yourself and sons was well seconded by those who composed your attacking party, and I feel confident that any thing feasible would have been performed. I beg to express my sincere sympathy with the sufferers on this occasion, and my hope that most of them will soon recover from the effects of their wounds. The temporary

(for I trust that term will be found fully appropriate) loss of the active service abroad of yourself and younger son Henry must be seriously felt at this period."

Herat.—Letters from Herat, to the 4th December, state that all was tranquil, both in and around the city. Our envoy and his party were in the best health and spirits, and not at all apprehensive of any tumult or disturbance from any quarter.

Khiva.—A letter from Herat, of the 10th December, contains the following intelligence regarding Lieut. Shakespear:—"The signal success which has crowned his efforts is as beneficial to the cause of humanity as it is to our name and interests in Central Asia. The property restored by Russia is valued at upwards of a crore of rupees, and the number of merchants and others released exceeds six hundred. The news was received at Khiva with every demonstration of joy, a festival was proclaimed, and 'Shukhsipeer' was declared to be a lineal descendant of the patron saint of the country."

Bokhara.—A communication from Bokhara, of the 25th October, contains the gratifying intelligence of Col. Stoddart's safety. He had been released from confinement by the king, who had ordered him to drill a battalion of infantry, and he was then engaged in enrolling them.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Dec. 19.

It is said that the British envoy at Cabul told Dost Mahomed Khan that "we should march to Bokhara next year."

The King of Bokhara is destroying the road which leads to his capital from Herat, under apprehensions of the approach of the English. His majesty lately put his Wuzer to death, for no better reason than his own pleasure: the act has thrown the city of Bokhara into the greatest excitement.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Jan. 16.

Gwalior.—Janokee Rao, the Raja of Gwalior, is dangerously ill.

Joudpore.—Letters from Joudpore state that the Nathis had returned in great numbers, and that Capt. Ludlow had intimated his intention to the Raja of withdrawing from the court, unless these people were dismissed. The question must sooner or later be decided by the sword.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Jan. 16.

EXCERPTA.

The first sea-going iron steamer which ever visited Calcutta, the *Iron Duke*, from Glasgow, came in in November, after a tedious passage of 142 days from Glasgow. Two other iron vessels, the *Ironside* and the *John Garrow*, have arrived at Bombay, but in the case of neither three has the same speed been attained as in wooden vessels. The peculiar construction of these vessels with flat bottoms, and the unyielding nature of the iron plates, are assigned by nautical men as the causes of failure.

The *Delhi Gazette* states that nothing can exceed the security experienced by boats with merchandize or passengers passing up and down the Sutlej and Indus since our traffic first commenced on these rivers in 1838. In Scinde, all river-duties are abolished, and the Sikhs and Bhawalpore chief have remitted their duties to a considerable extent. Major Outram, the Resident at Hyderabad, has published a letter, in which he assures the merchants (who were alarmed at the disturbances in Scinde) that the navigation of the Indus was perfectly free from interruption.

A meeting was held at Agra on the 1st December, the Lord Bishop in the chair, to promote the building of a church. The Bishop announced his intention to lay the first stone on the 5th.

The subscriptions to the Prinsep Testimonial amounted in December to Rs. 20,000; the returns from Benares, Simla, and other places, will probably raise it to Rs. 30,000.

The Dhurma Subha has expelled Raja Radakant Deb, and the secretary, Bhowny-churn, the editor of the *Chundrika*.

At an examination of the advanced (native) students of the Medical College, who applied for tickets of qualification, out of sixteen, nine were deemed worthy of the distinction. The examination, which was conducted by eminent medical men of this presidency, was of a strict and searching character, in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, practice of physic, and elements of surgery, in all which their respective proficiency was closely tested. This accession to the number of passed students of the college must be gratifying to those who are anxious to introduce a rational and an improved system of medical knowledge into India.

The Calcutta papers complain of the increase of desertion from the European army in India, which, it is said, has reached an alarming pitch. The *Friend of India* states that eleven men had deserted (or had absented themselves) from the artillery at Dum-Dum within a few days.

At the December meeting of the Asiatic Society, an interesting communication was read from Major Rawlinson, of Candahar, from whom many valuable discoveries in the numismatics of Affghanistan, as well as an outline of the general history of that country, may be expected.

A plan for the construction of a superior class of boats for the transportation of cargo, and for a system of transit, upon a more safe and economical footing, has been adopted by the merchants of Calcutta, who have organized an association for this object, and a number of vessels are already far advanced towards their completion.

On the 22nd of December, a native prostrated himself before Lord Auckland's carriage, opposite to the gate of the Supreme Court, whilst he and one of the Misses Eden were on their drive. He made a great noise, and the postilion stopped the horses. It appeared that he four months ago had come all the way from Balasore, and presented a petition to Government, but no reply was given; to effect the object he had in view, he resorted to this act to excite his lordship's attention. The man was given in charge of the thanadar of the division, and was to be sent back to his country.

A private letter from the neighbourhood of Nusseerabad mentions a circumstance which, if true, would show a necessity for some very serious consideration being given by Government to the state and present recruiting system of the native cavalry. The story goes that a trooper of the 10th Light Cavalry, who had undergone a sentence of imprisonment in the jail at that station, asked Capt. Trevelyan for his discharge, and then disclosed that the men of the 10th had determined not to fight.—*Englishman*, Dec. 26.

Mr. Lawrence Peel, the Company's Advocate-General, was sworn in, and took his seat at the Bar, under a patent of precedence from the Crown, on the 24th of December.

A proposition has been made to the general management of the Military Orphan Fund, by all the subscribers at Barrackpore, to this effect:—"No female orphan shall be subject to any deduction whatever from her yearly allowance, unless her total income exceed one hundred pounds a-year, and in case of such her total income exceeding that amount, only such deduction shall be made from her fund allowance, as shall reduce her yearly income to one hundred pounds."

The *Englishman* mentions it as very probable all our regular troops would be withdrawn from the province of Arracan.

The splendid house and premises in Russell-street, Chowringhee, belonging to Mr. James Pattle, have been purchased by Government for Rs.80,000, for the episcopal residence of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Rajah Rajnarain Roy, who was excluded the Government-house, on account of the *Bhaskur* affair, has been re-admitted to the Durbar.

It would appear that the depredations of the Assam Chinese have struck a general panic at Calcutta, and that it is high time that the proper authorities should interfere more effectually than they have hitherto done, to prevent the numerous mischiefs produced by those unfortunate foreigners. Almost all the gentlemen residing in Bow bazaar, Sibtulla, and in the adjacent neighbourhoods, are getting up a memo-

rial, addressed to the chief magistrate, describing the danger to which their lives and property are exposed, in consequence of the dexterous and daring manner in which these Assam Chinese commit robberies, of which two or three striking instances are furnished, and praying that the chief magistrate would either effect their deportation, or adopt such effectual measures as to relieve the memorialists from the general apprehension under which they are labouring.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 8.*

A correspondent at Furreedpore informs us, that, while out riding recently, he met two Chinese lately employed by the Assam Company, *en route* to Assam. He describes them as presenting the most deplorable appearance—as absolutely starving, in fact. They represented that they had not had a morsel to eat for two days, and were, indeed, wholly destitute of the means of obtaining food.—*Englishman, Jan. 16.*

By a recent decree of the Supreme Court, in the Martin cause, *La Martinière*, in Calcutta, is to be considerably enlarged. The Court's decree approves of the scheme recommended by the Master in his report, of increasing the number of pupils by 25 boys and 15 girls, making the whole number 75 of the former, and 40 of the latter. The buildings and ground, at present constituting the school for both, will be converted into a school for boys only; and a certain house and land adjoining are to be purchased for the girls' school. For this purpose a lac of rupees is directed to be set apart under the decree.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 16.*

Capt. Bowman, the agent for transports with the expedition to China, has made a report to Government regarding the hospitable treatment which the crew, &c., of the late transport, *Indian Oak*, experienced from the natives of the Loochoo Islands.

Mr. Fisson has discovered a method of concentrating the refuse of pit-coal.

Ramchunder Vydahagish, the pundit or professor of the Bengalee Patshala, attached to the Hindoo College, was about to deliver, in classical Bengalee, a course of lectures on Moral Philosophy; he was to commence his prelections on the 2nd of February.

At the Opium sale, which took place on the 4th January, 3,945 chests Behar sold for the average price of Rs. 795; 1,995 chests of Benares, Rs. 698.

There is every reason to believe that the new registrar of the Supreme Court, whoever may be appointed to that office, will not be allowed to engage in mercantile speculations, either with his own money, or with that of the widow and orphan. The general voice of the public, combined with the unanimity of the press, may be considered as having secured this object.—*Friend of India, Jan. 14.*

Farther dividends have been declared on the estates of two of the defunct houses. Cruttenden and Co. will give four per cent., and Colvin and Co. two per cent.

The *Oriental Observer* states, that Government has obtained an addition of fifty lacs of Rupees (half a million sterling) to the four per cent. loan. This sum must have been borrowed from the native princes in the west.

A contract has been entered into by two native merchants for the conveyance of the mail between Nagpore and Raypoor, on the route to Calcutta, upon camels: a batch of eighty-four of these animals, in fine condition, has been procured, and there is every prospect that the mails will be conveyed at the rate of eight miles an hour.

The Education Committee has received information from Government, that the annual grant made to it from the funds of the state will be increased by the sum of Rs. 1,60,000 a-year.

The foundation stone of the Metcalfe Hall was laid with masonic honours by John Grant, Esq., in the presence of Lord Auckland, his sisters, and a large concourse of spectators, including the *élite* of Calcutta society, on the 19th December.

The Government have notified that the rate of exchange for advances on produce will be 2s. 1d. in lieu of 2s. 2d.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Sir Samford Whittingham, having attended a meeting of Council, on the 19th January, in perfect health, was preparing to take his evening drive, when alarming symptoms appeared, and notwithstanding prompt medical aid, he was carried off by apoplexy that evening. His remains were interred at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, the next day.

During the short period his Excellency held the command of the Madras army, his conduct earned him the esteem of all ranks.

REPORT ON THE NUFOOSK AFFAIR.

The Commissioners prove beyond a doubt that Major Clibborn failed both in judgment and discretion, and the weight of their testimony will, it is presumed, to a certain degree, affect his military reputation. These, however, are matters, respecting which, on a former occasion, we stated our incompetency to form a judgment. Our remarks went to show that, all circumstances considered, he acted bravely, and in retreating, showed his wisdom and concern for the suffering troops under his command.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 29.

KURNOOL.

We learn from Kurnool that the formal possession of the country is still delayed, awaiting final instructions from home. The family of the late Nawab are very much depressed at the prospect of losing the territory, though from the perfidy of the late ruler they could hardly have expected any other termination of the affair. The Collector of Bellary was expected to visit Kurnool, probably with a view to future arrangements, as the Commissioner has also arrived. A flag-staff with British Ensign was about to be erected on one of the bastions.—*Spectator*, Jan. 9.

MILITARY STATION AT THE NEILGHERRIES.

There is at last a good prospect opened up to our European soldiery, that the Neilgherries will be adopted as a military station. An estimate for the proposed barracks on those delightful mountains has been prepared, and is now on its way to Leadenhall-street. We heartily wish that the necessary sanction of the home authorities may be promptly accorded to the recommendation of the local government, touching the building of these barracks; for by so doing they might confidently expect to be considerable gainers. The preservation of the health of their troops, and their consequent fitness for duty, would be more than a compensation for every outlay.—*Herald*, Jan. 6.

THUGGEE.

Some further important discoveries have been made by the department for the suppression of Thuggee. One of our active superintendents is at present on the trial of two colonies that have hitherto escaped the quest of the Thug-hunters, with a good prospect of ferretting out these wretches, and if the information received shall prove to be correct, a more daring set never existed. Twenty-eight of the Thugs on trial at Vizagapatam have been condemned to imprisonment with hard labour for life, but none sentenced to death, to which all those tried at Ganjam were condemned. At Vizagapatam, too, seven were released: six because the Foujdaree decided that they were too young to know their own minds, or act on their own judgment. We should as soon think of releasing a convicted Thug on such grounds, as of giving liberty for the like reasons to a juvenile cobra capella, or infant tiger. Another party of the department, too, now "on circuit" in the Cuddapah Country, have been successful in picking up some stray hands, who had escaped their last visit, and have been since playing at hide-and-seek in the Ceded Districts.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Jan. 8.

THE PAUMBAN PASSAGE.

The *Spectator* gives the following particulars respecting the works at Paumban:—

“On the 12th of October, being near the setting-in of the monsoon, the works were closed, that is, the blasting and weighing stones: at the same time the dredges were removed to the land-bank, about 2 miles to the southward, and sheltered in a great measure from the monsoon, where the men can generally work, of course, excepting bad weather. Dredges were then used which are set in motion by main strength, and it is quite a punishment to see them working. The average is one bag raised in 10 minutes, holding about 4 cubic feet. With a relief during the day, they are enabled, with dhonies, to raise from 1,200 to 1,600 feet a day; 1,724 is the largest quantity raised in a day last month. There is now a new dredge, which has been worked about 14 days: it is on the steam dredge principle, being buckets worked on a beam. They are now getting into the way of working it, and have even raised from 1,200 to 1,500 feet a day. In a short time it is hoped to effect even more. The Court of Directors are on the point of sending out a steam dredge of 10-horse power, so that we may look forward to vessels of large burden passing through in a few years. In February the blasting will recommence. Last month they raised upwards of 21,000 feet with the steam dredges alone, and hope to raise at least 90,000 this month with the new one.”

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

It seems probable that we are about to have a second edition of the Kurnoul affair in the Southern Mahratta country, where a field force has been called upon to be in readiness by the political agent, to enforce certain measures consequent upon the death of an independent chief, who has died without issue. Chumkundec, about thirty miles from Belgaum, is the destination of the force, where the dependents on the late ruler have shut themselves up in a fort, and seem disposed to show fight, rather than submit to the terms of the Company. The affair will doubtless be speedily settled should it come to blows, and the opportunity of rooting out a disaffected population from the very heart of our territories should by no means be neglected.—*Spectator*, Jan. 20.

THE GERMAN MISSIONARIES AT MANGALORE.

More hard-working men than the German missionaries are not to be found in any part of the world. They are distinguished, moreover, by an almost apostolical simplicity of manners, and a devotion to their calling that gains them the respect of all castes and creeds, from the most wild and worldly-minded of ourselves, to those who profess the strictest sense of religion. These worthy men are, in fact, real friends to the natives of the country amongst whom they are settled, and whose moral, religious, and intellectual advancement, they are striving to promote, by practice no less than precept. The German brethren all reside together, and eat at the same table of the most simple food; the ladies of those married preside over the domestic department, and thus the unmarried brethren have the advantage of those comforts which female supervision can alone ensure. These missionaries have no stated salaries; one box contains the whole of the money of the mission; each takes what he requires and no more, and I am credibly informed that the individual expenditure does not amount on an average to Rs. 60 a month. The German brethren act on a much more regular, and, in my opinion, more sensible plan, than any other missionaries that I have ever met with, for although their exertions are unremitting in preaching the word from house to house, and not without success, they place their chief dependence on their schools, as the first sure step of attaining the great end of their labours, since conversion can never be hoped for, unless through the medium of education, and with that view they devote many hours daily to the instruction of the native youth of the country.—*Corresp. U. S. Gaz.*, Dec. 4.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

The directors of this Fund have lately had under their consideration a letter from certain subscribers resident in Europe, forwarded by the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, through the Madras Government, claiming a recognition of their right to be consulted on the proposal of any new regulation. The directors readily acknowledge the reasonableness of the request, and, with the view of meeting the wishes of the subscribers at home, propose that all intended alterations in the fundamental regulations of the Fund shall be communicated to the agents in London by the first overland mail that may leave Madras after the resolutions shall have been passed by the directors, to afford them the opportunity of giving their votes.

HUMAN SACRIFICE.

The *Madras Herald*, December 12, publishes the following account of a supposed human sacrifice, communicated by a correspondent at Ramnad, and authenticated by a respectable signature:—

“About the end of last month, a pandarum, on his return from Rammisseram, located himself in a village about five miles east of Ramnad. He gave himself out to be a great swamy; that he could work miracles; the first of which was opening a spring of water near a tank, which he named *Gunga Theertum*, or the holy water of the Ganges. Hundreds of the deluded population in and about this place left their houses, in order to have their sins forgiven and their diseases cured. I rode out to see the man, as he was much talked of by the people, and was astonished to witness about two hundred people, men and women, anxiously awaiting an opportunity to have access to the ‘swamy.’ I spoke to him on the absurdity of his pretensions, and entreated him not to deceive the people. I also advised the people not to be so foolish as to believe that the pandarum could do them any good, for he and all mankind are sinners, and that forgiveness of sins and miracles proceed alone from God, who is the author of all good. On the evening of the 19th inst., the chucklers of the village where the pandarum resided, observing crows and vultures hovering near a group of trees, and suspecting there was carrion for them to feast upon, were tempted to visit the spot; when, lo! they found a corpse, mangled most dreadfully, having the left hand and right leg cut off. On the head were many iron nails driven; on the neck they found a garland of flowers, and the forehead besmeared with sandal-paste. It was a matter of difficulty to find out who the unfortunate individual was, but his handkerchief and short trousers identified him to be a peon in the service of the zemindar named Moothacoree. It is commonly rumoured that a certain person, named Moothacoree, was ailing, and that his relations went to the pandarum to inquire if he would recover. The pandarum replied, that Moothacoree would die of the disease; that nothing short of a human sacrifice could propitiate for him, and that the victim should bear the name of the sick individual. On the day after the discovering of this horrid deed, the pandarum was found absent. He had taken the alarm and started, but through the active vigilance of the rajah’s peons, he was brought yesterday, and is confined in the palace guard-room.”

EXCERPTA.

The *U. S. Gazette* states that the commissioner at Kurnool has submitted to Government a recommendation that the jaghire may be restored to the family of the late nawaub, the amount of whose debts is said to be enormous; in fact, the present revenue is actually less than the interest of the debts. The commissioner has further recommended that the Kurnool territory may be continued as a separate charge, under an experienced revenue officer. The Kurnool country having for a long series of years been subject to a state of utter misrule under the government of the late nawaub, numberless villages have been latterly deserted, owing to the oppression practised by the Pathan subordinates upon the ryots, who have, in consequence, fled to the neighbouring districts, within the Company’s frontier. Thus, valuable and productive tracts of land, whence formerly was derived a large revenue, have latterly lain a barren wilderness.

A Madras paper gives the following account of the cause of the complete failure of the races at Sholapore:—"When the ladies take any thing into their heads, it is not in the power of the lords of the creation to thwart them. On this occasion, it would seem, their bosom companions had committed themselves in the way of heavy bets, and as some of them must inevitably go to the wall, it was thought advisable, in this conclave of the fair sex, to make an effort to stay progress. For this purpose they are said to have waited in a body on the commanding officer of the cavalry, who, unable to resist the tenderness of their looks, united to their dulcet strains, kindly, and it is said successfully, advised the dropping of the races altogether." The ostensible cause of failure was a serious injury which befel one of the horses, the property of Surgeon Butler, of the cavalry. When at full speed, the animal came down with tremendous force, by which one of its legs was broken.

Two specimens of raw silk, reeled by Jews residing at Cochin, were presented to the Agri-horticultural Society of India, December 9th, by Lieut. E. B. Stevenson, who intimates that these samples are the result of the first attempt made by the Jews to reel silk; that they are a very industrious set, and if they can succeed in their endeavours to cultivate the mulberry in that province, there is little doubt of their eventually producing a superior staple.

A meeting of non-commissioned European garrison officers was held at Mangalore, on the 7th December, when it was resolved to establish a "Subordinate Military Retiring and Widows' Pension Fund," and that "all persons belonging to the European portion of the Company's army, serving under the Madras presidency, inclusive of those holding staff-situations attached to native corps, departments and town-major's list, under the grade of commissioned officers, be considered eligible to become subscribers to this Fund."

Certain philanthropic individuals, at this Presidency, resolved to offer a prize of Rs. 100 for the best English essay "On Woman as she is in India," the competition to be exclusively confined to natives of this presidency, and the essays to be entirely their own composition. There were five competitors for the prize, and the teacher of the General Assembly's Branch School at Conjeveram (S. P. Ramanoojooloo Naidoo) is the successful one. The accepted essay is a very able production, consisting of several hundred manuscript pages, and elicited the warmest encomiums from the umpires to whom it was submitted.

The present is likely to prove a bad season for coffee in the Malabar and Travancore districts. The unusual drought, in the beginning of the year, caused the early blossoms to fall without setting, and afterwards injured many of the young berries. Some of the tea plants introduced into these districts, during the last two years, are thriving well; and notwithstanding partial checks from unfavourable seasons, to which all experiments of the kind are liable, we have reason to hope that in a few years' time the provinces in question will be largely benefited by the recent introduction of the coffee and tea cultivation.—*Spectator*, Dec. 30.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Dec. 8.

George Walker Johnstone, a pilot, belonging to the harbour, was indicted for manslaughter of Shaik Abdoola, tindal of the pilot-boat No. 6, on the 31st October. On that day, the prisoner was employed to pilot the *Amazon* out of the harbour; he then returned to the harbour, and went on board the *Herculean*, at anchor off the Apollo bunder. He left this vessel, about nine o'clock at night, in his boat, accompanied by the captain of the vessel, and a Mr. Cox; on reaching the bunder steps, he desired his box might be taken on shore, which Shaik Abdoola refused, assigning as a reason that, during the day, the men had not broken their fast (it being a religious day with the Mohamedans), but that, after they had taken their meal, the box should

be sent to Mr. Johnstone's house. At this the prisoner was annoyed, and requested that his order should be obeyed immediately. High words ensued, and Mr. Johnstone struck the tindal, who remonstrated, threatening to report his conduct to Mr. Roberts. This further aggravated the prisoner, who then, with his umbrella, either thrust or struck at Shaik Abdoola in the left eye, and touching the brain, his death took place six days after.

A lascar belonging to the boat gave the following account of the transaction:—"When we came to the stairs, Mr. Johnstone requested one of the lascars to take a box to his house; the tindal said, 'Tis now half-past nine; let the lascars take their food first, and then the box shall be taken.' Upon this, Mr. Johnstone began to beat him with his fist; I saw him strike him over the head and breast, and while he was beating him, one of the lascars took the box and left the boat. Mr. Johnstone still continued beating him; upon which the tindal said, 'I have not committed any fault; why beat me?' The tindal was sitting at the rudder at the time. The tindal again said, 'You are beating me without any fault; I shall report it to Mr. Roberts.' Mr. Johnstone still continued beating him, and took up an umbrella from the seat of the boat and struck the tindal with it. Mr. Johnstone afterwards thrust it at him; the tindal was sitting down at the time. I saw the thrust made at the eye of the deceased; when it was made, he fell down; we then sent Balloo, a lascar, to call Mr. Johnstone, and tell him that Shaik Abdoola's left eye had fallen out, and that he was dying. Balloo came back, saying that Mr. Johnstone would not come, and had threatened him. We then carried Shaik Abdoola to Mr. Roberts's house. It was then ten o'clock at night. On reaching the house, Mr. Roberts said, 'The night is far advanced; take him away; I will see him to-morrow.' We then took him to our godown, and kept him there till next morning. Mr. Roberts wrote a *chit* to the doctor, who came, and ordered the tindal to be taken to the General Hospital." On his cross-examination, he said:—"Mr. Johnstone abused me. The other Europeans that were with him could plainly hear what Balloo said. I saw the eye fall out of the socket; Mr. Johnstone also saw it, and the two Europeans. The beating first began with the fists. Shaik Abdoola was much beaten before Mr. Johnstone struck him, or thrust at him, with the umbrella; there had been no disputes, no words, nor any disturbance in the boat before this. Mr. Johnstone thrust at Shaik Abdoola three or four times, but I did not count the number. I did not see the tindal lay hold of the umbrella, or attempt to do so."

Another lascar confirmed the foregoing statement; adding that the blow with the umbrella was struck back-handed, and was partly a thrust. On his cross-examination, he said the tindal gave no abuse; he was sitting down quietly when he received the blow, and did not defend himself, or take hold of the umbrella. The umbrella was in the prisoner's left hand, but he took it in his right and struck the deceased.

Balloo, the lascar referred to, deposed that, "On arriving at the stairs, the prisoner said to the tindal, 'Bring up my box to my house.' He replied, 'Very well, sir; after we have taken our meals we will do so.' When he got this answer, the prisoner commenced beating the tindal, first with his fist, four or five blows, on the body. The tindal said, 'Why are you beating me? If you beat me, I will complain to Mr. Roberts; I am not in fault.' The prisoner then beat him more, and struck him two or three blows with an umbrella, and hit him in the eye, when he fell down. When he was striking him with his fist, he had no umbrella in his hand; but when he got up he had it, and struck him first on either shoulder, and then in the eye; on which he fell forward on his face, and put his hand to his head, and I observed blood on his hand, and saw his eye hanging on one side. On this I called out to the prisoner, and followed him ashore. Prisoner said, 'What's the matter?' I said, 'The tindal's head is broken; come and see.' He replied, 'What do you want, you d——d —?' and went away."

Dr. McLennan, a surgeon in the H.C.'s service, in charge of the Native General Hospital, deposed that the deceased was brought in quite insensible; the left eye dislocated, and on the cheek. The cause of his death was injury to the brain, pro-

ceeding from the wound in the orb. A *post morlem* examination showed extensive fracture of the bone composing the socket of the eye, and the base of the skull, with suffusion of blood on the surface of the brain. "The injury must have been caused by some foreign body, inflicted with great external force upon the eye; an umbrella could produce the injury, but considerable force must have been used."

Mr. Mark Cox, superintendent of the Apollo Cotton Screws, who accompanied the prisoner, deposed that it was a sort of twilight. "The boat had an awning. There was scarcely light enough for the rowers to see what took place in the after-part of the boat. On our arrival at the pier, the prisoner ordered one of the boatmen to bring his box up to his house. The tindal immediately countermanded his order, and said the man should bring it in the morning. The prisoner asked him, 'Who he was, to countermand his orders?' He then took up his umbrella, but did not strike him a blow in my presence. The tindal caught hold of the umbrella, and made use of the word '*soor*.' Some other words passed, but I did not know what they were; I saw no more, and heard no more. The tindal caught hold of the umbrella in the middle; this was at the beginning of the affair. Capt. Grindall, myself, and prisoner, left the boat together, as nearly as we could follow each other. Capt. Grindall and I went out first, and the prisoner followed in less than two minutes. I did not see prisoner strike any blows with his fist; I must have seen them, or heard them, if such had taken place. I ascended the stairs to the top of the bunder, and the prisoner came up after me; no native followed us, or said any thing to us. I can take my oath that no man of the boat's crew came after the pilot. I did not hear any coarse expressions from prisoner when I was on the bunder. I only understand a few words of Hindoostanee. The tindal spoke the Moorman's language. He said '*nuheen*,' when he countermanded the pilot's order to bring up his box; and added, '*buree fujur liyega*,' or some words of that sort. Neither of us was aware that a man's eye had been knocked out; I never heard the tindal say any thing about his '*khanah*,' or '*ramazan*,' he might have said so, but I was not attending. Prisoner did not appear much excited when called a '*soor*' by the tindal. He took up the umbrella to strike him, and the tindal had hold of it. From the time of the prisoner ordering his box to be taken on shore, until he came on the bunder, only about two minutes elapsed. No one could have spoken to the prisoner on the bunder without my hearing it."

Capt. Grindall, of the *Herculean*, had left Bombay.

Mr. *Cochrane*, for the prisoner, stated that the blow had been given by accident in a struggle; and Capt. Ross, the master attendant, and Mr. Sutherland, a purser in the Indian Navy, gave the prisoner a good character.

After a charge from *Sir Henry Roper*, the jury (who, at the request of the prisoner, were entire Europeans) returned a verdict of *Guilty*, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

The *Judge*, after admonishing the prisoner on the violence of his conduct, said that, had it not been for the recommendation of the jury (for which he confessed he could see no reason), he should have been inclined to inflict a very severe penalty; but taking it into consideration, the sentence of the Court was, that he be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction, the first and third months in solitary confinement.

In his charge to the jury, the Judge expressed some surprise that the prisoner should have desired a jury composed entirely of Europeans. He believed he had had more practice at the bar of Bombay than any one present, with the exception of the Advocate-General; and during an experience of fifteen years, he had always found a jury composed partly of natives and partly of Europeans, mete out justice with as fair a hand as any composed exclusively of his own countrymen. He was astonished at the want of confidence that an European reposes in a native, when in no one instance had he ever heard of a verdict given by a jury composed of natives and Europeans which was contrary to the evidence or the strict justice of the case.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

Sir James Carnac, accompanied by his Lady and family, embarked on Thursday evening on the *Prince Regent* yacht, to proceed to Baroda. This visit to a place where his Excellency passed seventeen years in early life, is likely to excite many agreeable reminiscences; it will, it is to be hoped, also contribute to produce a settlement of the differences that have long disturbed the Guicowar's government.—*Cour., Jan. 23.*

THE AFFAIR OF NUFOOSK.

The following despatches, in relation to this unfortunate affair, have been published by the Government:—

To the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

Sir:—It is with feelings of the deepest concern that I forward, for the information of the Hon. the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Report of a reverse which has befallen a detachment of this brigade, under command of Major Clibborn, sent to the relief of the Murree Fort of Kahun, at present held by a detachment of the 5th N.I. The details of this disastrous occurrence are fully entered into by Major Clibborn, and it is evident that our total ignorance of the impracticability of the road, of the opposition that was likely to be offered, and of the stations where water was procurable (notwithstanding this very spot was so recently the scene of Lieut. Clarke's misfortune), had led to this severe check to our arms.

I should premise that, in consequence of arrangements made by the late Brigadier Stevenson, C.B., to relieve the Kahun out-post, whose provisions, on half-allowance, were calculated to last till the 10th inst. only, I directed the march of a force* on the 12th ult. from Sukkur, under Major Clibborn's command. My instructions to that officer were, to leave 200 of his own regiment and a two months' supply of provisions in the fort, and to bring away the detachment of the 5th N.I. The information received from the political authorities was such as to lead me to believe that the strength of the force was not only fully adequate to overcome any opposition that it might meet with, but that its numbers were greater than the exigency of the service required. To avoid all risk, however, I objected to withdraw a single man; but the impracticable nature of the country, and the want of water on the road, have set all my calculations at defiance. The behaviour of the troops (many of them young recruits, who recently joined the ranks), under severe privation, when attacked by an overwhelming force, merits the highest praise; and the cool and determined conduct of Major Clibborn, under such trying circumstances, although his efforts were unavailing, entitles him to the greatest credit. The long list of killed—including, I regret to say, four European officers—and the very small proportion of wounded (so contrary to the usual contingencies on such occasions), shows the undaunted bravery with which the troops fought; their gallantry was, however, unavailing against the pressing want of thirst; and they had the mortification of being obliged to sacrifice their guns, treasure, stores, and materials, from inability to move them, and retreat before an enemy they had defeated. In addition to the heavy loss the service has sustained in the officers who fell in the action, I have to regret the death of Capt. Heighington, of the 1st Grenadiers, of over-exertion and fatigue, the day after his return to the hills; but I sincerely trust that this will be the last of our casualties. Major Clibborn notices the gallant bravery of Lieut. Loch, of the Poona Irregular, and Lieut. Malcolm, of the Scinde Horse; and the great number of their men who fell, shows how nobly they did their duty.

It is unnecessary for me to comment any further on this melancholy disaster, as the report will, I trust, prove to his Exc. the Governor in Council that nothing was wanting on the part of either officers or men, to endeavour to carry through the service on which they were ordered; circumstances, over which they had no control,

* Rank and file, 498, inclusive of 34 rank and file artillery; 3 guns; 200 irregular horse; 20 pioneers.

have led to their failure; but although unfortunate, I trust they may not be deemed unworthy of the praise they have so nobly sought.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. FORBES, Major, commanding Upper Scinde.
Camp, Sukkur, 7th September, 1840.

(Next follows the despatch of Major Clibborn, published in p. 114).

To the Major of Brigade, Upper Scinde.

Sir:—I have the honour to address you, with reference to my report of the 4th inst., conveying the disastrous intelligence of the failure of my convoy to effect the relief of Kahun; as, on perusal of that report, on my arrival here, I find that, from having only partially noticed the exertions of individual officers under my command, an erroneous impression may have been conveyed that I was dissatisfied with the conduct of the majority, whereby not only much injustice would be done both to the 1st Grenadier regiment and detachment of 2nd Grenadiers under my orders, but also to the officers serving with them on that arduous service. I had every reason to applaud the generally correct and soldier-like manner in which the laborious duties of the convoy were carried on, both by officers and men, whether on picquet, rear-guard, or other duties, that unavoidably exposed them to the heat of this scorching region.

In forwarding a general list of recommendations, I omitted to express my obligations to Ensign Stanley, 5th N.I., who joined my corps at Poolajee, to assist in bringing down Capt. Brown's detachment when relieved from Kahun, and who took charge of one of the howitzers, in the action of Nufoosk, with considerable effect, and on every occurrence throughout this service proved himself a good and zealous officer. In addition to the officers previously mentioned in my report of the 4th inst., who fell in the gallant discharge of their duty, Capt. Heighington, 1st Grenadier regiment (since dead), commanded the rear-guard on the 31st August, and brought it in safety, although greatly retarded by the difficulties of the road. Lieut. Peacock, 1st Grenadiers, and Ensign Evan Grant (now 3rd N.I.), were present with the left support in the action of Nufoosk, and Ensign and Acting Adjutant Fanning, 1st Grenadier regiment, commanded the right support; the latter officers did every thing that could be expected from such young and inexperienced soldiers. The arrangements made for the conveyance of the sick and wounded by Mr. Assistant Surgeon Kirk, of the 1st Grenadier regiment, and their safe arrival here after so long and fatiguing a march, sufficiently testifies the care and ability exercised by this officer, and I have great pleasure in acknowledging his valuable assistance.

My anxiety to remove any false impressions, or rectify omissions that rendered my report of the 4th inst. incomplete, penned as it was while oppressed with excessive fatigue, will, I trust, be sufficient excuse for troubling the officer commanding in Upper Scinde with this communication.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. CLIBBORN, Major, 1st Grenadier Regiment,
late commanding Field Detachment.

Camp, Sukkur, 29th September, 1840.

The Report of the Commission of Inquiry has been the subject of much comment in the papers. The *Bombay Times* observes:—"The first thing that strikes the reader is the manner in which the Report is drawn up. Why, four-fifths of it seems more like the notes of evidence taken for their own individual satisfaction, to enable them to come to a conclusion, than the conclusion itself to which the members of the commission had come. What business had Lord Keane's name in the Report at all? He could not be cited as a witness or a party, nor, had he been so, was he in a position to give evidence in the one case or offer a defence in the other. If his arrangements, or those of Brigadier Stevenson, had been badly made, it was the duty of their successors to amend them, or to prevent the evil consequences they were calculated to produce; not to look on and censure, and then follow the evil

counsels of the absent or the defenceless, which they criticised or condemned. On this head, indeed, the bulk of the Report, if not impertinent to the individuals of whom, under the first four heads, it takes cognizance, is, so far as we can understand it, perfectly irrelevant to the whole subject under investigation. We say, so far as we can understand it, for the obscurity of the expression is nearly as conspicuous as the irrelevancy of what appears intended to be expressed."

It is stated that, in consequence of the publication of the Report, a rigorous inquiry is to be instituted as to the party by whom the MS. was transmitted to Bombay.

MR. MASSON.

A writer, professing to be well acquainted with Mr. Masson, represents the account of that individual's history and adventures, published in the *Bombay Times* (and from whence our extract, in p. 24, was taken), as abounding with errors, particularly in dates, and in the matter of his country, for Mr. M., he says, is an Englishman, and not a Kentuckian. "In that respect, perhaps in some other particulars also, I think it likely that he has been confounded with Dr. Harlan, an American gentleman, who was at one period in the army, at this presidency, as an officiating assistant surgeon. He was discharged, with many others of that class, in 1826, and was latterly in the service of Dost Mahomed."

The *Bengal Hurkaru* confirms the statement that Mr. Masson is an Englishman, and adds that he "is a member of a good family, not of that name, however, for, like many others who have left their friends and joined the army in a moment of desperation, he assumed a name not his own; on enlisting, was attached to a troop of Bengal horse artillery, commanded by Capt. Hyde, now of the retired list. Having received a good education, and having mixed in better society than that which is ordinarily to be found in a barrack-room, he soon became disgusted with the service, and having, by the assistance of some old school-fellows, obtained the means of procuring a respectable livelihood out of his regiment, he applied for, but was refused, permission to abandon a way of life which his previous habits and education had rendered extremely distasteful to him. Nevertheless, when his troop was ordered on active service, he determined on fulfilling his duties as a soldier in front of the enemy, and, this done, of leaving the service for ever. He did not desert during, but after, the siege of Bhurt-pore, when his troop was on the way back to cantonments (Muttra). His case was considered a very hard one at the time, and, in consideration of this hardship, he was pardoned, mainly through the instrumentality of Sir Claude M. Wade."

Another writer states that Mr. Masson's Gravesend name was Lewis.

TRADE OF BOMBAY.

The report of the trade of this port, for the second quarter of the official year 1840 and 1841, shows that it had in some degree recovered from the gloom which oppressed it in the corresponding period of the previous year, and that a considerable increase had taken place. In the imports, the net increase amounts in round numbers, to 40 lacs; of which 22 lacs, or upwards of one-half, are from China. In the exports, again, there appears a net increase of 22½ lacs, of which the portion to China is 18½ lacs. This gives in imports and exports, a total increase in the foreign trade, for the quarter, of 62½ lacs, or 625,000*l*. The statement of trade with the subordinate ports shows an equally gratifying result; exhibiting in imports a net increase of 20 lacs, and in exports of 8 lacs; or altogether of 28 lacs. The amount of treasure imported is 29,62,000, being an increase of 15 lacs over the corresponding quarter of the previous year; the export is 8,92,000, being about 4 lacs less than were exported in the same period of the previous year.

From the above statement it would at first sight appear that the quarter indicated had been one of unexampled prosperity to Bombay; but a little reflection will show that much of the increase is apparent only. The trade with China, in the corresponding quarter of 1839-40, was reduced to a mere cypher, compared with previous

years, and thus nearly the whole trade thither in 1840-41 appears as *increase*, although in reality it is considerably *less* than it was when a regular trade with that country existed. The increase with other countries, and particularly with Great Britain, must in fact be attributed to the falling off in the trade with China, the unsatisfactory state of our relations with that country having compelled many of the usual traders thither to seek employment for their capital elsewhere.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 30.

KATTYWAR.

The insubordination which lately prevailed in Kattywar, at one time threatened rather serious consequences. The leaders in the disturbance, Hyat Baboo Hursoor Wala, and Shikkur Jemadar, had collected followers and attacked several villages, on pretence of old unsettled claims, which had been long ago disposed of by the political agent. On one of those occasions, three persons were killed and one carried off as a hostage. Both are persons of considerable influence, and though they were discountenanced by the Nuwab, their proceedings were calculated to excite alarm. Col. Robertson, commanding at Rajcote, having been applied to for military assistance, it is believed there will be no difficulty found in settling the affair.

AFFGHANISTAN AND SCINDE.

When we were nearly ready for press, we received letters from Sukkur of the 15th, and Candahar to the 4th January, the substance of which we subjoin, as the very latest intelligence from these once more war-threatened regions. We are left neither time nor space for comment, but must acknowledge our apprehensions of the commencement of a series of protracted troubles of which it were difficult to see the precise results. The third scene of the Affghan campaign is opening on us. The first closed when the conquerors of Guznee left the stage in triumph; the second opened with the fall of Kelat, the defeat at Nufoosk, and the abandonment of Kahun, as the Scinde part of the drama; and the battle of Bameean, and other affairs of minor note in Cabul; it closed with the victories at Kotra and Purwan Durra, the dispersion of the forces of Nusseer Khan, the surrender of Dost Mahomed, the alarm of Yar Mahomed and the chiefs of Herat, and the general but transient tranquillization of the country which the operations of 1839 had aroused but not subdued. We can but guess at what may follow.

Copy of a letter dated Camp Sukkur, Jan. 15: "You will be surprised to hear of the rumours of war in Candahar. The whole country has risen against Shah Soojah, and declare that nothing but his dethronement will ever keep them quiet. Nusseer Khan is afraid to surrender, because Dost Mahomed has been sent off to Hindostan, and he dreads a similar fate: but he is willing to come in if he is promised to be kept in any part of Kutchee. The troops will now have something to do beyond the Bolan. One brigade (Col. England's) was to have been broken up, but this fresh outbreak will require their services in the field. One brigade moves from Shikarpore this day, and the cavalry and flank companies of the 21st, with Gen. Brooks and staff, accompanied by the political authorities, on Monday morning. Part of the troops have already proceeded to Dadur.—*B. Times*, Feb. 1.

Our latest intelligence from Candahar of January 4, received by way of Upper Scinde, gives very unsatisfactory accounts of the state of the country. An insurrection had broken out, which fortunately was detected in time and nipped in the bud, otherwise the whole country would speedily have been up in arms. An engagement had taken place about the beginning of the month, betwixt the 2nd Bengal N.I. with a couple of field-pieces, and about 1,200 of the rebels. Particulars have not reached us further than that two guns were taken, and some sixty of the enemy slain by us; while eight of our men, with one native officer, were killed, and two lieutenants wounded. The guns had been captured some short time before from a party of Affghans on out-station duty. The conspiracy seems to have been arranged some months since, and would have assumed a much more formidable shape, but for the disorganization into which the plans of the malcontents were thrown by

the surrender of Dost Mahomed. This offshoot of the conspiracy, from amongst the other ramifications which remained concealed, seems to have been pushed out too far to escape observation. The worst part of the matter is, that the present insurgents are the Dooranees themselves, the ostensible supporters of the Shah Soojah, and it is known that had any thing occurred to postpone discovery, or prevent our immediate and entire success, a general insurrection would have ensued. Every man belonging to the army of the Indus who can be spared from Scinde and Cutchee is on march towards Quetta.

Letters from Candahar mention that the country is in a state of insurrection, and that the instigator to the rebellion is proved to be Yar Mahomed of Herat. The unexpected nature of this news is proved by the fact, that on the 13th of January only, such was the apparent quietude of affairs, both in Scinde, and above the Pass, that the wing of the 41st at Shikarpore was directed to remain behind, as well as a portion of artillery, it being supposed that their services would not be required.

Our letters from Scinde inform us that our troops are likely to be fully engaged—the wing of the 40th and 21st, and a body of irregular horse, left Shikarpore for Poolajee on the 15th; the cavalry, the 41st, and Capt. Pontardent's artillery, are expected to follow in a day or two. The latest news is of a character we would scarcely have expected, and the details are not known; but the Murrees are reported to have broken from the negotiations with Capt. Brown at Lehree, in a very sudden way, and to have returned to the hills, taking with them Bebee Gunjan.

Letters from Shikarpore of the 12th mention that the 4th troop horse artillery and right wing Bombay 20th N.I. had started that morning for Quetta; the 1st troop horse artillery and left wing 20th were to march for Baug on the 14th; Gen. Brooks with the cavalry on the 16th; Brigadier Valiant with H.M.'s 40th regiment and Bombay 21st N.I. on the 18th. This force to rendezvous and remain at Baug until Kutch Gundava, or rather the hill district and tribes adjacent, were settled. Brigadier England, with H.M.'s 41st, is to remain at Shikarpore pending these negotiations: on their adjustment H.M.'s 41st and European foot artillery to return to Kurachee, and H.M.'s 40th, and Bombay 20th, 21st, and 25th regts. to pass through the Bolan to Quetta, to occupy Khelat, Mustong, and Quetta. The 1st, 5th, and 23rd regts. to return to Bombay, and recruit in the Deccan.

The troops at Dadur seem to suffer considerably from ulcers, a species of troublesome complaint well known to all who were engaged in last year's campaign. At Shikarpore also fever was prevalent among the Queen's troops, which was attributed to the great variations of temperature, the thermometer being in the morning 27 without a tent, and rising to 133° during the day.—*Ibid.*

A letter from Scinde, dated January 6, states that a final offer had been made to Nusseer Khan, who still kept aloof in the hills. If he comes in, affairs will be soon settled; if not, operations are to commence immediately. "The Brahoes, strange to say, have got partial permission, and are rapidly settling down in the plains. I should imagine five thousand, including their families, are now peaceably set down in different parts of the country, and offering to hire out their camels to Mr. Bell: some thousands of these useful animals are in this way coming in. A few thieves every now and then help themselves from the fields, but the chiefs are quietly buying what food they require. The whole of our troops are now on the move to Baugh, the centre of operations, and will commence the warfare at once if Nusseer Khan holds out. The nephew of the Murree chief has gone to Capt. Brown, and no doubt that he will arrange matters with that tribe; if not, the force is to go into the Murree hills after them. The Bolan Pass is now open and free from the Brahoes. Cafilas from Afghanistan daily arrive, bringing dried fruits, poshteens, horses, and a variety of Russian manufactures. Officers travel about with small escorts only, and were Nusseer Khan to come to terms, the country would be settled. The Governor-General has sent instructions to treat the murderer of Loveday as a common felon, when they catch him.—*Bomb. Cour., Jan. 23.*

The Brahoes still hold their place in the hills. The Sarawan tribe are with the Beebee Gunjan at Tullee, and the Jhalawan tribe are with Nusseer Khan high in the pass, near Wud. The Sarawan tribe have amongst them three very powerful and important chiefs, Ussud Khan, Reissanee; Mohammed Khan, Shawanee; Ahmed Khan, Bungelzye. These chiefs exercise so powerful an influence among the Brahoes, that all power may be considered as vested in them, and they probably opposed the Beebee's desire to come in; as it is now said that Nusseer Khan and his mother were considered as prisoners, and restricted in their movements in every way from the period that either displayed an anxiety to capitulate.

The Murrees are behaving admirably. The chiefs have consented to our terms; and so far from joining with the Brahoes in their operations against us, have offered to assist us in an attack upon them, and in the interval are said to be harassing them by plundering expeditions. We are delighted to find our friends the Murrees are behaving so well under the good management of Capt. Brown, and we have little doubt of their proving faithful, as well as useful allies.—*B. Times, Jan. 24.*

We are at length enabled to announce that Nusseer Khan has at last positively delivered himself up. He surrendered to Lieut. Wallace, and was expected at Shikarpore, where Major-gen. Brooks's force then was, on the 11th January. It is also stated in camp that the Major-General has received instructions from the Earl of Auckland to go through the pass and relieve Gen. Nott. We may now congratulate ourselves upon the surrender of the head and front of the offending party. Without a leader of influence, and with no legitimate cause for war, the tribes will probably succumb; but the settlement of so many refractory and turbulent mountaineers will require not only great political sagacity, but the demonstration of a strong force to second all our demands. We sincerely trust that our forces will not be withdrawn from Scinde until its final pacification.—*Gaz., Jan. 25.*

Letters from Shikarpore, dated the 9th inst., state that the surrender of Nusseer Khan has at last been positively effected. Gen. Brooks having a small force at Dādur, had entered the Bolan Pass, with every prospect of his operations being thoroughly successful. The Murrees and the other tribes are described as desirous of coming to terms with the British authorities. The speedy pacification of Lower Scinde may therefore be expected.—*Cour., Jan. 26.*

Letters of the 1st January from Quettah represent that all was quiet amongst the natives around. Mr. Masson continued under arrest. His case had been in due course referred to the Governor General, and by him remitted to Mr. Ross Bell. Major Outram appears not to have had any connection whatever with the circumstances which led to the arrest.

The affair at Kotra seems to have been a decisive one. An officer in the action says, "I was surprised and delighted with the coolness and gallantry of the sepoy: Europeans could not have done better. It was a splendid sight to witness them climbing the hills, and so cool withal." Since the fight, Lieut. Loveday's servant, who managed to escape, came into our camp; he reports that Nusseer Khan has only twelve horsemen with him, the rest have abandoned his cause.

Another officer writes—"This affair has been one of the most splendid things in this quarter, and so you would say, were you to see the strong position the enemy occupied when attacked. We should have got their baggage, camels, &c., had not our men been so much fatigued as to render it indispensable for them to return to camp. Capt. Teasdale's party (who, by the bye, captured the young Khan's drums) had to march twenty miles before getting to the rear of their camp, and to reach which he had to storm a pass, where great resistance was made, and some hard fighting, in which forty Brahoes were killed. This party, getting thus in the rear of the whole Brahoe force, struck a great panic into them."

The following is a list of some of the chiefs taken and killed in this affair:—Ahmed Khan, cousin to the chief man of the tribe; Dosteen Khan, Suffer Khan, Wulla Khan, a chief of high rank commanding 500 horse; Muser Khan, Mahomed

Ali Khan, Gaza Khan, uncle to Ahmed Khan; the Chief of Ihull severely wounded. Several other chiefs are prisoners.

Another correspondent says:—"The position which the enemy occupied was a mountain 700 feet high, perpendicular in most places, and the engagement on both sides was most determined, the sepoy and the Beloochees, or Brahoes, disputing every inch of ground for seven hours, while the former cheered on one another with cries of, 'Remember Loyday!' 'Down with the Beloochees!' and it was only after the most desperate struggles and consequent hard fighting that the brave fellows gained the day. No body of men could have shown more gallantry or have behaved better than the Bombay sepoy did." The letter also mentions that Lieut. Thomas Smith, of the 15th Bengal N.I., was selected to carry Mr. Ross Bell's orders to Col. Marshall, and that he made the passage, some 130 miles, in 38 hours, through a country occupied by the enemy, who frequently shot at him.

The *Bombay Gazette*, January 13, relates the following attempt to massacre Mr. Ross Bell, Gen. Brooks, and their escort, by Meer Rustum, chief of Khyrpoor:—

Gen. Brooks had a month ago been fired at when on the farther side of the river. The vizier, the party suspected, having been removed from office at our request, Mr. Bell and Gen. Brooks agreed to cross over to the Khyrpoor side of the Indus, to hold a conference with Meer Rustum, but suspecting all was not right, took with them a powerful escort, consisting of two squadrons of cavalry, and a risallah of Skinner's horse, together with two companies of infantry. Instead of the ordinary large durbar-tent being prepared for them, they were ushered into a little dirty hut, not twelve feet square, the interior of which was occupied by ten or fifteen truculent-looking fellows in chain armour. A dirty old charpoy was all they were offered to sit upon, and just as they were about to place themselves thereon, Mr. Bell descried a huge sharp-pointed spike sticking through the cushion of that which was intended for Gen. Brooks, and had barely time to seize his arm and point out the danger, as the General was about to be seated. This, it is understood, was meant to have been the signal for a general attack, the men in armour having been placed within to commence the bloody work by the slaughter of our chiefs. Some 2,000 men had been collected outside to carry out the work of destruction on the attendants. The strength of the escort alone prevented the consequences; and the approach of Skinner's horse close to the tent, with their matchlocks loaded, and the matches lighted, seems to have completed the alarm. Meer Rustum is the puppet or dupe of his minister, by whom the entire plot is understood to have been arranged; and he protested, with the utmost fervency and humility, his ignorance of the whole affair, civil and military. Peace and conciliation are the order of the day with the other chiefs, and so the apology has been accepted for the present, and he received as usual. The minister has of course been dismissed.

EXCERPTA.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Courier* says:—"Having heard and read so much of the antiquities of Elephanta, I went to visit the caves, and was greatly surprised to see the state of filth and neglect in which this fine relic is kept, as well as moved to witness the devastating inroads of time; but judge of my feelings and regret when, for some paltry present, I saw the peon and idlers of the place, where missiles were unavailing, mounting the mutilated members of the statues below, and, in their efforts to pull down, break to fragments the few above—a process which I am certain is repeated on every stranger's approach to the place."

A writer in the *Agra Ukhbar*, December 5, brings charges of mismanagement of British interests by the authorities at Aden, particularly against Capt. Haines, and a Persian called Mulla Jaffer, his native assistant, "but, in fact, his master." The letter, which is of great length, savours strongly of pique or disappointment.

An opulent merchant of the Borah caste has built a large vessel, of from 400 to 450 tons burthen, on a slip outside the Uthra Gaze, at Surat, where vessels are generally constructed. She was launched on the 9th December, in the presence of the Chief Judge of Surat, and a great many civil and military gentlemen, and named

Victoria. This vessel was built by a native Hindu, named Bhowanee. The owner is a very young man, who embarked in commercial enterprise at the early age of twenty.

Three gentlemen have arrived here from America, for the purpose of improving and increasing the growth of cotton, and have just gone on to Broach to pursue their object.

A proposition is going about for the establishment of a Joint Stock Bank in Bombay.

Some suspicions have been excited by the movements of the French corvette of war *Dordogne* along the Malabar coast. This vessel has for three months been hovering on the coast, at one time in Bombay, next at Goa, then Bombay again, afterwards at Damaun, and subsequently a second time at Goa. The pretext of those visits to the Portuguese Settlements was, that it was intended to procure provisions there at a cheap rate. Various French men of war have appeared in the Red Sea.

A meeting of the Committee of the Grant Testimonial was held on the 22nd December, to take into consideration the means of erecting a suitable building as a Medical College in Bombay, to be named "The Grant Testimonial," in memory of the late Governor, Sir Robert Grant. The amount of the funds already advanced by the subscribers exceeds Rs. 40,000, which, with the subscriptions not yet realized, of Rs. 4,334, has by the resolution of the Committee been made over to Government. A letter was read from the Secretary to Government, in which the intention was declared of the Court of Directors to contribute an equal sum to that subscribed by the community of Bombay, upon the understanding that the aggregate is not materially to exceed one lac of rupees. The Government have undertaken to make immediate arrangements for the site and commencement of the building, as also for having proper rules framed for the management of the College.

The *Bombay Times* states, that the Clibborn Commission has been ordered to re-assemble for the purpose of "reconsidering their opinion, eliciting further evidence, and taking measures to exonerate themselves from all connection with the publication of the report."

A petition has been prepared, and was in course of signature, from the merchants of Bombay, European and native, to the two Houses of Parliament, praying them to take under their immediate consideration the present state of our relations with China, in order that vigorous, firm, and decided measures may be adopted for the speedy, honourable, and permanent settlement of our commercial intercourse with that country, from the continued interruption of which the interests of this presidency are so severely suffering.

Accounts from Aden to the 10th February, represent that every thing was quiet and the place rapidly increasing in population. The climate was at that time delightful. The troops were healthy.

A correspondent from the interior relates a case that occurred at Dwarka, in the Guickowar's territories, and which is about to be made the subject of a court martial. A number of men belonging to a native regiment, on the route to Mandavie, entered the sacred precincts of the temple at Dwarka, after bathing in the holy river Goomtee, pretending to be Mahrattas, while in reality they were common Mahars. The government fees were paid, and the deception would have been successful, had they not been recognised by an old soldier, recently discharged from the regiment to which the individuals who committed this pious pollution belonged. Upon this man's information, they were all apprehended and conveyed before the authorities. The case was handed up to the Baroda Government, who referred it, through the political agent at Rajcote, to Bombay.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Jan. 1.

Penang.

On the 3rd November, Prince Tuanku Mahomed Saad and his brother, with their followers, were tried for piracy. After evidence had been heard for the prisoners on their plea in bar, the jury, without retiring, returned *not guilty*. The Recorder is

represented to have addressed the prisoners as follows:—"Prisoners, you have been tried for an ignominious crime—as alleged pirates, violaters of, the universal law of nations, and enemies of all mankind, and had you been convicted, your lives would have been in jeopardy; and painful, indeed, would it have been for me to have been called upon to pass the last sentence of the law upon the grandsons of that very prince—that generous and confiding prince—but for whose cession of this island to the East India Company, I should probably never have sat here as your judge, nor you have been arraigned at the bar of an English Court of Justice. But you have found able and zealous defenders, and an independent and impartial jury. You are all pronounced *not guilty* of the charge, and I congratulate you on your acquittal. But you must be sensible that you stand in a peculiar situation, as avowed enemies of this government, and that, consequently, I should scarcely be justified in directing you to be set at liberty, without first consulting the executive authorities. I have been given, however, to understand that the government has no intention to oppose the discharge of any, but the first prisoner, Tuanku Mahomed Saad; and as he will not again be removed to the common gaol to be associated with felons, but will go into a kind of honourable captivity, I hope that, for his own sake and that of his countrymen, he will quietly submit to his fate, and thereby render it unnecessary for the officers of the government to resort to the very painful extremity of removing him by force to his future place of confinement."

The Assistant-Resident, Mr. Lewis, approached Tuanku Mahomed Saad, for the purpose of having him removed to the Fort. Tuanku Mahomed Saad spoke to his law agent, Mr. Logan, and begged to address the Court. The Court having assented, Mr. Logan said, that the prisoner wished to make only one condition, and, if it were agreed to, he would offer no opposition to the officers of government. He desired that he might not be forced to live with common soldiers or receive the food of coolies, but might have a separate room, and be treated according to his rank. The Recorder said he could not suppose that government had any intention of treating him otherwise, and referred to Mr. Lewis, who said that he would be accommodated according to his rank; and the Court having allowed Mr. Logan to assure Tuanku Mahomed Saad that his condition was agreed to, he said that he would peaceably surrender himself.

Tuanku Mahomed Saad was then removed to the Fort, and the other prisoners were discharged.

The *Penang Gazette* has a long article upon this prosecution; it exhibits the prince as having endeavoured to liberate his native country from the oppression of the Siamese, and accuses the government of India of giving aid to the latter. "This trial," it is observed, "is, on many considerations, the most interesting and politically important that has ever occurred from the establishment of the Court of Judicature of this settlement. This peculiar importance is derived not so much from the party immediately concerned, although his history is sufficiently romantic, and his misfortunes are enough to excite the deepest sympathy, but from the intimate connection of his late position, as a ruler of Quedah, and his present, as a state prisoner in Fort Cornwallis, with the fate of a brave and much oppressed nation, and the disgraceful light in which it exhibits the British policy in this part of Asia, so directly opposed to the principles upon which the Supreme government justified the recent operations to the west of the Indus. The cruelty and faithlessness of the conduct of the East India Company to Quedah have in the Straits been common subjects of conversation, and constant themes of unmitigated reproach to government for the last twenty years, without having ever drawn sufficient attention elsewhere to prove of any advantage to the Malayan cause. The repeated appeals of the exiled and abused king to the community; the fresh instances of disgraceful compliance on the part of the East India Company with the cruel and haughty demands of the Siamese, of which the Malays have been the victims, have had no other effects than to create a temporary excitement, to call forth the indignant remonstrances of the press, and to assemble a few public meetings, at which much has been said and little done for the Malays."

Mauritius.

The following Government notice, dated November 16th, has been issued by the Governor, Sir Lionel Smith:—

“A proclamation having been communicated to His Exc. the Governor, which was issued by the Governor of Bourbon on the 3rd inst., together with the military order by which it was followed, calling upon the inhabitants of that island, in consequence of recent intelligence received from France, to arm and to be prepared for hostilities; His Exc. directs that all French aliens do immediately take measures for leaving the colony. The chief commissary of police will see to the execution of this order, and will prevent the landing of any other French aliens, until the question of peace or war be better determined.”

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Immigration.—The Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council on Immigration, dated 2nd September 1840, contains the following summary:—“In reviewing the several projected resources for rendering the land revenue productive and permanent, for the continued as well as the sufficiently extensive introduction of fresh labourers, your committee have not failed to bestow attention upon the effect which the licensed occupation of waste lands beyond the boundaries must produce on the sale of land within the limits of location. The extraordinary difference of outlay required for the purchase of a large tract of grazing land, at the minimum price of twelve shillings per acre, and for the occupation of a similar extent under a depasturing license, must be deemed to hold out inducements on behalf of the latter practice, and in the same proportion to encourage the purchase of government land by owners of stock. Your committee, however, have not been able, after very carefully weighing all the attendant circumstances, to arrive at the conclusion, either that the present policy of Government is erroneous in principle, or that the productiveness of the land fund would be permanently increased by relinquishing the system of granting depasturing licenses. Should the licensing system, therefore, be discontinued, it is not possible to devise by what other means provision could be made, as fast as is necessary, for the rapidly increasing stock of the settlers. Even those of the longest standing could not at once furnish the funds necessary for such an annual extension of their landed properties by fresh purchases, while an effectual bar would be interposed to the success of those many enterprising young men who are constantly engaged in the charge of stock, and thereby laying the foundation of future independence. In the majority of these instances, your committee feel assured that this now profitable mode of employment would have been rendered impracticable, but for the resource afforded to small capitalists in depasturing upon lands held under license. In this way, there is a continual augmentation of capital arising, which indirectly tends, in a variety of ways, to swell the public resources of the Government, and whether it fall to the share of the older settler or of the more recent emigrant, there can be no doubt that the accumulation will be, and indeed is, for the greater part, invested in the purchase of land. Without offering an opinion as to whether there should be an extension of the limits within which lands may be selected for purchase, or whether the rate of charge for licenses to depasture stock upon vacant crown lands would admit of an increase (points upon which the Executive Government is fully competent to decide), your committee have no hesitation in recommending that, under any circumstances, the vacant crown lands beyond the boundaries, established from time to time for the location of settlers, should be allowed to be occupied in virtue of a license and of a certain annual payment, as at present, for every head of stock thereon. The lands thus kept back temporarily from purchase encourage the increase of stock, to an extent which would be otherwise impracticable; they give rise to the accumulation of capital, which ultimately finds its way

principally into the public coffers, as the price of purchased land; and while the rented lands within the limits, as well as those occupied by virtue of licenses beyond them, are producing a certain annual income, they are attaining a prospective value, which will be realized if the sale of them be not now prematurely allowed, and which they would not reach if at once thrown open to purchase."

Excerpta.—Perhaps in the memory of the oldest colonist, the times were never in such a wretched state in Australia as they are at present. The money market is in a terrible state, and the late increase of duty on imported spirits will, in all likelihood, render it more so. Extensive failures have of late taken place, and it is rumoured many more will follow.—*Syd. Gaz.*, Sept. 19.

If the landed proprietors and flock-masters can succeed in obtaining leave from Government to employ our labour-fund in the Indian market, they will confer a blessing on the colony; and as for the moral contagion to be feared from the introduction of coolie labour, we say it is purely ideal: parents and society at large have infinitely more reason to dread the example of the imported British labouring classes, than from the ignorant and docile Indian coolie tribe. The moral and industrious class of British operatives do not emigrate; but the idle, the worthless, and in every respect the immoral portion of them. We advise those who have a real stake in the country, to use every possible exertion to induce the Government to sanction the importation of coolie labour. We would also say to up-country gentlemen, that they would save much trouble and anxiety, much expense, and more disappointment, were they to introduce camels into this country. Since we left India, we find that camels have been trained to draw as well as to carry. The camel will carry, with perfect ease, from 750 to 1,000 lbs., thirty miles per day, over any road in this colony; and six camels do not require more than two men to take care of them. Two working bullocks, if properly fed, will consume as much food as will sustain six camels, and twice as much water. The climate of Australia is quite as congenial to the camel as that of the upper lands of Persia, or the vicinity of Bussorah and Bagdad; and as far as original cost is concerned, camels are far less expensive than horses or well-bred bulls and cows.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 24.

A meeting was held at Sydney, on the 18th September, for the purpose of forming an association to promote emigration from the mother country to this colony. Amongst the resolutions agreed to were the following:—

"This meeting unequivocally asserts its firm conviction, that in no part of the British empire is there a better field for honest industry than in New South Wales; and that, if 8,000 useful labourers and artificers, with their families, were within the next three months to arrive, followed by about 1,000 per month throughout the twelve months following that period, they would find immediate and highly-profitable employment.

"That having learnt from various sources, that there would be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of labour, if the real circumstances of the colony were known in England, this meeting is desirous that the statements contained in these resolutions should obtain all possible publicity, and that the inhabitants of the United Kingdom should be informed, that labouring men may here be certain of immediate employment in country occupation at wages varying from £20 to £30 per annum, with sufficient dwelling, garden-ground, fuel, and an ample allowance of meat and flour, free of charge; that good mechanics readily earn from 5s. to 10s. per day; that, from the mildness of the climate, the cost of clothing and bedding is less than in England; that tea, sugar, and other articles of luxury, are likewise considerably cheaper; and that those articles, and indeed all the necessaries of life, are much cheaper in New South Wales than in any other of the settlements either in Australia or in New Zealand."

A project has been started at Sydney for forming "a political, commercial, agricultural, manufactural, mining, fishing, whaling, building, and land company," to colonize with British subjects from the United Kingdom, and from the British possessions in Asia, the Island of New Caledonia, that is, from 23° 30' to 9° 30' S. lat.,

and from 160° to 170° E. long., upon a capital of £3,000,000, to be raised from 60,000 shares of £50 each. It is proposed that such territory shall be purchased from the Crown, after it may have procured the sovereignty of the island from the aborigines. The dimensions of New Caledonia are supposed to be, length 200 miles, breadth 70 miles; consequently containing an area of about 8,960,000 acres. Major Benjamin Sullivan, police magistrate at Cassilis, is the projector of the scheme.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, *August 15th.*

Sir John Franklin, in his speech on opening the council, thus referred to two subjects intimately connected with each other, namely, transportation and immigration.

"The instructions of the Secretary of State as to the disposal of convicts have been fully carried out. The prisoners, who have arrived since November 1839 have been placed on the public works, in probationary gangs, there to remain for the minimum period of one year, and the maximum of four years, before they pass into private service. The assignment of domestic servants for purposes of luxury was put an end to in July 1839; and on the 1st ult., assignment in the towns of Hobart and Launceston ceased altogether. Thus there have been effected three changes or modifications of the former system of general and unlimited assignment; but none of them reduces by its operation the number of prisoners who will become eventually available for purposes of field labour. The convicts, therefore, no longer to be assigned in towns, or for purposes of luxury, are now to be distributed in a manner which will eventually increase the supply of rural labourers only. But the immediate effects of the establishment of probationary gangs, and the consequent non-assignment of the convicts on arrival, are already seriously felt; and the inconvenience and privation have been the more apparent, because the increased demand for labour (owing to circumstances which I need not here detail, except to congratulate the colony upon the flourishing effect they have had upon its resources and development) has been such, that even then the ordinary supply of labourers, on the scale of former years, would have been wholly inadequate to meet it. The call for labour has been an unprecedented one; and it is no wonder, therefore, that the supply, which was never superabundant, should now have proved inadequate. It is on this ground, and because I earnestly trust that the impetus which has been given to the agricultural activity of the colony may continue steadily progressive, that I deem the time is arrived when our resources should, as far as possible, be made available for the purposes of immigration. In order to supply the special and individual wants of the settlers, and to secure to the colony a remunerative term of service for the money expended, I have taken upon myself, without the sanction of the Secretary of State, to authorize an immediate immigration on the bounty system, upon conditions with which you are already acquainted. The applicants for immigrants under this arrangement are numerous—a fact which leads me to regard its adoption with satisfaction; and I have also urged upon the Secretary of State the immediate introduction of immigrants upon the general system. I have no doubt that the increased supplies, thus introduced, will encourage the extension of agriculture, to the great advantage not only of this, but of the neighbouring colonies.

"Upon a comparison of the statement of the land under tillage in 1839 with that of 1838, I find the excess of the former over the latter is 22,399 acres; by this you will perceive how rapidly the agricultural resources of the country are in progress of development, and may perhaps be led to infer, that the present scarcity of labour, however embarrassing in itself, is probably the result of a greatly extended cultivation, rather than of any diminution of population. You are aware that I have always advocated the introduction of female immigrants; and I trust that her Majesty's Government by this time will have favourably considered my repeated representations upon this subject."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tasmanian papers to the 25th October complain of a great want of money, owing to the curtailment or suspension of discounts by the banks, and to the drain occasioned by sales of government lands, in which there is much speculation. This deficiency of capital affected the commercial and agricultural interests. The harvest was promising, but the financial difficulties of the colony were spreading a general gloom over it.

PORT PHILIP.

The papers from this colony are to the 17th October. Great inconvenience is experienced from the blacks; frequent quarrels and battles between different tribes take place. Upon one of these occasions, the combatants were captured by the colonists, it being suspected that individuals amongst them had been guilty of murders; their arms were taken from them; their dogs (which worry the sheep) were destroyed, and the men imprisoned, some of whom, however, effected their escape. The belligerent tribes are the Yarra Yarra and the Goulburn: the latter is a very ferocious race.

A steam-engine, of 10-horse power, has arrived at the colony, to be employed in a steam saw and flour mill.

A fine steam vessel, of about 700 tons, called the *Clonmel*, from England, is to be made a regular trader between Port Philip and New South Wales.

The amount of cash realized for the use and purposes of the Sydney Government, at the sales of the lands of this province, during the present year, amounts to £205,376. Towards this sum there have been contributed by non-residents only £35,901, which is thus made up:—purchased by London speculators, £7,752; by Sydney ditto, £6,393; by Van Diemen's Land ditto, £2,176. By this calculation it will be seen that £169,475 is the amount extracted from the Philipians for remission to Sydney.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Report of Major O'Halloran, the commissioner of police, to Governor Gawler, in August last, states the result of his search after the murderers of the passengers and crew of the *Maria* at Encounter Bay.

On approaching the sea-mouth of the Murray, in the country of the "Big Murray Tribe," the party perceived a number of natives along the coast, at a great distance, running from them. They pursued them on horseback, and after a wearisome chase, captured fifteen men and fifty women and children. Upon the persons of almost every man and woman, and in almost every *whirley* (or hut), we found various articles of European clothing, belonging to males and females, as well as children, many of them stained with blood; a silver watch and silver spoons, with the initials I. E. Y., were also taken. The prisoners were carefully guarded: the women and children were liberated. Next day, the search was renewed, and the country scoured. "We beat about the country," says Major O'Halloran, "for a long way, from the lake-side to the sea-shore, captured some women, and found a quantity of European clothing (male and female) in the whirleys and huts on the lake-side, several articles of which, especially a woman's shift, were covered with blood. Close to these whirleys, we saw two natives swimming across the lake; we instantly rode down, and at the water's edge, Mr. Pullen picked up a sailor's cap, which he at once recognised as that worn by one of the worst-looking men he had seen in his former trip, and who was then with a party of natives pointed out by the friendly blacks that were with him, as the actual murderer. Finding those fellows could not be followed, and had every chance of escaping if prompt measures were not resorted to, I now, for the first and only time, ordered those around me to fire, and though the distance was great, both the natives were wounded, and one severely, though they both swam to an island immediately opposite to us. Inspector Tolman swam over after them, and found the two blacks wounded, but before a boat (which was sent on our return to

camp) could reach the island to bring them off, they had both got over to the north-eastern shore of the Coorong. There can scarce be a question but that these men formed part of the actual gang of murderers, for in their whirlies, or rather huts, close by, we found articles of clothing covered with blood; and at this locality, the captured natives all declared that the principal murderers were to be found. At another spot in this neighbourhood, where there are several native huts together, we found newspapers, receipted bills, made out in the name of Captain Smith, the mail letters from Adelaide, open and torn, the leaves of a Bible and another book, with part of the log-book of the 'brigantine *Maria*.' This clearly proves that the crew and passengers of the above-named vessel are the unhappy sufferers, and that they must have come on shore very deliberately, and were making their way to Adelaide when murdered."

The captives, on their return, pointed out one of their number as the murderer of a whaler named Roach. They also pointed to the main land on the opposite side of the lake, and said that one of the murderers of the crew of the *Maria* was there, and could easily be taken; and two of them volunteered to bring the man over, which they did: all the prisoners shouted with joy on seeing the man. "Having formally and deliberately investigated into every particular relative to the murders," proceeds the commissioner, "in the presence of those of my own party who were off duty, the Encounter Bay blacks, and the prisoners, and finding that neither of the culprits denied, though they would not actually confess, their guilt, I proceeded to pass sentence of death upon them, by virtue of the authority and instructions received from your excellency, for the guilt of these men was fully and clearly established by the united testimony of all their tribe present, and my own opinion and conviction of their guilt was supported by the unanimous declaration of all the gentlemen around me, as well as of the Encounter Bay blacks." In pursuance of this sentence, two of the blacks were hanged over the spot where the murdered individuals were buried, in the presence of the other captives, who were liberated, after being told that this was the punishment which white men inflicted for murder. "I have reason to think," the major adds, "that the persons murdered on the spot alluded to above were Mr. and Mrs. Denham, Strut, their servant, Mrs. York, and four or five of the Denham's children. They were killed in the day time, being overpowered in the most insidious and cowardly manner, by a large number of blacks, and beaten to death by waddies. They were all unarmed, and the garments of those murdered (female as well as male) were chiefly stained with blood about the back of the collars."

In searching for the wreck of the *Maria*, they discovered the long-boat, and various parts of the vessel, and likewise the mangled remains of two Europeans, a male and female. A native of the Big Murray tribe, or *Milmerrua* (by whom all these murders, seventeen in all, were committed, and who are notorious for their ferocious character), stated that three males and one female belonging to the *Maria*, who had separated from Mr. Denham's party at the Narrows, and crossed to the N.E. shore of the Coorong, had been *waddied* in the day time by men whose names were mentioned,

This transaction has excited much indignation in the colony, and the commissioner has been threatened with a prosecution for murder. It appears that Governor Gawler was told by the judge of the colony that he had no jurisdiction to try these men, as they were not amenable to British laws. Col. Gawler then determined to make them "amenable to the laws of war," and on that principle authorized Major O'Halloran to attack, capture, and punish the murderers. How far this authority can justify that officer in executing the savages in cold blood, may be a serious question.

NEW ZEALAND.

Kororarika seems considerably revived from the general depression which was produced by the first notice, that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to resume all lands purchased by settlers from the natives. The "Bill" in Sydney completed the destruction of public confidence. The alteration, however, which the

Bill has undergone, gave a somewhat better aspect to affairs. At present, considerable trade is doing by auction sales. All kinds of operatives are full of work, and the place seems considerably on the increase. In the want of houses, which are no easy things to procure, several fresh tents appear as the present domiciles of newcomers. Our opinion is, that the trade of this place must ultimately triumph over every obstacle.

The Government are decidedly intending to establish public offices at Kororarika. Our readers will also observe the notice in the *Gazette* of this day, respecting the mail to Hokianga, and will, doubtless, couple this with the assurance that we are now as soon as possible to have a regular post-office.—*New Zealand Adv.*, Aug. 27.

"A Settler," in a letter, published in a Sydney paper, and dated "Cook's Straits, August 25th," complains of the lawless state of the whaling-gangs roaming at large, and living under Lynch law, in this settlement. "The lives and property of the peaceable settlers," he says, "are left absolutely at the mercy of these thoughtless, drunken, riotous vagabonds; and if measures are not adopted, and that speedily, for establishing order and regularity among them, a protracted scene of confusion and bloodshed must ensue, which I shudder to contemplate."

Advices dated Sept. 12, state that the French emigrant expedition, with its armed convoy, had arrived at Bank's Peninsula, and landed; but, in place of the unpleasant train of mutual protestings, if not worse, between them and the British officer who was sent to warn them against planting their national flag, every thing passed off without a hostile word. M. Lavand, the French commander, appears at once to have perceived the nature of his position, and displayed the most friendly intentions; the only threat he holds out against the settlers at Port Nicholson is, that he shall invade them with the vivacity of his nation, and give them a ball. As if to cement this concord more closely, the first whaler which put into Port Nicholson to refresh, is a Frenchman from Havre.

China.

On the 6th November, Admiral Elliot issued a "General Memorandum," dated Chusan, giving notice to the expedition that a truce had been agreed to between the Imperial High Commissioner and himself, pending the negotiation between the two countries. "The terms are, generally—neither party is to advance beyond the boundary assigned to him, and that native intercourse is not to be interrupted. The English boundary has been defined as taking in the Island of Chusan, and the small islands immediately adjacent, including all within a line round the Elephant, Towerhill, Blackwall, Fisher's Island, Poototoayinshin, forming one side of the South-East Passage of Dalrymple's chart, and Deer Island." The Commander-in-chief, therefore, calls upon all persons connected with the expedition, on visiting these islands, not to go beyond these boundaries, or in any way to interfere with the Chinese, so as to give just cause of complaint that the truce is not strictly maintained. He also records his satisfaction at finding "that a nearer friendly intercourse is opening with the Chinese, and, considering how very much the comforts and conveniences of the expedition depend on the extension of such intercourse, he calls with confidence upon every officer and gentleman in the expedition, to aid him in cultivating a good understanding with the people."

The *Canton Register*, December 1st, publishes the following letter from Captain Elliot, dated "H.M.S. *Melville*, off Lintin, Nov. 29," and addressed to "Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Dent and Co., and the British merchants and her Majesty's subjects in general:"—

"Gentlemen:—It is my painful task to announce to the merchants, and her Majesty's subjects in general, that sudden and severe illness has this day led the hon. the Rear-Admiral to resign the command of the expedition into the hands of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer. The rare devotedness of his Excellency's

motives (so congenial with the calmness and wisdom which are the attributes of his character) will be unaffectedly felt by every person employed on this service, from the gallant and accomplished officer who succeeds, to the humblest individual in the force, capable of understanding the high merits of self-disregard at the dictates of public duty. It would be intrusive to dwell for one moment upon my own feelings of deep private distress on this occasion; and I hope I need not trouble you with excuses for these few observations on the subject of my honoured relative's retirement. It remains to say, that I have been trained in too long a course of anxiety and trial in this country—I repose too steady a confidence in the assistance of every kind by which I am surrounded—to lose heart under the weight of this serious aggravation of responsibility, and this heavy personal blow. My firm reliance on the plain good sense of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and their manly co-operation for the security of the public honour and interests, are [is] an additional support to me."

This communication drew forth a letter of condolence from the parties addressed, couched in formal language, and assuring her Majesty's authorities in China that they "may rely with confidence on the cordial co-operation of all British subjects in the support of measures for the security of British honour and interests."

The disorder which attacked the admiral is stated to be a palpitation of the heart, a sudden return of an old complaint. He took his departure in the *Volage* for Singapore, which he left on the 20th December for England. His powers as plenipotentiary devolve on Capt. Elliot.

A letter, dated Macao, November 25th, signed "Dent and Co., Macvicar and Co., Bell and Co., Dirom and Co., and Gribble, Hughes and Co.," is published, addressed to Admiral Elliot, on the present state of our relations with the Chinese. The writers advert to "the complete uncertainty which has existed for several months past, both as regards the actual proceedings in China, and the views and intentions of the British Government with regard to the trade," as having occasioned a heavy accumulation of British property, partly in ships afloat at the outer anchorage, and partly at Macao, the ultimate disposal of which is involved in the greatest doubt. They state that the property afloat incurs heavy charges from the demurrage of the ships; and the property at Macao is liable to duty to the Portuguese government, and expense of warehouse-rent. "Your Exc.," they add, "will, we feel assured, allow that the British community in China, having received no official communication of the intentions of the British Government or of your Exc. since the notice of blockade, dated the 20th of June, 1840, are only discharging their duty as agents to parties at a distance, in now soliciting such information as may enable them to dispose of the property under their charge in the best possible manner." They then submit the following inquiries:—

"1. Whether it is contemplated to remove the blockade of the port of Canton, until definitive arrangements be made with the Chinese government for the direct resumption of the British trade, or whether the truce reported in a public notice issued at Chusan applies solely to that quarter.

"2. Whether it has been determined that the British trade shall be carried on in future outside the Bocca Tigris, or if it is contemplated that, under any altered state of circumstances, English ships may again proceed within the Bogue, and whether, as a temporary arrangement, the British trade may be carried on through Macao.

"And in case your Exc. cannot at present reply directly to the inquiries, whether, in the opinion of your Exc., it is expedient that the British merchants should for the present keep their goods on board ships at the outer anchorages, or should land the property at Macao subject to the duty levied by the Portuguese Government."

His Excellency, in his reply, states:—"I regret to say, I can only give you an answer to one of your queries—namely, with regard to the truce agreed to at Chusan. It was entered into with the Governor-general of that province, and does not extend further. I am perfectly aware of the state of anxiety the mercantile interests must be in to know what is likely to take place, and shall take care to give the earliest

intimation in my power of anything bearing on such interests; but at present I am myself ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese Government, and can, therefore, only express my hopes that your suspense will now be of short duration."

Admiral Elliot, having concluded a truce with the imperial commissioners pending the negotiations, left Chusan in the *Melville*, together with the *Wellesley*, *Blenheim*, and *Modeste*, leaving at the island the *Blonde* (in command), *Conway*, *Alligator*, *Nimrod*, *Pylades*, and *Algerine*; and steamers *Atalanta* and *Madagascar*, for the general protection, and arrived at Toonkoo Bay on the 20th November. On the 21st, the *Queen* steamer proceeded to the entrance of the Bogue, with Capt. Elliot, on some matter connected with the pending negotiations, and bearing a diplomatic chop for the Emperor's high commissioner. The battery fired at the steamer, and at a boat bearing a flag of truce. One shot struck the *Queen* amidships, but fortunately hurt no one. The steamer immediately returned the fire, and Capt. Elliot rejoined the admiral. Since this, a mandarin had an interview with Capt. Elliot at Macao, expressing the greatest regret at the circumstance. He returned to Canton with the letter, but the admiral will not accept a verbal apology for the insult on the flag, and has signified to the Chinese authorities at Canton, that unless an ample written apology be promptly conveyed to him for the outrage committed, he shall immediately adopt severe measures against them. On the 24th, the *Calliope*, the *Larne*, the *Hyacinth*, and the *Queen* steamer proceeded to the Bogue. H.M. ship *Blenheim* followed, and nearly all the squadron and about 400 Madras sepoys, to be ready to take the forts, in case of any undue delay on the part of the Chinese in the promised negotiations, there having been reason to suppose that Keshen was purposely delaying his arrival. But on the 29th, having previously sent officers to congratulate the admiral on his arrival, he made his public entry at Canton, whence, it is supposed, he will immediately proceed to the Bogue, and perhaps come on to Macao, where Commodore Bremer and Capt. Elliot were.

On Saturday evening Capt. Elliot landed in Macao from H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, to send a letter, covering the despatch to Keshen (so unceremoniously refused at the Bogue), to the Keunminfoo. This letter and its enclosure were sent through the pilot, and graciously received by the Keunminfoo; who, in reply, informed Capt. Elliot that the hostile rejection of the flag of truce was altogether a gross mistake, the act of some irresponsible officer. On Monday morning, Captain Elliot returned to the fleet at Toonkoo.—*Canton Reg.*, Nov. 24.

A despatch from Keshen to the Taoutae, dated 6th of December, is to this effect:

"All the English forces are now returning to this province; their affairs are under consideration, though nothing has yet been settled. Our troops must, therefore, be always on the alert and be prepared, yet must they not rashly commence hostilities. I have heard that the said foreigners, the other day, sent a vessel to the Bogue, bearing a white flag, for the purpose of delivering a letter. Now it appears that among those foreigners a white flag is emblematical of peace; yet the soldiers on duty on the Bogue, without previously inquiring the object of the vessel's coming there, forthwith fired upon her. This was really most improper conduct, and, having happened at the Bogue, may be followed, I fear, by the soldiers of other stations. I have informed the foreign chief, that if hereafter he may have occasion to present communications to me, he must transmit them through the Keunminfoo, who has received the necessary instructions for his guidance. I have requested the admiral to issue orders to the ships and soldiers under his command to ascertain the object of any vessel which may visit their stations, and not to fire upon her unless her visit be hostile. In conformity with the above, I now send these instructions. Immediately upon receipt of them, issue the strictest orders to the naval and military forces under your command, that they may act accordingly. Hereafter, should any English vessel proceed to your neighbourhood, first clearly ascertain the object of her coming, and should the foreigners not wish to spy into our movements, or to

commence hostilities, we must not be the first to fire, lest we afford them a pretext for retaliating. Our soldiers must be strictly warned not to kidnap the residents of Macao in order to distinguish themselves, for this might give rise to unpleasant consequences."

Keshen has, through the *heangshanheen*, sent notice to the authorities of Macao, of his intended visit to this city, requesting that a house be kept ready for his reception, and that the accustomed honours due to an imperial officer of his exalted rank may be given him. The house has been taken, but, beyond vague rumour, we know not the time of his excellency's expected arrival. According to a notice made public, at his residence in Canton, Keshen was to leave there for the *Bogue* on the 9th inst., but others seem to think he will not leave Canton so soon. The most extraordinary rumours have been following each other in quick succession during the week, whilst nothing, we believe, is known, with any degree of certainty, of what prospect there is for amicable negotiation. The Chinese in Canton at one time seemed to expect nothing but war, and it was said that all direct communication between her Majesty's plenipotentiaries and the imperial commissioner was to be denied; that all communications from the former must be made through Keunminfoo here—a condition with which, we suppose, Capt. Elliot cannot comply, and hostilities would naturally be the consequence. It is also said that a communication from the Chinese authorities has been sent to the commodore, desiring him to remove with the squadron to a greater distance from Tungkoo; and that in consequence of this despatch, Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer has moved, but in a contrary direction to that desired by the Chinese, and he is now anchored with the fleet close to the *Bogue*. On Friday last week, two mandarins, sent from Canton, arrived here in search of Capt. Elliot, who had, however, left that morning for Chuenpee, whither they followed him the day after, and they may probably have been the bearers of the above communication. Meanwhile the Kwang-chow-foo has lately been despatched to the *Bogue* forts to inspect them, and great quantities of men and ammunition, and gunnybags for strengthening the fortifications, have also been sent down, and a great number of stone-laden boats are ready to be sunk and obstruct the passage, should the English attempt to enter the *Bogue*. So much did the idea that hostilities were unavoidable prevail in Canton, that the American merchants there were recommended to be ready to leave with a moment's warning. It has been denied by the Hong-merchants, that Keshen ever met Capt. Elliot at the Peiho. Keshen, as governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse provinces, took the seals of office on the 4th, and is said to be on the best terms with the ex-Governor Lin, with whom he has frequent and long interviews. Lin seems not at present to hold any official appointment, but on his resigning his office, he has been presented with numerous addresses from the different streets and quarters of Canton, expressive of the esteem of the inhabitants and of their gratitude for the just and faithful administration of his government.

Since yesterday, the aspect of affairs from the *Bogue* (although in Canton, by the last advices, the excitement had ceased, and immediate departures were no longer talked of) is decidedly more warlike, it being generally understood that to-morrow has been fixed by her Majesty's plenipotentiaries as the very last term which they would peaceably await for the reception of a favourable answer to the English demands, and it is supposed that failing this, hostilities will immediately commence.—*Canton Press, Dec. 12.*

The greatest excitement is said to prevail in Canton among all classes, and numerous are the reports with which the credulity of the people is amused, but if we are correctly informed, the most prominent feeling among the people is hostile to the English, and the Chinese exclaim loudly against the intended journey of the High Imperial Commissioner to the *Bogue*, there to treat with foreign barbarians, as endangering the dignity of the empire. They seem to imagine that the very circumstance of an officer, entrusted with the Imperial powers, going out of his way at the desire of the English, is highly derogatory to the splendour of the dragon throne, and their patriotic prejudices are deeply wounded by such proceeding.

A letter from Macao, dated December 18th, says :—" Keshen has offered five millions of dollars, in full of all demands, and the trade to go on as formerly, which Capt. Elliot had declined. On the 16th, several parties left Macao for the Bogue, in full expectation of a scene. Upwards of 1,500 additional troops had come down from Canton, and the Chinese are confident of driving away the barbarians."

Mr. Vincent Stanton has been released. He left his prison on the 10th November, dined, slept, and breakfasted, on the 11th, at the High Commissioner's residence, and left Canton that day for the Bogue, and had arrived at Macao. He attributes his liberation to the exertions of Capt. Elliot.

The *Golconda* was lost to the westward of Pulo Canton. The troops, crew, and passengers were all saved, but were prisoners in the custody of the Chinese. The troops consist of a part of the 38th Madras N. I., with 13 officers, under Col. Craigie.

Several Americans had proceeded to Canton to prepare for the resumption of business.

The conciliatory disposition which Keshen is said to have evinced at the Pei Ho is by no means concurred in by the local functionaries and people of Canton, who are much exasperated to find that, in the public documents issued, the Chinese and English nations are for the first time mentioned in terms denoting equality.

The Chinese man-of-war, late *Chesapeake*, late *Cambridge*, is employed on active service at the Bogue, just within the forts. She has been seen there by the ships of war stationed at the Bogue, although it is said she contrives to get a safe distance whenever any of them go too near the Bogue forts.

A letter from Macao states that memorials to the Emperor of China, from several Mandarins, are in circulation, of the most violent tendency—strongly opposing concession; and one even recommends the beheading of the English prisoners!

Major Stephens, H. M.'s 49th Regt., the Prize Commissioner at Chusan, had ordered several public sales of captured property, but the proceeds would not pay one company six months' batta!

The letters from Chusan contain little else than complaints of the unhealthiness of the place, of the number of sick and dead, of the want of wholesome provisions, and the severe fatigue to which the troops are exposed. "Graves are for ever open," says one writer, "and those who assist in paying the last duties to their ill-fated companions look as if they would soon follow." A letter of the 20th states that supplies of bullocks, sheep, poultry, and other essentials, had been sent to the island by the authorities of Ningpo, adding, "one cannot but hope that those fresh provisions may tend to arrest the awful mortality which for so long a time has been daily thinning the ranks of our gallant military comrades on shore, said to be attributable, with other co-operating causes, to the bad salt provisions and flour supplied to them from Calcutta."

The following is an abstract of the official report of the deaths from ague, fever, and dysentery, in the land forces at Chusan from their arrival on the 5th July to the 11th November :—European troops—Royal Irish, 48; Cameronians, 161; 49th Regt. 82; Madras Artillery, 13.—Native troops—Bengal Volunteers, 94; Madras Sappers, 1. Total, 399. An officer of the *Wellesley* writes: "Exclusive of these severe losses, more than 200 have been invalided from the service, and upwards of 400 convalescents have proceeded for change of air to Manilla. The 26th Regiment exists but in name; they muster only 100 men for duty and 500 are still in the hospital; the cases of many, too many, are quite hopeless. All the troops are now quartered in houses in the city and suburbs. The 18th have always been under roof, the 26th, 49th, and Artillery, until recently, under canvass. I should think from the whole force only about 500 or 600 men could be collected for service (out of 3,420), and this must be of a moderate and not of a severe description. The capital of Chusan is entirely surrounded by paddy fields or swamps, the miasma from which is

always destructive to European constitutions. The ships have all been unhealthy with diarrhœa, but few deaths have followed. We lost off the Peiho river one midshipman, and two seamen have since died. In the south-west monsoon, the whole of the Chinese coast to the southward of Canton is pestilential."

Letters from China to the 16th December, *via* Singapore, state that the troops were improving in health daily, and provisions of every kind were supplied in abundance. The French frigate *Magicienne*, of 40 guns, had been wrecked on the Bombay Shoal, in the Pelwan Passage, on her way to Manilla; her crew were saved by the English ships *Mysore* and *Clifford*, and the French vessel *Favorite*.

Our correspondents describe matters as improving at Chusan; the town was filling fast, shops opening, women stocking in, provisions more abundant, and the Chinese from Ningpo purchasing European articles from the merchant ships. The weather was changeable and generally felt to be unpleasant.

Since the departure of the Admiral, the command of the squadron devolved on the senior officer, Capt. Bouchier, of H.M.S. *Blonde*, and that of the troops continues with Col. Burrell.

A party of three officers, who had made a trip over the island of Chusan, state that the people were all perfectly civil and quiet. The country is most beautiful, being a succession of hills and valleys, with a pebbly brook generally running through, richly cultivated and well wooded. Rice, buck-wheat, cotton, and clover, were the principal productions of the low grounds, while higher up on the sides of the hills the sweet potatoes were growing in abundance, with very often rows of the tea plant in the same ground between each row of potatoes. Of the trees, the fir and tallow were most plentiful, while here and there a clump of yew trees is seen growing round the tomb of some great man."

An attempt was made on the evening of 25th November to explode the powder magazine of the 18th N.I.: the building in which the powder was placed was set on fire, and the consumption of the powder was prevented solely by the activity and boldness of the men of the regiment, who rolled the barrels from under the burning roof.

A late letter from Singapore throws a doubt upon the report of the crew and passengers of the *Golconda* having been saved from the wreck and taken prisoners by the Chinese. The *Golconda* left Madras Roads on the 21st August, with the head-quarter division of the 37th N.I. The officers were Col. Isacke, Lieut. Hake, Lieut. Harrison, Lieut. Devereux, of the 2nd European Regt., and Dr. Munro, surgeon of the 37th. The native troops were about 300 in number. She reached Singapore on the 8th September, and sailed from thence on the 10th.

The latest accounts from Chusan state that the sickness among the Cameronians had increased to such an extent, that it had become necessary to embark the whole regiment, to cruise about the island.

Sir J. G. Bremer took charge of the expedition on the 30th November, and had proceeded with Capt. Elliot to the Bocca Tigris. The force consists of the Commodore's squadron,* two transports, and six hundred troops. It is intended, it is said, to take possession of all the forts in the Bogue if the noon of the day of their appearance before it is allowed to pass without a written apology being tendered for the insult offered the *Queen* steamer.

H.M.S. *Nimrod*, Capt. Barlow, and the transport *Hooghly*, had arrived from the island called Quelpart, with 33 bullocks. The natives did not like to part with their cattle on any terms, and attacked the ships; the fire of the *Nimrod* was consequently opened on the natives, of whom several were killed and wounded. The *Hooghly* was much damaged in her spars from the bad weather.

* The squadron:—
Wellington, 74; *Blenheim*, 74; *Melville*, 74; *Druid*, 44; *Calliope*, 28;
one, 20; *Hyacinth*, 20; *Modeste*, 20; *Columbine*, 18; *Jupiter*, storeship;
Madagascar, ditto; *Enterprise*, ditto; *Nemesis*, ditto.
 44; *Conway*, 28; *Alligator*, 28; *Pylades*, 20; *Nimrod*, 20; *Algerine*, 10;
Rattlesnake, troop-ship; H.C.S. *Atalanta*; armed steamer.

After the date of the general memorandum, a party of the Bengal volunteers went into the country to buy fowls; a quarrel occurred with the Chinese, one of whom snatched a soldier's bayonet out of his hand and stabbed the native officer; the troops then fired on the Chinese, and killed seven: the native officer is not expected to live. "Thus life is constantly lost," says the writer, "not in action, but in squabbles which could not have happened had there been any energetic management, and in hospitals, which would never have had a patient had there been the least, the commonest, care taken of the troops."

The *Canton Free Press* contains an alleged translation from the Chinese, of a letter from Lord Minto to the Emperor of China. If genuine, the document is strangely disfigured by double translation. It professes to set forth the insults offered by the imperial commissioner and the viceroy of Canton to Capt. Elliot; the oppressions to which our merchants have been subjected; and that it was necessary for the expedition to occupy Chusan. It then enters into a long and scarcely intelligible dissertation upon the opium quarrel, and seems to conclude with denying the right of the Chinese authorities to exercise any power over the subjects of a great independent European state.

The *Canton Register*, November 10, contains a long justificatory letter from Commissioner Lin to the Emperor, in consequence of the "Vermillion" despatch, censuring his conduct and requiring his prompt attendance at Peking. He sets forth the difficulties he has met with in his endeavours to put down the opium trade, and to grapple with the "English rebels." He says: "Since June, the English have prevented all other foreigners trading at Canton; the latter are, in consequence, by no means peaceably inclined; and it is said that men-of-war will be sent hither from their countries to bring (the English) to reason. The rebels will thus soon be unable either to advance or recede; and their headstrong confidence must be somewhat shaken; they are, however, from infancy, emptyheaded and presumptuous. The more they are reduced, so much the more vicious and reckless do they become. They try to stifle every honest feeling of repentance, and failing in one, quickly form some other dark scheme, vainly hoping that success may crown their wickedness. But should this also fail them, they will straightway succumb. From the opportunities I have had of studying the character of this people, I thoroughly understand their dispositions. It is clear that we cannot fight them on the sea; we ought, therefore, to act only on the defensive; they will then tire themselves out. If the bringing hither of English soldiers has been caused by our prohibitory measures against opium, it was they, in the cursed depravity of their hearts, who first brought it into China. If measures be not taken against them now, they must be at some future day: we should, therefore, consider whether the task will be heavier now or then. It has been stated that our ships and guns are not equal to theirs; that too much time has already elapsed; that we should, in fine, manage, one way or another, to arrange matters with them. But I know, too well, the insatiate and grasping dispositions of the English. If we do not at once awe them by a display of terrific majesty, there is no telling where they will stop in their vicious career. It must not be forgotten, too, that other countries may follow in their steps!"

A memorial to the emperor from Wang, censor, &c. of the province of Honan, "respecting the evils that have resulted from the late policy towards the English, in order to calm the minds of the people," appears in the *Canton Press*, November 21. This officer observes, that "the English are said to be presumptuously confident in the size and power of their guns and ships; their daring making them masters of the seas. It is also said that, being necessitated to procure anchorages for their ships and resting places for their troops, they attacked and usurped Chusan, killing and wounding our officers and people, thus manifesting rebellion, and perpetrating a crime worthy of death without trial." He then refers to the prohibitions, "stern and lucid," of the Emperor against the opium traffic, and observes, "The outer foreigners have traded with us for more than 100 years, and it is really impos-

sible to calculate the myriads of gain they have reaped in that time. Had they one particle of honest feeling, they would certainly have repented of their crimes and respectfully obeyed the laws of the country. But no: they presumptuously refused to give the bond, and yet prayed to have their trade re-opened! Your Majesty was afterwards in memorialised on the subject, and ordained that the port should be closed against them; yet these barbarians of the English nation have actually dared to sail their ships in the Inner Waters! To fire off their guns and muskets and kill an incalculable number of our naval officers and sailors! The object of this memorial is to request your Majesty to ordain that our English prisoners be forthwith taken back to Chekeang, and there beheaded; and their heads suspended as a warning! that their trade be cut off for ever; that all the obedient foreign nations be allowed to trade as formerly, with the proviso that if any ship be discovered carrying cargo for the English, the said ship and her cargo shall be confiscated."

The following is the substance of a correspondence between the Chekeang authorities and the Emperor. It will be seen that the Chinese are alive to the condition of the soldiery in Chusan, and were only awaiting the exhaustion of the strength of the garrison of Tinghae before making an attempt upon them.

In a letter, dated July 7th, the Foo Yuen, or Lieutenant Governor of this province, describes the approach of the British shipping, and principally expatiates upon the structure of the steam-boats, which sail against wind and tide. He then mentions the visit of the vice admiral to the *Wellesley*, and speaks of the noble stature of the soldiers on board; the summons for the surrender of Tinghae, &c. His Imperial Majesty, in reply, remarks that naval and land fighting are by no means the same; that some excuse ought to be made for the suddenness of the attack by powerful men-of-war; still the officers in command of the island must have lost all courage to permit the capture of the island. He directs, that his reiterated injunctions for putting the whole coast in a state of defence may be followed up, and orders that the lieutenant-governor, with a number of other officers, should be degraded for their neglect, and delivered over to the board of punishment. The autocrat remarks, that he had quite anticipated such a result from the annihilation of the opium trade.

In a memorial received from the Lient.-Governor, dated July 22nd, the capture of Tinghae is denounced as a most detestable act, though the landing of three thousand to four thousand men, English barbarians, rendered resistance impossible. His Majesty orders the navy to be put in a proper state for making resistance, and other vessels to join the Ningpo squadron. As it is probable that these barbarians might make an attempt upon Chinhae and other towns, the Emperor, filled with apprehension, commands to guard these places and exterminate the barbarians. A number of officers, most of them colonels, are sentenced to lose their rank and to be severely punished.

The Tartar General and Lieut.-General at Hangchoo, the metropolis of this province, report, that being apprehensive that an attempt by sea, or the river Tséentang, might be made upon the city, they erected forts at the mouth of it: that the men-of-war of the barbarians are strong and the guns powerful; thus there would remain little chance for the victory of the Imperial navy; on that account, they had ordered the marines on shore to defend the country against the enemy, and they issued orders to apprehend traitorous natives. Thus prepared they awaited the foe; on a sudden, a man-of-war (the *Algerine*) approached Chapo, and the firing commenced on both sides; there were above ten soldiers wounded and killed, and it was found difficult to oppose this single vessel; under such circumstances, reinforcements might arrive and the city be taken. The commander ordered new troops to come without delay, and maintain the place against the invaders.

To another despatch, dated August 3rd, from the Emperor, in answer to a communication in which it was stated that an additional number of men-of-war had arrived at Chusan, the monarch expresses his great fears, and regrets that the dis-

tance is so great as to render the correspondence tardy, and blames the officers for their blunders. He orders them to wait until the garrison of Tinghae had exhausted their strength, and then to march with their soldiers to obtain a victory, but on no account to make military diversion, nor to allow the English to sneak into their harbours. In the meanwhile he commands Yeu, the Admiral, and Tang, the Governor of Fokéén, to exterminate the enemy with the forces under their command, to exercise the utmost vigilance, and to attack any landing party.

A letter, published in a Madras paper, communicates more details of the intercourse between Admiral Elliot and the Chinese functionaries of Pe-che-le than we have seen elsewhere.

The squadron, consisting of the *Wellesley*, 74, bearing the admiral's flag, and having on board Capt. Elliot, Lord Jocelyn, Messrs. A'tell and Clarke, H. C. S., and Mr. Morrison, the interpreter, accompanied by the *Blonde*, 42, *Modeste*, 20, *Volage*, 28, *Pylades*, 20, *Madagascar* steamer, and two armed transports, sailed from Chusan on the 29th July, and on the 8th August anchored in the Bay of Pe-che-le. A letter from the admiral to the principal person of the place, announcing the object of his visit, and expressing a wish that an accredited person might be sent off to receive a letter from the British Government to the Court of Peking, was sent with a flotilla of six armed boats to the mouth of the Pih-ho. As the boats approached, great bustle was observed in the dilapidated forts, one on each side the river, and jingals were mounted on their parapets. Remembering the treachery at Amoy, the officer in command thought it advisable to send the letter by a native, but it was found impracticable to overcome the extreme terror of the few people who crossed in fishing-boats. At length, a boat with two mandarins came out to them, and conversing with Mr. Morrison, agreed to take the letter to Ke-shen, the viceroy of Pe-che-le. Four of the boats anchored a mile from the forts; the other two followed the mandarins' boat into the river, where the party in them received a message from Ke-shen, stating that he would send a reply to the letter next day by a person accredited to receive the letter for Peking. The observations on the forts showed that they were in bad condition, and that, though there were twenty or thirty mandarins, there were but few soldiers or armed men. No other dwellings were seen than a few miserable huts. A body of men were observed busily engaged in throwing up an earthen breast-work, excavating the soil for it from the ditch, extending from the fort to an elevated sort of platform, flanked by a ditch running into the river, and on which, at a subsequent visit, six very respectable-looking brass field-pieces, on proper wheel-carriages, were observed mounted; and the impression was, that these must have been the very guns presented by Lord Macartney to the emperor when he visited the capital. From all that was witnessed, it appeared very evident that the visit of the fleet had taken them quite by surprise. The boats returned to the squadron, and on the following morning, a mandarin came off to the *Wellesley*, with a letter from Ke-shen to the admiral, stating that he was ready to receive the letter and transmit it to Peking: he said it would require a period of ten days to enable him to forward a reply to the admiral. He explained that the governors of the Ning-po and Amoy provinces, being of inferior rank, had not the discretion with regard to letters for the imperial court. The letter was not finally despatched to Peking until the 15th. The mandarin who was sent on board the *Wellesley* is described as a remarkably intelligent and apparently well-dispositioned man; he was a cavalry soldier, and afforded much amusement by his ideas of things. He asserted that the civilians were anxious for a peaceful settlement of the question, but that the military were all for war. On first coming on board, he could not altogether conceal the effect produced upon his senses by the formidable *tout ensemble* of the 74's deck and masts; but when subsequently the main and lower decks, with their long lines of 32-pounders, were exhibited to him, he contrived to keep his feelings under control, and manifested neither surprise nor admiration.*

* He was found to be a Mohamedan.

After this arrangement with Ke-shen, the fleet broke up to cruise, some to the coast of Tartary, others to the islands to the south and east of the anchorage, in quest of water and stock, under orders to re-assemble by the 26th. Two or three of the ships sighted the great wall from a distance, in about the longitude and latitude logged by the *Alceste*, and the *Blonde* proceeded to the coast of Tartary, where a good deal of stock was obtained, and a very interesting discovery made at a place called Foo-chow, situated in lat. $39^{\circ} 20' 18''$, and long. $121^{\circ} 40' E.$, of an existing trade in coal, three junks laden with the mineral having been found at anchor there. Some specimens were brought away, but unfortunately not in sufficient quantity for a fair experiment upon its qualities. The coal burns without flame, and is exceedingly brittle; it has a splendid lustre, somewhat resembling that of graphite, and its fracture is conchoidal. The pits are situated a mile and a half only inland from a point which a large boat can approach by means of an inlet of the sea; but the quantity produced is at present but small, the demand being limited to a place called Kai-choo, about sixty to seventy miles north of Foo-chow, to which about twenty cargoes, of thirty to forty tons each, are annually shipped; the price at the shipping place, free on board, is 160 cash per picul (or about 12s. 6d. per ton), and at Kai-chow it is sold for 320 cash the picul. The people appeared to be principally emigrants from the opposite coast of China; no towns or military posts were seen.

On the 27th, the squadron had again assembled at their former anchorage, and no junk from the shore being seen, orders were issued to prepare for offensive operations, as a channel had been found, by which it was considered that the *Modeste* could enter the Pih-ho, as the *Madagascar* steamer, drawing 11 feet 9 inches, had already passed by it clear of the great sand-bank which partially closes up the river's mouth. She was sent on to anchor close to the passage, with her boats in readiness, to be prepared to cross and act against the forts on the following morning; in the meantime, all the boats of the squadron were prepared for service, and all the available men told off for a land expedition, forming a body of 700 to 800 men, including 150 marines. Early in the morning, however, the in-shore squadron signalled "a mandarin junk standing out towards the fleet." The junk was brought alongside; the mandarin who had made his appearance on board the *Wellesley* produced the expected letter from Ke-shen, stating that he had come out on the day preceding, according to appointment, but seeing no ships at the anchorage, had returned for the night. The letter stated that the imperial pleasure had been received; but that, as there were many intricacies and difficulties in the question, which might be explained by personal conference, he would propose that one of the plenipotentiaries should favour him with a visit on shore, where in his tents a discussion due to the importance of the subject might conveniently take place. The terms and expressions made use of by Ke-shen were perfectly courteous and respectful, and in proposing that Capt. Elliot should be the visitor, he explained that, according to the customs of his country, he could not, consistently with the dignity of his position (as viceroy of the metropolitan province he is third in rank in the empire), quit his territory to go out to sea to pay a visit of ceremony to a foreign dignitary, and that he concluded the same cause would operate to prevent the admiral from leaving his vessel for the same purpose; nevertheless, as Capt. Elliot, he was aware, was thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of the Chinese, he trusted that he would in this case waive ceremony. The point was of course conceded, and on the following morning, the 30th August, six boats, having been well manned and the arm-chest carefully stored, pulled in towards the river, conveying Capt. Elliot, Mr. Morrison, the interpreter, and a plentiful sprinkling of officers of all arms in full uniform. As the boats neared the bar, a boat with two mandarins pulled out to escort them in, and while one was sent back in a gig to prepare for the landing, the other went into Capt. Elliot's barge, and accompanied him to the shore, where it was soon perceived that the Chinese, with their accustomed industry, had taken advantage of the time elapsed since the last visit of the boats, to effect great changes and improvements. Both forts had been considerably repaired and strengthened, and long lines of tents behind the newly thrown-up

works on the opposite side of the river, and near the town in the distance, now made their appearance; in them it was estimated there might have been about 2,000 troops, though but few were seen on the walls of the fort. On a higher part of the mud flat, which extended between the fort on the south bank of the river and the water's edge, an enclosure had been made by erecting high canautes, and in the included space was a marquee, of unpretending size and appearance, occupied by Ke-shen; a suite of breakfast-tents, and a few for attendants. On Capt. Elliot, followed by his "staff," being introduced into the tent of Ke-shen, the latter rose from his seat and courteously performed the salutation, *à la Chinoise*, of bowing and "chin-chinning," with the hands folded, to all; he then requested them to adjourn to the adjoining suite of tents, to partake of a repast, consisting of excellent mutton, pork, sweetmeats, bread, tea, &c. &c., begging, however, Capt. E. to remain, who accordingly, with Mr. Morrison, took a seat in the tent, and had a conference which lasted between two and three hours. Of what passed during the interview, but little of course can be positively known to the many.

Ke-shen said, the emperor's wish was that things should return to their pristine state, and the trade be carried on again as of old, avoiding war, from which loss alone could result to both parties; that a high commissioner (himself, he believed) would be immediately despatched to Canton, whither the English were invited to repair; that all arrangements might be made upon the spot, which had been the scene of the disturbances and of the misconduct of Lin, who "had exceeded his orders, and should be punished," or "given up to our mercy." Ke-shen asked whether the British Government were prepared to put an end on their side to the opium trade, and promised that he would on the following day send off a letter, embodying the views of the emperor, and the measures which the celestial government proposed to adopt under existing circumstances. Throughout the whole conference, he invariably made use of terms the most correct and respectful, both in speaking of our sovereign and the British nation, applying always the same term expressive of rank and dignity, when the occasion called for an allusion to the former, as when speaking of the celestial emperor.

Many attempts were made by the party on the "outside" to penetrate into the fort and see how matters looked, but they were invariably resisted, and the only information obtained was, as to the number of tents visible and of guns mounted; of these latter, fifteen heavy pieces (including the six European-looking brass guns), and which were mounted on a sort of earthen cavalier without parapet, and about twenty wall-pieces, were counted, so that a couple of broadsides from the *Modeste* would have decided the affair, as far the works were concerned.

The party at length took leave of Ke-shen, and pulled back to the fleet, and soon after, a welcome supply of live-stock, consisting of twenty bullocks, 200 sheep, and 388 fowls, with oil, flour, &c. &c., was sent off. On the following day, the promised statement was brought on board the flag-ship, and after consideration of its contents, and of the substance of what was brought forward by Ke-shen at the interview, a letter was sent back, stating that, as no definite answer had been given to the proposals and demands of her Britannic Majesty's ministers, and as the arrangement proposed appeared to hold out but a vague promise of concession on the part of the court of Peking, they must, unless some decided pledge should be given to them that the celestial government were prepared to authorize their future commissioner at Canton to accede to certain terms, and carry out the measures contingent upon them, put an end to the negotiation, and proceed, according to their orders, to carry on the war. This peremptory announcement produced a prompt rejoinder from Ke-shen, entreating the plenipotentiaries to delay yet a little while their final decision, and to allow him time to make another reference to Peking, from which he did not doubt that an answer in all respects satisfactory would speedily be returned. This was acceded to, and a period of six days (subsequently extended, at the urgent request of Ke-shen, to ten) was allowed, during which part of the squadron again started off in various directions to cruise, and the admiral, in the steamer, paid a

visit to the "wall." The steamer was able to approach within about two miles of the coast on which its eastern terminus rested, a distance which admitted of a minute examination of a great extent of its range; it was seen to run along the summit of a range of hills parallel to, and about five or six miles distant from, the coast, and descending the northern extreme declivity, crossed the flat which intervened between it and the sea, close to which it terminated in a square fort of some extent, having a gateway—that of Tartary—in its northern wall; high towers were seen at intervals, projecting somewhat in front, along the whole line, and it was observed in that part which afforded a sort of sectional view, that the wall had a parapet on either verge, exterior and interior. The position of the fort on the shore was determined by observations on board the steamer to be in lat. $40^{\circ} 4'$ north, and long. $120^{\circ} 2'$ east. Tents and soldiers were seen inside the fort, and also a small encampment on the Tartary side, near the gate.

The final despatch was brought out to the *Wellesley* on the 1st September, containing a copy of the instructions of the Chinese government to Ke-shen, and a letter from him to the plenipotentiaries communicating them. An answer was immediately prepared, and sent back on the following morning on the steamer by the same mandarin, who urgently begged the admiral to delay his departure until Ke-shen could have time to write one more rejoinder; this, however, was refused, and on the same day the whole fleet got under weigh, and stood towards a small group of islands near the entrance of the bay, off one of which (To-Kay) the ships anchored, and a party went on shore and procured some stock. Whilst wandering about, Mr. Morrison found a proclamation pasted against a wall, which appeared to be one of many circulated by the governor of the province since the arrival of the expedition at Chusan. It referred to the capture of that island by the British troops, and stated the imperial pleasure had been received, directing that along the whole coast preparations should be made to resist them—that where there were fortifications, they should be strengthened, and where there were none, works should be erected; that if at any town or village on the coast there should be few or no soldiers, the strong and vigorous young men should be ready; and the edict refers to arms and money sent to be employed by the authorities in furtherance of the national object of defence. There is a town on the mainland, a few hours' sail from these islands, called Tung-chow-fuo, hitherto accounted a place of some importance and strength, from which a junk was sent off to the fleet with a man, a sort of mandarin, on board, who spoke some English. He brought the compliments of the governor of the place, who was anxious to conciliate the strangers, and supply them with what they wanted, and proved to be a person formerly employed in an English house at Canton, as compradore or head dubash, during the troublesome times of 1839, so that he was thoroughly acquainted with all the particulars of the momentous quarrel. He gave much interesting information regarding the present state of the country, and the means to which the Chinese government are resorting to defend its coasts against the inroads of the barbarians. He stated that they considered the Yang-tze-keang (river) by far the most valuable point or channel of attack in the empire, and that great exertions were in consequence being made to collect troops and make preparations for resistance in and about Nankin and the towns on the river; it was given out that fifty thousand men had been assembled in the province, but that, without doubt, the major part were "paper soldiers," i.e. men mustered and returned on paper, but wanting in the body, and that the remainder must be but poorly armed, and without artillery. Speaking of Peking, he said it was a much poorer place, and contained much fewer fine buildings, the imperial and other palaces excepted, than Canton, upon which town an attack had been expected, and a great many troops collected in its neighbourhood. Through this individual, a communication was opened with the town of Lung-chow, and the *Modeste* having been sent to make observations, great civility was shown on the part of the authorities. Capt. Eyres having passed the night on shore, near an encampment of troops, in a tent which they pitched for him, and where the mandarins waited upon him.

Capt. Bethune, with the *Conway* and *Algerine*, returned to the bay after a cruise up the Yang-tze-keang, which he explored to within about fifty miles of the junction of the great canal, turning in long. $120^{\circ} 26'$ and lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, at which point the river was seven to eight miles broad, and had a six fathom channel $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in width, with every appearance of its continuing.

Persia.

Extract of a letter, dated Karrack, 18th December:—

“Alli Shah still keeps up an appearance of making a dash for the throne, but it will end in smoke. Kerman still continues in a highly disturbed state, and so is most part of the low country. A new governor, one of the king's brothers, has arrived at Shiraz. The coinage is adulterated about 4 per cent. Reports are still rife as to the troops marching on Herat, but this I should think out of the question till spring—the king himself appears quiet at Teheran, Shaik Hussain, formerly the usurping governor of Bushire, and a chief of Babahan, have got together near three thousand men, for what purpose is unknown, some suppose to attack Bushire; at present all is quiet.”

The Bombay *Chabook*, of January 23rd, states that news has arrived from Persia of a rebellion against the Shah having broken out in different towns.

A letter from the Gulf, dated 4th January, says:—“Alli Shah, son of the late King of Persia, is determined to strike for the throne; all the hill chiefs and those in the South-west of Persia, as well as the chief of the Chaub Arabs, and the people of Kerman, are in his favour, and will join him; besides this, he has all the priesthood with him: he would be sure of success if he had sufficient energy. The whole of Persia is in a most unsettled state.”

Siam.

The Court of Bankok has been alarmed by the near prospect of a Cochinese invasion. It seems that the king had received letters from the general commanding his forces on the frontiers of Kambodia, stating that the old King of Cochinese-China had been dead for some months, and that he had been succeeded by his eldest son, who did every thing in his power to prevent intelligence of his father's death being spread abroad, and was making formidable preparations, in the meantime, to act on the offensive against Siam, towards which country he was always known to entertain feelings of inveterate hostility. To a requisition from the general commanding in Kambodia for 50,000 men, to meet the threatened advance of the Cochinese, his Siamese Majesty was about to reply by despatching a force of only 5,000, but his naval force was being put upon the war establishment with all possible expedition.

Cape of Good Hope.

The *Frontier Times* contains an account of the conference between the Governor and the chiefs of the Gaika Caffres, to discuss the alterations to be made in the treaties. This conference took place at Block Drift, on the banks of the river Chumie, at the residence of Capt. Stretch, Government agent for the Gaika tribes, a short distance from Fort Beaufort. A writer on the spot describes the scene as one of the most animated and extraordinary imaginable. “About 4,000 Caffres are assembled, with the chiefs Sandili, Macomo, Botman, Tyali, Eno, Hermanus, Jan Tzatzoe, &c.; they have three companies of musketeers, amounting to more than 500 men, who are amusing themselves with marching and counter-marching, shouting, &c., in the most diverting manner. They carry both guns and assagais. Darts are flying about in all directions, games of soldiery forming the principal entertainment of the assembled multitude.” The chiefs had a private preliminary conference with his

Excellency to settle certain outstanding claims, which were all disposed of to his satisfaction.

The public conference commenced on the 2nd December. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Napier, and the whole of his personal staff, the Lieut. Governor, Col. Grieve (75th), Major Selwyn, &c., and attended by a guard of honour, composed of detachments from the 75th Regt. and Cape Mounted Rifles. The Governor, addressing the assembly, congratulated them on the accession of Sandili (the son of Gaika) to the throne, and hoped he would, like Gaika, be a friend to the colony. He cautioned them against the stealing of cattle, which would irritate the colonists; that it was his duty to protect the colonists as well as the Caffres, and that he was desirous of making some alterations in the treaties, the object of which was justice to both. He advised them to attend to the advice of the missionaries, and to encourage the cultivation of their grounds, and said he intended to do away with armed herdsmen to watch the cattle, and to reduce the Caffre police establishment to half its strength, relying on the diminution of stealing.

The chiefs addressed the Governor in return, promising to co-operate with him in putting down theft, which, they said, was committed only by the worst characters. Botinan said:—"All the chiefs since the time of Gaika are the descendants of Gaika, and hold fast the words of Gaika. Gaika always said, 'Thieves are wolves, and must be killed like wolves;' these are also our words; you must shoot them when they steal. Have patience with us; be not angry; and if we are disturbed, come amongst us and throw water upon the fire, so as to quench it." Macomo said:—"We are ashamed that robberies have been committed; they are committed without our knowledge, and come suddenly upon us, and before it is possible to prevent them. Gaika was under the care of the English Government; the Government had patience with Gaika, and when any thing went wrong with him, the Governors always came to him and set aright. Sandili is his son; take care of him, and advise him also aright, and he will follow in the footsteps of his father. He is the chief of a troublesome race, therefore be patient with him, and take care of him. Truth always stands steadfast, and is immovable; he will see what care you will take of him, for you are his father; his father was a white man, and he also is the son of a white man." Jan Tzatzoe, who has been in England, said:—"We thank you that you have come to see the children of the Amaxosa; we thank you that you came to see the son of Gaika, and that every Caffre will be able to say that you are their father; they will now consider you as their father. The war of words is the best war; unlike the war of measures, this is caused by stealing; the people will be quiet if there be no theft. (To the people):—You see that the Governor has come to take care of Gaika's son, therefore attend to him; the chiefs do not encourage theft. The chief is responsible for the thefts committed in his country. The thief is not the follower of the chief, but is his country's destroyer."

The principal amendments made in the existing treaties (and which seem to have given general satisfaction to the frontier farmers), are the following, as given by the *Graham's Town Journal* of December 10:—

Farmers who may lose cattle are to be permitted to pass freely into Caffreland, without waiting for or requiring passes. Should they succeed in tracing or discovering their property, they lay the case before the chief and diplomatic agent, and, if the claim be established by reasonable proof, the loss is to be made good, together with reasonable damage for the time and trouble occasioned by the pursuit; which is, however, to be assessed by the agent and chief, according to circumstances. The farmer is to be permitted to trace his cattle either with or without police, but he is not to carry fire-arms or to be accompanied by a large party. The clause respecting armed herdsmen is rescinded. Thus, whether cattle be taken from an armed herdsman or not, they are equally reclaimable. In the case of murder, the chiefs bind themselves to apprehend the murderer. When apprehended they are to be brought to trial in presence of the resident agent, and to suffer according to Caffre law. His Excellency observed on this subject, that while he should insist upon justice, he would be satis-

fied so long as he knew that the chiefs exerted themselves to bring the perpetrators of the crime to punishment. In cases where the criminals might escape and seek refuge with another chief, he required nothing more than that the chief so harbouring murderers should be pointed out to him, and he would take measures accordingly.

Extract of a letter from Pietermauritzburg (Port Natal), dated November 3rd:—

"So far as our territory extends, we are as one man. It is astonishing how fast our population is increasing. The whole road from the Orange River to this place is covered with the wagons of new comers. In short, we may calculate the number of fighting-men from Port Natal to the Vaal River at 5,000."

A letter from Cradock, Dec. 8, mentions the following occurrence:—John White sued Johan Goch, and obtained judgment against him; the few articles he possessed were to be sold that day, including a horse, that had been his saddle-horse for fourteen years. After the horse had been ridden past his house, he burst into tears, while his German pride rose to such a height, that he took a pistol, and pointing it at his right eye, blew out his brains.

By the latest advices, to the 26th December, we learn that the Caffre chiefs had subscribed to all the alterations proposed in the treaties between them and the Cape Government.

The *Cape Frontier Times*, which devotes much attention to border affairs, states that the Governor meditated extending his tour as far as Port Natal.

A disturbance had taken place in the neighbourhood of Fort Peddie in November. One account states that an affray took place between some Fingo and Caffre children, who had been playing together, in which a party of Fingoes, and subsequently one of Caffres joined; and the former were eventually driven to take refuge under the walls of the fort: several lives are stated to have been lost. By another account, Umkie is represented as having been the prime mover in the riot, and the possession of the Fingo cattle the object. This chief, it is said, sent an impertinent message to the resident agent, Mr. T. Shepstone, desiring him to move, whilst he *ate up* the Fingoes. He is stated to have collected, at this time, between 2,000 and 3,000 followers. Matters, however, have been amicably settled for the present.

The governor was received at Graham's Town, the metropolis of the eastern province, with enthusiasm.

LONDON GAZETTE,

February 12.

India Board, February 10.

The following despatches have been received at the India House.

(Then follow the despatch of Major Gen. Sir R. Sale to Major Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated "Camp, Purwan, Nov. 2nd," inserted in our last Journal, p. 88;* and the extract from a despatch from Major Gen. Nott to Capt. Douglass, dated "Camp, Khelat, Nov. 3rd," inserted in p. 90).

* In the return of killed and wounded, p. 89, an error occurs, which, but that it is obvious, would be important: in the 2nd Light Cav., "1 subadar, 1 havildar, 22 sepoy, 2 syces, and 16 horses, killed," should be "*wounded*."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

ANNUAL PRACTICE OF THE ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 11, 1840.—The annual practice of the regiment of artillery will commence at the stations of Dum-Dum, Benares, Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut, Nussseerabad, Neemuch, Saugor, and Kurnaul, on the 1st proximo, or as soon after that date as may be conveniently practicable.

It is not intended that detachments should be withdrawn from out stations for the purpose of participating in the practice on the present occasion.

RANK OF COMPANY'S CHAPLAINS.

Ecclesiastical Department.—The Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal directs, that the following para. of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated 29th July 1840, be published for general information:—

Para. 1. "We have resolved that the rank of chaplains hereafter to be appointed shall be determined by their final departure for their destination, as in the case of cadets and assistant-surgeons."

SETTLING WITH SOLDIERS OF H.M. REGIMENTS.—RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Fort William, Nov. 18, 1840.—In continuation of G. Os. of 8th July and 7th Oct. last, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that in settling with soldiers of her Majesty's regiments serving in India for any gratuities or grants to which they may be entitled by warrant from the Crown, the amount of such gratuities or grants, when expressed in sterling money, or not otherwise specially provided for, is to be converted into Indian currency at the rate of two shillings and a half-penny per Company's rupee.

FURLOUGHS TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 27, 1840.—With reference to G. Os. of the 25th instant, general officers in command of divisions and districts are authorized to permit such officers as previously to the publication of the G. O. of the 1st Oct. last may have obtained leave to quit their stations, preparatory to submitting applications for furlough, to proceed at once to the presidency, or to Bombay, as the case may be, reporting the date of their departure to army head-quarters.

RETURN OF H.M. 16TH FOOT TO ENGLAND.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 27, 1840.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct her Majesty's 16th regt. of Foot to be held in readiness to embark for England with the least possible delay.

PRESIDENCY CIRCLE OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENCE.

Fort William, Dec. 2, 1840.—With reference to G. Os., under date the 4th ult., the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that the additional superintending surgeon authorized for this presidency shall be stationed at Dacca.

At the recommendation of the Medical Board, the stations, civil and military, theretofore comprised within the presidency circle of superintendence, will henceforward be divided into two circles, under the superintending surgeons at Barrackpore and Dacca, respectively, according to the subjoined distribution:

Barrackpore Circle.—Barrackpore, Chinsurah, Dum-Dum, Berhampore, Moorshedabad, Bancoorah, Kishnagur, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Jessore, Hooghly, Baraset, Howrah, Hidgellee, Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, Bauleah, Dinagapore, Rungpore, and Maldah.

Dacca Circle.—Jumaulpore, Buggoorah, Backergunge, Tipperah, Furreedpore, Bulloah, Chittagong, Pubna, Gawalpara, Gowhattee, Tezpore, Nowgong, Bishnath, Seebnagurh, Deebnagurh, Sygna, Chirra Poonjee, Cachar, Munnipore, Mymensing Sylhet, and Arracan.

This arrangement will take effect from the date of arrival, at Dacca, of the superintending surgeon who may be posted to that circle by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE FORCE RAISED FOR SERVICE IN OUDE.

Fort William, Dec. 23rd, 1840.—The force raised for service in Oude, in pursuance of the resolution of Government, in the political department, dated the 18th of Dec. 1837, is transferred to the military department, and placed under the orders of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief; and the appointments of brigadier and major of brigade to the force, are abolished from the 31st instant.

2. The infantry corps will in future be denominated the 1st and 2nd regiments of Oude Local Infantry, and clothing will be furnished to them under the rules applicable to local corps in general.

3. The cavalry regiment will be numbered as the 6th regiment of "Irregular Cavalry," by which designation, but with their present number, the whole of the mounted corps, heretofore inappropriately styled "local horse," are in future to be distinguished.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 31st, 1840.—With the sanction of Government, H. M. 55th regt. will occupy the garrison of Fort William, on the embarkation of H. M. 16th regt. for England.

Jan. 4th, 1841.—With the sanction of Government, the following movements are to be carried into effect, on the dates specified:—H. M. 3rd Buffs, from Kurnaul to Cawnpore, to move agreeably to instructions that will be furnished by the quarter master general of the army.—1st European regiment, in progress from Afghanistan, to Kurnaul.—Depot of the 1st European regiment, from Cawnpore to Kurnaul; the families to proceed by water to Gurmooktesir ghaut, and thence by land to Kurnaul.—The recruits under Capt. A. Steward will commence their march from Cawnpore, on the 1st of Feb. for Kurnaul.—48th N. I., in progress from Afghanistan, to Allygurh; on the arrival of the 48th regt. at Allyghurh the wing of the 31st N. I. will return to Mynpoorie.

Jan. 11th.—With the sanction of Government, the following movements in the horse artillery are to be carried into effect.—The 2nd troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, in progress from Mhow, to occupy Muttra.—The 4th troop 2nd brigade to march from Meerut on the 1st of Feb., and proceed to Loodianah.—The 4th troop 3rd brigade, in progress from Afghanistan, to continue its march to Meerut, where it will be stationed.

LOCAL MAJOR GENERALS OF H. M.'S SERVICE.

Fort William, Jan. 6, 1841.—The following extract of a Military letter, No. 10, dated 4th Nov. 1840, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor General of India in Council, is published for general information:—

[*Reply to letter dated 13th Aug. 1840. No. 87. Transmit a G. O. 29th July 1840, modifying, in obedience to Court's orders, that of 20th Jan. 1840, relative to the position of local major generals of H. M. service in India, also the minutes which have been recorded on the subject, to which the Court's attention is earnestly solicited.*]

"The principle of the regulations and arrangements for the employment of Her Majesty's local major generals in fixed divisional and brigade commands, as specified in para. 2 of our despatch of the 2nd June last, and which provides effectually against any inconvenient interference of the regimental officers of the Queen's army with appointments on the Divisional or Brigade Staff, is understood by the general commanding in chief, and by ourselves, to be equally applicable to the employment of those officers with field forces. You will accordingly take care that this principle is applied in all cases when officers are appointed to commands as major, or brigadier generals, and brigadiers.

"In conformity with the principle above referred to, the local major generals absent from their regiments are not entitled to resume regimental command or employ, unless such resumption shall be permitted as compatible with your arrangements for the brigade or divisional commands of the force to which the regiment is attached."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. LORD HENRY GORDON, 2ND EUROPEAN REGT.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 21, 1840.—At a general court-martial, re-assembled at Meerut on the 16th Nov. 1840, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Lord Henry Gordon, of the 2nd European regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—First:—For having, when deputy pay-master of the Meerut division, between the 30th of Aug. and 18th Dec. 1837, embezzled the following sums, the property of Government, or some part of the said sums:—

30th Aug. 1837.—Amount paid of sundry private orders, being deposited on hand before 30th April 1837 855 1 0

27th Sep. 1837.—Amount paid in part of deposits, on account of different officers' old private orders 4,000 0 0

14th Oct. 1837.—Amount paid Capt. A. Jackson, officiating pay-master, native pensioners, being in full of sums deposited by Capt. Boyd 67,587 3 11

Amount of sums paid by Lieut. E. G. J. Champneys, deputy pay-master of the Meerut division, between Jan. 1838 and Jan. 1839, on account of deposits remaining unadjusted in the hands of Capt. Lord Henry Gordon, late deputy pay-master at Meerut 7,479 3 6

Total, seventy-nine thousand, nine hundred and twenty-one }
rupees, eight annas, and five pie } 79,921 8 5

Second:—For having wilfully permitted the sums specified in the first charge to be embezzled.

Finding.—The Court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Lord Henry Gordon, of the 2nd European regt, is not guilty of the charges, and do therefore acquit him of them.

The Court beg to record their opinion, that the sum specified in the first charge, forms a part of the total deficiency, which existed in the Meerut pay office when Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Lord Henry Gordon relinquished the appointment of deputy pay-master.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.

Brev. Capt. Lord Henry Gordon is to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

ENSIGN J. O. ARMIT, 46TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 23, 1840.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Delhi, on the 9th Dec. 1840, Ensign John Oliphant Armit, of the 46th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. For having, on the 14th Oct. 1840, forwarded to Major W. B. Girdlestone a blank and unsigned report, for which negligence and impropriety he declined to offer any explanation or apology.

- 2nd. For having, on the morning of the 15th Oct., neglected to attend drill.
 3rd. For having, on the same day, refused to reply to a letter from Lieut. and Adj. Samuel Pond, requiring him to state his reasons for absenting himself from drill.
 4th. For having, on the same day, disobeyed an order requiring him to send in forthwith a reply to the letter referred to in the third charge.
 5th. For having, on the 16th Oct., disobeyed an order requiring him to attend immediately at the quarters of Major Girdlestone.

Finding.—The Court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Ensign J. O. Armit, 46th N.I., is guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Ens. J. O. Armit, of the 46th N.I., to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for a period of six calendar months.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.

The sentence to take effect from the date of its publication at Delhi.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 24. Mr. N. J. Hudson to be revenue surveyor under Commissioner of Arracan, for purpose of surveying island of Cheduba.

28. Dr. F. C. Henderson, 4th local horse, to be post-master of Ferozepoor.

Dec. 7. Capt C. G. Ross, deputy judge-adv.-general of Neémuch, to be post-master of that station, subject to confirmation of Government of India.

10. Mr. Colin Mackenzie to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Delhi. Mr. Mackenzie will continue to officiate as additional sessions judge of Bundelkund.

Mr. D. Robertson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mynpoory.

12. Mr. W. D. H. Routh to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut. Mr. Routh to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynpoory, as directed in orders of 3rd Dec.

Mr. E. Thomas to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur.

Dr. J. Inglis, surgeon to political agency at Bhopal, to be post-master of that division.

14. Mr. M. F. Muir, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Cawnpore, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futtehpoore, till relieved by Mr. G. H. Alexander.

15. Mr. W. N. Garrett to officiate, until further orders, as civil and sessions judge of Backergunge.

Mr. A. Littledale to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Moorsheadabad.

Mr. R. J. Loughnan to be additional sessions judge of Dacca.

Mr. C. D. Russell to officiate as collector of East Burdwan.

Mr. W. H. Martin to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Sylhet, vice Mr. H. Stainforth.

Mr. W. Vansittart to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr.

Mr. T. A. Caspersz to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833 in Midnapore and Hidgellee.

Mr. C. P. White to be ditto ditto, under ditto in ditto ditto.

18. Mr. J. B. Mill to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mooradabad, but will continue to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector at Moosfurnuggur.

Mr. C. Mackenzie to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Juanpore, but will continue to officiate as additional sessions judge of Bundelkund.

Mr. E. T. Colvin to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Delhi.

19. Lieut. E. J. Robinson, officiating superintendent Bhutte territory, to be vested with powers of a deputy collector of customs, subordinate to collector of customs N. W. P. Delhi.

22. Mr. W. R. Pogson and Baboo Kissenchunder Doss to be deputy collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Mymensing.

23. Mr. R. N. Shore, writer, reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

28. Mr. R. C. Glyn permitted to resign E. I. Company's civil service.

29. Mr. R. N. Shore to be an assistant under com. of 19th or Cuttack division.

30. Mr. James Muston to officiate as superintendent of western salt Chokies and second assistant in office of the board of customs, salt and opium, vice Mr. R. S. Maling appointed to Baugundes salt Chokies.

Mr. James Dodd reported his arrival as deputy assay-master of Calcutta mint on 24th Dec.

Jan. 4. Mr. Assist. Surg. S. M. Griffith to be post-master at Futtchepore.

6. Mr. T. A. Lushington to be second assistant to accountant-general, and assistant to sub-treasurer, in suc. to Mr. R. H. Snell, prom. on 23rd Oct. last.

The following appointments made under Act XXV. of 1840:—Mr. J. R. B. Bennett to be superintendent of Abkarree revenue, in district of Hooghly; Mr. J. Musselfbrooke to be superintendent of ditto, in district of Burdwan; Mr. G. Wood to be superintendent of ditto, in district of Nuddea; Mr. F. N. Hawkins to be superintendent of ditto, in district of Backergunge; Mr. G. B. Hampton to be superintendent of ditto, in district of Bancoorah; Baboo Kylus Chunder Dutt to be superintendent of ditto, in the 24-pergunnahs; Mr. C. K. Dove to be superintendent of ditto, in district of Jessore; Mr. M. Johnston to be superintendent of ditto, in district of Punchawongong.

Mr. W. Travers to officiate as special deputy collector of Purneah and Malda, vice Mr. H. B. Beresford about proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. C. T. Sealy to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Sylhet.

Capt. W. M. Smyth, corps of engineers, to be superintendent of Nuddea rivers, and of toll collections on those streams.

Mr. Assist. Surg. John Jackson, to complete course of lectures on surgery and clinical surgery, at medical college, commenced by Mr. Egerton, that gentleman being about to vacate the chair of professor.

11. Major Eldred Pottinger, C.B., to be political agent on the Toorkistan frontier.

Lieut. S. R. Tickell, 31st N.I., to be assistant to agent to governor-general for States of Rajpootana.

Lieut. G. W. Williams, 29th N.I., to be assistant to resident and commandant of escort at Catmandhoo.

Lieut. F. E. Voyle, 39th N.I., to be adj. of western Malwa Bheel corps.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Wm. Jameson, appointed to medical charge of political agency of north-western frontier, from 31st March last.

Mr. W. Martindale to be post-master at Loodianah.

14. Mr. R. Barlow to officiate as a temporary judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, vice Mr. Biscoe, about proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Nov. 18. Mr. W. P. Okedon, absence for one year, on med. cert.—24. Mr. H. B. Beresford, absence for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.—Dec. 15. Mr. B. Golding, leave for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.—22. Mr. W. Taylor, leave for two years, to Cape, on med. cert.—29. Mr. H. T. Raikes, for two years, to Cape and Australia, for health.—Jan. 13. Mr. H. C. Tucker, to England, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Furlough.—Dec. 24. The Rev. R. Everest, chaplain at Delhi, to Europe, on med. cert., with option of retiring from the service.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Nov. 25, 1840.—Lieut. C. M. Rees, 65th N.I., to act as station staff at Lucknow, during absence, on duty, of Capt. A. R. Macdonald, brigade major Oude Auxiliary Force.

Dec. 23.—Assist.-Surg. Alex. Smith, M.D., to be Surgeon, from 16th Dec. 1840, v. Surg. Richard Laughton, transf. to inv. estab.

Lieuts. Thos. Martin, 20th N.I., Chas. Grisell, 61st do., and Wm. Kennedy, 38th do., to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from 8th Dec. 1840.

Capt. Fred. Angelo, 7th L. C., deputy judge adv. general of Sirhind division, permitted to resign his appoint. on the staff.

Capt. J. R. Revell, regt. of artillery, transf. to invalid estab.

The undermentioned officers permitted to retire from service of East India Company:—Lieut.-Col. Robert Seymour, 21st N.I., on pension of his rank.—Capt. and Brev.-Major George Thomson, C.B., of engineers, on pension of his regimental rank.—Surg. Samuel Ludlow, 3rd member of medical board, from 1st Jan. 1841, under rules published in orders of 11th Nov. 1831.—Surg. W. S. Charters, M.D., on pension of his rank, from 1st Jan. 1841.—Lieut.-Col. C. P. King, inv. estab., on pension of his rank.

Dec. 30.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. H. Swinly to be Capt., and 2nd Lieut. H. E. L. Thuillier to be 1st Lieut., from 23rd Dec. 1840, in suc. to Capt. J. R. Revell, transf. to inv. estab.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Capt. by brev. from dates expressed

—Lieut. E. Marriott, 57th N. I., from 26th Dec. 1840; Lieut. H. C. Reynolds, 30th N. I., from 28th do.

Capt. Charles Chester, 23rd N. I., to be brigade major to troops on Eastern frontier, vice McNair, whose regt. is under orders to move from the district.

The following arrangement made in Central Stud department:—Capt. C. T. Thomas, 15th N. I., 2nd assistant, to be 1st assistant, vice Chevalier De L'Etang dec.; Capt. G. M. Sherer, 57th N. I., sub-assistant, to be 2nd assistant, vice Capt. C. T. Thomas prom.

Cadets of Artillery M. J. Vibart and F. W. Swinhoe admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry, R. F. Grindall, G. E. Holmes, C. M. Martin, H. W. Frost, R. Unwin, H. C. Gardner, W. J. F. Stafford, Jas. Tickell, H. D. Twysden, and R. C. Hatch, admitted on estab., and promoted to Ensigns.

Major James Aitchinson, 28th N. I., transf. to invalid estab.

Major-Gen. J. A. P. Macgregor, 28th N. I., military auditor-general, returned to presidency, and resumed charge of duties of his office from 23rd Dec.

Jan. 6.—3rd L. C. Cornet Henry Lindesay to be lieut. from 8th Sept. 1839, vice Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Horatio Lawrell retired.

20th N. I. Ens. C. R. Larkins to be lieut., vice Lieut. Charles Hutton, resigned, with rank from 3rd Oct. 1840, for the augmentation.

28th N. I. Capt. J. W. J. Ouseley to be major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Powell to be captain of a company, and Ensign H. J. Guise to be lieut., from 30th Nov. 1840, in suc. to Major James Aitchison transf. to invalid estab.

52nd N. I. Lieut. J. R. B. Andrews to be capt. of a company, and Ensign G. M. Brodie to be lieut., from 1st Jan. 1841, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Major J. W. Douglas retired on pension of a colonel.

59th N. I. Ens. J. G. Holmes to be lieut., vice Lieut. H. C. Airey resigned, with rank from 9th Nov. 1840, vice Lieut. Arch. Cowpar dec.

Assist. Surg. F. H. Brett to be surgeon, vice Surg. Geo. Baillie retired, with rank from 16th Dec. 1840, vice Surg. Rich. Laughton invalided.

Assist. Surg. Charles Maxwell to be surgeon, from 1st Jan. 1841, vice Surg. Samuel Ludlow retired.

Assist. Surg. Edmund Tritton to be surgeon, from 1st Jan. 1841, vice Surg. W. S. Charters, m.d. retired.

Cadets of Infantry E. B. Litchford and A. H. Gerrard admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. G. F. Thomas admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Cadet of Cavalry F. E. Vibart admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. L. Jones, 5th N. I., permitted to retire from service of East India Company, on pension of a lieut. col., from 31st Dec. last.

5th N. I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. C. Birch to be capt. of a company, and Ens. R. H. Alexander to be lieut., from 31st Dec. 1840, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. L. Jones retired.

Capt. W. F. Beatson, 54th N. I., permitted to resume his appointment of commandant of former Bundelcund Legion.

Infantry. Major Henry Digby Cox to be lieut.-colonel.

25th N. I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Stuart Corbett to be major; Lieut. Colin M. E. Collins to be capt. of a company, and Ens. A. G. C. Sutherland to be lieut. from 4th Jan. 1841, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Robert Seymour retired on pension of his rank.

Jan. 13.—Lieut. William Jones, of engineers, to take charge of survey and execution of Rohilcund canals, vice Lieut. Henry Marion Durand.

The following have rank of captain, by brevet, from date expressed:—Lieuts. J. J. N. I., C. C. J. Scott, 32nd N. I., George Carr, 21st N. I., and F. A. Carleton, 36th N. I., all from 12th Jan. 1841.

Cadet of Artillery R. C. H. B. Fagan admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieut.

Cadets of Infantry, E. S. Kennedy, A. C. Eatwell, G. E. B. Norton, W. R. Y. Haig, W. D. Playfair, H. Finch, J. F. Nembhard, Wm. Metcalf, J. Sibley, H. K. Macmullen, and B. Parrott, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Jan. 20.—Capt. G. B. Tremenheere, of engineers, to be executive officer of Tenasserim division of public works (a new appointment).

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 17, 1840.—Unposted Ens. T. Blayds to do duty with 28th N. I. at Dinapore, and directed to join.

Nov. 18.—Lieut. J. Wardlaw to act as adj. to 24th N. I., during employment, on detached duty, of Lieut. and Adj. Haig; date 1st Nov.

11th N.I. Lieut. P. Gordon to be adj., v. Lieut. W. Lydiard app. an aid-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief.

Assist. Surg. J. Ransford, 6th bat. artillery, to afford medical aid to officers of civil and military services, and their families, residing at Simla, during absence of Dr. Handyside.

Nov. 19.—Capt. John Mathias, 33d N.I., to act as major of brigade at Meerut, during absence, on leave, of Brigade Major R. Wyllie, or until further orders.

Nov. 20.—Lieut. A. M. Becher, deputy assist. qu. mast. general, as a temp. arrangement, to place himself under orders of Maj. W. Garden, deputy qu. mast. general of Army.

Nov. 26.—Lieut. and Acting Adj. W. B. Legard, left wing 31st N.I., to act as station staff at Allypore; date 4th Nov.

Nov. 27.—Ens. E. W. Salusbury, 1st Europ. Regt., to be a subaltern to 4th N.I., in service of H.M. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, in room of Lieut. W. Broadfoot removed to the Hazara Pioneers; date 11th Aug.

Dec. 1.—The following removals and postings to take place in regt. of artillery:—2nd-Lieut. P. C. Lambert from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 1st troop 2nd brigade; 2nd-Lieut. G. Bouchier from 3rd comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat., to proceed to Benares, and do duty with artillery there, pending arrival of 1st comp. 5th bat.; 2nd-Lieut. R. S. Gilmore from 2nd comp. 1st bat. to 2nd comp. 5th bat., to proceed to Dinapore.

Dec. 2.—1st-Lieut. F. C. Burnett, 3rd comp. 3rd, to act as adj. to right wing of 5th bat. artillery, and directed to join without delay.

Dec. 7.—2d-Lieut. P. C. Lambert to act as adj. and qu. master to right wing 5th bat. artillery; date 19th Nov.

Lieut. C. Crossman, 7th N.I., to act as adj. to 1st inf. bat. at Meerut.

Dec. 9.—Lieut. Edward Hay, 35th N.I., to be major of brigade of 4th brigade in Afghanistan, v. Capt. W. Shortreed permitted to return with his regt. to the provinces; date 10th Nov.

Capt. W. Geddes, artillery, removed from 4th to 2nd comp. 7th bat. and directed to join.

Ens. A. Skene to be interp. and qu. master to 68th N.I.

Dec. 10.—Lieut. J. D. Moffat to act as adj. to 2nd L.C., vice Crispin killed in action; date 2nd Nov.

Brev. Capt. C. Wyndham to act as adj. to 35th N.I., vice Hay nominated major of brigade to 4th brigade, in Afghanistan.

Assist. Surg. C. A. Elderton to proceed to Deyrah, and to relieve Surg. D. McQ. Gray, M.D., from medical charge of Sirmoor local bat.; date Meerut, 24th Nov.

Lieut. A. N. M. MacGregor, 66th N.I., to be acting adj. to 3rd L.C. bat.; date Cawnpore, 26th Nov.

Assist. Surg. A. Beale to proceed to Bandah, and to relieve Surg. A. McK. Clark from medical charge of 13th N.I. and civil establishments at that station; date Cawnpore, 27th Nov.

The services of Assist. Surg. S. M. Griffith, 14th N.I., placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor N.W. Provinces, for employment in civil department, v. Faithfull, who has returned to military duty.

Dec. 11.—Ens. H. Strachey, 66th N.I., placed at disposal of Lieut. J. A. Weller, of engineers, for purpose of being employed on grand trunk road, until 1st Feb. 1841; date 1st Dec.

Dec. 12.—Lieut. D. Lumsden to act as adj. to 27th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Alston; date 23rd Nov.

Dec. 16.—Lieut. C. H. Jenkins to act as adj. to a wing of 35th N.I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters; date 11th Nov.

Assist. Surg. Charles Douglas, M.D., and Assist. Surg. R. H. L. Bird, at present at general hospital, appointed, former to medical charge of, and latter to do duty with, a detachment of recruits for H.M. regiments now at Chinsurah, under command of Capt. D. MacAndrew, and under orders for Upper Provinces.

Dec. 17.—The following orders, issued by Major Gen. Sir W. Cotton, commanding the British troops in Afghanistan, confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown app. to medical charge of staff at head-quarters.—Assist. Surg. H. C. Eddy, M.D., to afford medical aid to a detachment of H.M. Shah Shooja's cavalry moving with head-quarters.

Dec. 24.—Maj. Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., removed from Cawnpore to Meerut division of army, and Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B. and K.C.II., posted to command of Cawnpore division.

Lieut. C. Clark, 1st Europ. regt. to join dépôt at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. R. W. Faithful, posted to 2nd brigade of horse artillery, and directed to join 3rd troop at Loodianah.

Dec. 28.—Ens. A. Blackwood is removed from 64th to 59th N.I., as the junior of his rank.

Lieut. E. W. Hicks, 67th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master to that regt., and the nomination of that officer in orders of 1st Dec., to be interp. and qu. master to 2nd light inf. bat., cancelled.

Dec. 29.—The undermentioned ensigns, now attached to 3rd, to do duty with 70th N.I. at Dinapore; viz.—Ensigns W. Alcock, L. R. Newhome, J. A. Wright, Baron F. A. Von Meyern, T. Blayds, and F. D. Boulton.

Ens. G. Holmes, 59th regt., to be interp. and qu. master to 2nd light inf. bat.

Lieut. J. G. W. S. Hicks, 8th, to officiate as interp. and qu. master to 25th N.I.

Ens. P. Drummond, 22nd N.I., declared, by a committee held at Meerut, to be qualified to discharge duties of interpreter to a native corps.

Dec. 30.—10th L. C., Lieut. C. A. Kitson to be adjutant, vice Beatson, resigned that situation.

Brev. Capt. W. F. Andrews, 73rd N.I., at present acting as second in command to Sylhet light inf. bat., directed to rejoin his corps, prior to its march from Sylhet.

Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Forster Walker removed from 54th to 28th N.I., and Lieut.-Col. C. D. Wilkinson (on leave) from latter to former corps.

Dec. 31.—Lieut. C. C. Robertson to act as interp. and qu. master to 11th N.I.

Jan. 6.—48th N.I. Lieut. T. Spankie, B.A., to be interp. and qu. master.

Jan. 7.—Surg. Alex. Christie, recently attached to 49th, removed to 19th N.I., and directed to join, vice Surg. W. S. Stiven, officiating superintending surgeon at Agra, who is transferred from latter to former corps.

Assist.-Surg. H. A. Bruce, M.D., 35th N.I., posted to Sirmoor local bat., vice Christopher, who has obtained furlough to Europe.

Maj. T. Skinner, H. M. 31st regt., to command dépôt at Landour, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers to do duty at Landour dépôt, during ensuing season :—Capt. F. W. Stehelin and Capt. J. G. D. Taylor, H. M. 13th L. I.; Capt. G. R. Talbot, 2nd Europ. regt.; Capt. J. H. Smith, 62nd N.I.; Brev. Capt. L. Desborough, H. M. 3rd Bufts.

Surg. E. Tritton (new prom.) posted to 71st N.I., and directed to join.

15th N.I. Lieut. G. Montgomery to be adj., v. Ogilvy, resigned that situation.

Unposted Cornet James Fairlie posted to 3rd L. C. at Kurnaul.

Jan. 8.—3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. K. Duncan to be adj., vice Swinley prom.

Riding Master T. Rey (new prom.) posted to 9th L. C., vice Rooffe dec.

Jan. 9.—The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps, and directed to join :—Ensigns Fred. Wale, to 48th N. I., ordered to Allygurh; A. C. Eatwell, 26th do., at Ferozepore; F. A. Jackson, 62nd do., at Neemuch; Robert Vincent, 67th do., at Secrole, Benares; E. S. Garstin, 5th do., proceeding to Afghanistan; G. E. B. Norton, 59th do., at Loodianah; George Robertson, 37th do., in Afghanistan; W. R. Y. Haig, 52nd do., ordered to Cawnpore; W. D. Playfair, 33rd do., at Meerut; E. B. Litchford, 48th do., ordered to Allygurh; Alex. Forsyth, 57th do., proceeding to Lucknow; Walter Alcock, 45th do., to Dacca; J. R. Moore, 25th do., at Barrackpore; E. S. Kennedy, 64th do., at Ferozepore; E. M. Ryan, 20th do., proceeding to Nusseerabad; G. E. Holmes, 72nd do., at Aallahabad; J. G. Batten, 9th do., at Secrole, Benares; N. C. Boswell, 2nd do., in Afghanistan; J. W. Drummond, 70th do., proceeding to Goruckpore; L. R. Newhouse, 50th do., to Sangor; J. A. Wright, 68th do., to Chittagong and Coast of Arracan; J. D'O. Baring, 55th do., to Nusseerabad; J. W. C. Lockett, 58th, at Secrole, Benares; W. A. G. Hickey, 32nd do., ordered to Dinnapore; Baron F. A. Von Meyern, 53rd do., at Loodianah; Thomas Blayds, 22nd do., at Delhi; F. D. Boulton, 60th do., at Ferozepore; Francois Makenzie, 26th do., at Ferozepore; R. F. Grindall, 12th do., at Segowlee; John Ward, 1st do., at Agra; James Murray, 1st Europ. Regt., ordered to Kurnaul; Robert Stewart, 62nd N. I., at Neemuch; John Mac Dougall, 19th do., at Kurnaul; Richard Harcour, 42nd do., in Afghanistan; H. C. Johnstone, 67th do., at Secrole, Benares; Southwell Greville, 1st Europ. Regt., ordered to Kurnaul; S. F. Graham, 6th N. I., at Bareilly; C. R. Oakes, 5th do., proceeding to Afghanistan; J. H. Reid, 51st do., at Barrackpore; William Metcalf, 74th do., ordered to Lucknow; James Sibley, 54th do., proceeding to Afghanistan; H. K. Mackmullen, 29th do., at Lucknow; R. G. Mayne, 59th do., at Loodianah; E. N. T. R. O'Connor, 61st do., ordered to Agra; Benj. Parrott, 37th do., in Afghanistan; Henry Finch, 31st do., at Mynpoorie; J. F. Nembhard, 56th do., at Segowlee; G. A. St. Peter Fooks, 39th do., at Kurnaul; A. W. Owen, 11th do., ordered to Etawah; F. J. Nelson, 6th do., to Dina-

pore; William Darrell, 71st do., to Shahjehanpore; P. A. Young, 3rd do., at Mirzapore; J. N. Young, 2nd Europ. regt., at Ghazee-pore; W. H. Lowther, 52nd N.I., ordered to Cawnpore; G. T. Gowan, 27th do., proceeding to Afghanistan; H. R. James, 44th do., to Almorah; H. F. Rideout, 47th do., at Barrackpore; W. D. Bishop, 30th do., at Ferozepore; Robert Unwin, 16th do., in Afghanistan; H. C. Gardner, 38th do., at Dadur; W. J. F. Stafford, 30th do., ordered to Sylhet; H. D. Twysden, 33rd do., at Meerut; R. C. Hatch, 41st do., at Goruckpore; J. Tickell, 18th do., at Barrackpore; James Fagan, 23rd do., proceeding to Jamaulpore; J. T. Harris, 17th do., at Meerut; Robert Scott, 24th do., at Saugor; R. C. Taylor, 48th do., ordered to Allypore; J. S. R. Barclay, 57th do., proceeding to Lucknow; C. P. Clay, 45th do., to Dacca; John Kendall, 28th do., to Barrackpore; E. J. D'Oy, T. Money, 25th do., at Barrackpore; Thomas Robinson, 66th do., at Cawnpore; H. Le Poer Trench, 35th do., in Afghanistan; H. T. Costley, 64th do., at Ferozepore; R. W. Pilkington, 20th do., proceeding to Nusseerabad; Herbert Raban, 21st do., at Mooradabad; N. W. Mainwaring, 72nd do., at Allahabad; J. S. Warren, 73rd do., ordered to Allahabad; T. E. B. Lees, 43rd do., in Afghanistan; T. B. Logan, 63rd do., at Lucknow; A. Bagot, 15th do., ordered to Dinapore; R. L. Thomson, 10th do., at Delhi; A. H. T. Mc. Mahon, 9th do., at Secrole, Benares.

Jan. 11.—Assist. Surg. James Duncan, M. D., removed from 54th to 45th N.I.

Jan. 12.—Ens. J. A. Wright, at his own request, removed from 68th to 70th N.I. at Goruckpore.

Surg. R. Laughton, inv. estab., permitted to reside in north-western hills, and draw his pay and allowances from Meerut pay office.

Mr. J. M. Turnbull, pension estab., late a local lieut., permitted to reside at Hansi, and draw his stipend from Meerut pay office.

The following removals and postings made:—Lieut. Cols. M. Ramsay (new prom.) to 57th N.I.; H. Morrisson (on furl.) from the 57th to 20th do.; W. Martin (on leave) new prom., to 24th do.; D. H. Cox, (new prom.) to 25th do.; G. W. A. Lloyd, commanding volunteer regiment, from 25th to 21st N.I.

Ens. R. F. Grindall, removed from 12th to 8th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Ens. C. R. Oakes removed from 5th to 45th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Cornet F. B. Greville to do duty with 7th L.C. at Meerut, instead of 3rd regt. at Kurnaul, and directed to join.

Jan. 13.—*Bengal Volunteer Regt.*—Lieut. G. Ranken, 69th N.I., to be adj., from 6th Nov. last, vice Dalston, resigned the situation.

Jan. 16.—Surg. R. Macintosh removed from 64th to 48th N.I., and directed to join latter corps, on its recrossing the Sutlej.

Jan. 18.—Cornet F. E. Vibart, and Ens. A. H. Gerard (recently admitted into service), to do duty, the former with the 8th L.C. at Cawnpore, and latter with 18th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Dec. 23. Lieut. Chas. Clark, 1st Europ. Regt.—30. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. F. Walker, 54th N.I.; Capt. G. B. Tremenhare, engineers; Capt. F. Abhatt, do.; Capt. Geo. Farquharson, 8th N.I.; Brev. Capt. J. P. Farquharson, do.; Lieut. T. L. Harington, 5th L.C.; Lieut. J. H. W. Mayow, 2nd Europ. Regt.; Assist.-Surg. Edm. Tritton.—6. Capt. D. F. Evans, 10th N.I.; Capt. W. J. Rind, 71st do.; Lieut. John Phillott, 10th do.—13. Brev. Capt. F. B. Boileau, artillery; Maj. R. Roberts, artillery; Capt. Wm. J. Symons, artillery; Assist.-Surg. J. Duncan, M.D.; Lieut. G. R. Siddons, 1st L.C.; Brev. Maj. F. S. Sotheby, artillery; Capt. G. T. Greene, engineers; Lieut. R. Inglis, 37th N.I.; Assist.-Surg. E. T. Downes.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 16. Lieut. J. S. Phillips, artillery, on private affairs.—23. Brev. Capt. Alex. Humfrays, artillery, for health.—Lieut. C. M. Gascoyne, 5th L.C., for health.—30. Brev. Capt. E. K. Hopper, 73rd N.I., for health.—Jan. 2. Assist. Surg. G. E. Christopher, for health.—6. Capt. George Templer, 22nd N.I. for health.—Lieut. C. C. Pigott, 18th N.I., for health.—Brev. Capt. Robt. Wyllie, 6th N.I., for health.—13. Surg. C. C. Egerton, for health.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Ramsay, 10th N.I., for health.—Lieut., W. K. Haslewood, 1st Europ. Regt., for health.—16. Conductor T. Milner, for health.—18. Lieut. R. W. Elton, 59th N.I., on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 2. Surg. James Taylor, for six months, to remain in extension, from 22nd Oct. 1840, on med. cert.—Jan. 6. Maj. Gen. W. C. Baddeley, col. 74th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Bombay.—Dec. 23. Lieut. Col. C. A. G. Wallington, 61st N.I., from 1st Nov. to 1st May, 1841, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Nov. 17. Maj. A. Goldie, 47th N.I., on med. cert.—19. Brev. Capt. R. Wyllie, brigade major, Meerut, from 7th Nov. to 31st Jan. 1841, on med. cert.—Dec. 19. Lieut. H. Siddons, engineers, from 17th Dec. to 17th June, 1841, on private affairs.—Maj. G. H. Woodrooffe, artillery, from 15th Dec. to 15th April, 1841, on private affairs.—26. Capt. N. S. Nesbitt, 22nd N.I., from 4th Dec. to 31st March, 1841, on med. cert.—28. Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. R. Grange, 44th N.I., from 15th Jan. to 15th May, 1841.—30. Surg. J. Griffiths, 5th L.C., from 15th Dec. to 15th Mar. 1841, on med. cert.—Capt. C. H. White, inv. estab., from 15th Dec. to 15th June, 1841, on med. cert.—Lieut. Col. N. Wallace, 2nd N.I., from 2nd Dec. to 2nd June, 1841.—Maj. J. G. Drummond, 6th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.—Jan. 1. Capt. E. J. Watson, 59th N.I., from 1st Jan. to 1st July, on private affairs.—6. Lieut. C. R. H. Christie, 6th L.C., from 1st Jan. to 1st March.—Brev. Maj. J. Wilson, 2nd Europ. Regt., from 22nd Dec. to 22nd March, 1841, on med. cert.—Lieut. J. C. Robertson, 21st N.I., from 11th Dec. to 11th April, on med. cert.—12. Maj. G. Huish, 26th N.I., from 4th Jan. to 4th July, on private affairs.

To visit Presidency.—Dec. 30. Col. James Caulfield, c. b., 2nd L.C., for six months.

To Simla.—Dec. 9. Brev. Capt. Interp. and Qu. Mast. D. Nisbett, 53rd N.I., from 30th Nov. to 21st Nov. 1841, in extension, to remain, on med. cert.—Ens. H. R. Shelton, 38th N.I., from 6th Dec. to 1st Nov. 1841, in extension, do. do.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Hewitt, 63rd N.I., from 20th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1841, in extension, do. do.—Assist. Surg. J. Ransford, artillery, from 1st Nov. to 1st Nov. 1841, in extension, do. do.—16. Capt. L. W. Gibson, 27th N.I., from 14th Feb. to 21st Nov. 1841, in extension, to remain, on med. cert.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Dec. 7. Lieut. G. Haines, junior, assistant to commissioner at Mysore, until 1st Nov. 1841, for health.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Nov. 25. Capt. J. C. Lumsdaine, 58th N.I., attached to Scindeah's Reformed Contingent, for twelve months, on med. cert.—Dec. 16. Capt. G. Ellis, artillery, for four months, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Dec. 21. *Isis*, from Liverpool.—22. *Edward Robinson*, from Mauritius; *Anna Metcalf*, from Newcastle; *Sir Singapura*, from Singapore and Malacca; *Eugene*, from Boston; *Globe*, from Hudson, in Chile.—23. *Amazon*, from Chittagong.—24. *Exmouth*, from Mauritius.—25. *Hermine*, from Batavia and Singapore.—26. *Vernon*, from Portsmouth; *Hope*, from Moulmein and Amherst.—27. *Rachael*, from Liverpool; *Caroline*, from Bordeaux; *Jessy*, from Penang; *Maillard*, from Sydney and Bombay; *Imaum of Musket*, from Liverpool.—28. *Straats Sunda*, from Batavia.—29. *Ungall*, from Moulmein; *Cowasjee Family*, from Macao and Singapore.—30. *St. George*, from Bristol and Cape; *Orator*, from London and Van Dieman's Land.—31. *Clarissa*, from Penang; *Madrein Catherbur*, from Moulmein; *Columbine*, from Singapore.—JAN. 1. *Broxbornebury*, from Rangoon.—3. *Windsor*, from London; *Forfarshire*, from Mauritius and Madras; *Flora Mc Donald*, from Bassein.—4. *Washington*, from Liverpool; *Cavendish Beninck*, from Mauritius.—6. H. C. S. *Amherst*, from Kyouk Phyo; *Maingay*, from Madras and Ganjam.—7. *Mars*, from London; *Isabella Robertson*, from Chusan and Singapore; *Swallow*, from Madras; *Seppings*, from Mauritius; *Catherine*, from Mauritius and Penang; *Tenasserim*, from China and Singapore; *Clifton*, from Chusan and Singapore; *Victoria*, from Penang; *Regia*, from Colombo; *Falcon*, from Macao and Singapore; *Colombo*, from Rangoon. 8. *Marmion*, from Sydney; *Earl Grey*, from Liverpool.—9. *Thetis*, from Penang.—10. *Braemar*, from Chusan; *Ariel*, from Macao and Singapore.—12. *Venus*, from Moulmein.—13. *Ayrshire*, from Rangoon; *Algerine*, from Singapore and Penang.—14. *Shaw Album*, from Mauritius; *Ripley*, from Hamburg; *Maybrough*, from England and Cape; *Clown*, from Singapore; *Hunger*, and *William Wilson*, both from Chusan and Singapore.—15. *Telegrayh*, from Havre de Grace; *Buccaneer*, from Moulmein; *John King*, from Mauritius.—17. *William*, from Macao, Singapore, &c.; *Dido*, from Singapore.—18. *Ponnerge*, from Bourbon; *Hopewell*, from Philadelphia; *Faize Robahny*, from Persian Gulf; *Amelia*, from Vizagapatam.—19. *Tapley*, from Liverpool; *Queen Mab*, from ditto; *Salazes*, from Bourbon; *Le Cid*, from ditto.

Sailed for Saugor.

Dec. 17. *Amazon*, for Liverpool; *Forth*, for Mauritius.—19. *Diamond*, for London; *Israel*, for Boston; *Futtle Mobarrack*, for Bombay; *North Britain*, for Lon-

don; *Gleaner*, for London.—21. *Arethusa*, for Madras; *Essex*, for London.—23. *Fairlie*, for London.—26. *Elizabeth*, for Rangoon; *Hannah*, for China; *John Hepburn*, for Moulmain.—28. *London*, for Liverpool; *Montrrose*, for London; *Louisa*, for China.—30. *Hamido*, for Colombo.—31. *Champion*, for Mauritius.—JAN. 1. *Carnatic*, for London.—4. *Caledonia*, for Liverpool; *Grenada*, for London; *William Jardine*, for London; *Allerton*, for Mauritius; *Success*, for Moulmein; *Doubt Savoy*, for Bombay; *Bucephalus*, for London; *Seringpatatam*, for London; *Gilbert Munro*, for Mauritius; *Indian*, for Mauritius; *Harlequin*, for Singapore.—5. *Levingston*, for Liverpool.—6. *Wanderer*, for Hull; *Symmetry*, for Mauritius; *Madagascar*, for London.—7. *John Bagshaw*, for Mauritius; *John Fleming*, for London.—11. *Hydros*, for Red Sea; *Duke of Bedford*, for London; *Sir Singapura*, for Singapore; *Iron Duke*, for Liverpool; *Columbine*, for Singapore.—13. *Mellehel Bhur*, for Bombay; *Petite Nancy*, for Bordeaux; *Vitchnou*, for Bordeaux; *Ottavia Carolina*, for Genoa.—14. *Colonel Burney*, for Singapore; *Gentoo*, for Boston; *Lysander*, for London; *Patriot*, for Penang; *Ida*, for Newcastle.—16. *Red Rover*, for Singapore and China; *Hoogly*, for Havre; *Coringa Packet*, for Madras; *Prince Albert*, for Singapore; *Isabella Cooper*, for Liverpool.—19. *Eliza*, for China; *Tar*, for Bristol; *Auguste and Meline*, for Bremen.

Departures from Calcutta.

JAN. 16. *Indus*, for Sydney.—17. *Ann*, for Halifax.—18. *Maidstone*, for London; *Edward Robinson*, for Mauritius.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Cape:—General and Mrs. Macgregor; Messrs. Bayley and Travers, C. S.; Mr. Abbott; Captains Ramsay and Steerage; two Messrs. Smith.

Per St. George, from Cape: Mrs. Col. Alves and child; Mrs. Robert Trotter; Miss Richardson; Col. Alves; C. Garstin, Esq., and R. Trotter, Esq., civil service; Major Marshall, 35th N. I.

Per Swallow, from Madras: Mrs. Murray and two children; Miss Murray; Dr. Murray, Inspector-General of H. M. Hospitals; Capt. Budd, country service.

Per Isabella Robertson, from Chusan: Lieut. T. C. Richardson, Bengal Volunteer Regt., in charge of invalids; Mr. R. W. Wrightson, surgeon in medical charge of invalids; Mr. G. F. Powers, officer merchant service; Mr. R. Muir, from Singapore.

Per Marmion, from Sidney: Mrs. Jellard; Lieut. L. M'Quain, H. M. 21st Regt.

Per Braemar, from Chusan: Capt. Murray, in charge of invalids; Capt. W. L. Pope, late of the *Marion*; Lieut. John Poole, R. N., invalided; Mr. M. Munday, late R. N.; Mr. J. W. Rallo; Sub-Assist.-Surgeon J. Loftus, in invalids, sepoy, &c.

Per Ariel, from China: W. H. Horton, Esq., merchant; Capt. T. Woodson, late commander of the brig *Lyra*; two seamen.

Per William Wilson, from Chusan: Capt. H. B. Staff, 26th Cameronians; Lieut. Blackall, H. M. 49th Regt.; Lieut. Bodney, R. N.; A. Marton, Esq., Surgeon H. C. S.; M. R. Grainger, master of the late *Indian Oak*; 63 sick troops.

Per Hopewell, from Mauritius: H. F. Foquett, Adjt., 56th N. I.; Wm. Shuttleworth, late 2nd officer of the *Roxborough Castle*.—From Philadelphia: John W. Rulon and Thomas H. Trotter, Esqrs., merchants.

Freights to London (Jan. 18).—Tonnage being at present rather scarce, has caused a rise on the rates, which may be quoted as below, viz.—Saltpetre, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; Sugar, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.*; Rice, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*; Oil Seeds, 5*l.* 17*s.* to 6*l.*; Hides, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Jute, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*; Rum, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.*; Indigo, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Silk Piece Goods, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*; Raw Silk, 6*l.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 16. At Simla, the lady of Capt. Ashford Anstruther, 54th N. I., of a daughter.

27. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. A. J. Fraser, 56th N. I., of a son.

29. At sea, on board the *St. George*, the lady of Lieut. Col. N. Alves, of the Madras army, of a daughter.

30. At Landour, Mrs. C. Billings, of a daughter.

Dec. 5. At Boulunshuhur, the lady of T. Tonnochy, Esq., of a son.

12. At Saugor, the lady of Capt. H. Cotton, 67th N. I., of a son.

13. On board the *Vernon*, on the Equator, Mrs. Tritten, of a son.

15. At Jaunpore, the lady of S. Becher, Esq., C. S., of a son.

16. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Whitefoord, art., of a daughter.

Nov. 16. At Gorruckpore, the lady of Lieut. F. C. Maitland, int. and qu. mast. 4th N.I., of a son.

— At Dacca, Mrs. W. H. Jones, of a daughter.

— Mrs. G. Phillips, of a son.

17. At Allahabad, the lady of H. M. Elliot, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Monjoul, Tirhoot, the lady of P. Crump, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Chowringhee, the lady of Major Irvine, C.B., Engineers, of a son.

20. At Dum Dum, the lady of Assist. Surg. T. S. Lacy, of a daughter.

22. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. G. Aviet, of a daughter.

23. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. P. Namey, of a daughter.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. W. Scott, of a son.

— At Chyckwah, Upper Assam, the wife of Mr. J. F. Pingault, of a daughter.

26. In Chowringhee, Mrs. F. Weston Jones, of twins (boys).

— At Calcutta, Mrs. G. W. Duncan, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Chambers, Serampore, of a daughter.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Dearie, of a daughter—still born.

— At Agra, the lady of J. H. Mathews, Esq., H.M. 31st Foot, of a daughter.

— At Jungpore, the lady of J. M. De Verinne, Esq., of a daughter.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Philipe, of a daughter.

30. At Fort William, Mrs. N. W. Cluff, of a son.

31. At Jessore, Mrs. A. T. Smith, of a daughter.

Jan. 1. At Chinsurah, the lady of H. P. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Hawul Bagh, the lady of Capt. H. C. Talbor, 61st N.I., of a daughter.

2. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Prole, 37th N.I. of a daughter.

— At Dacca, Mrs. Anna Athaness, of a son.

— At Intally, Mrs. L. Young, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Groser, of a daughter.

3. At Chinsurah, the wife of Capt. Brady, of a son.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Col. Caulfield, C.B., of a son.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Edward Johnson, of a son.

5. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. A. Tucker, 9th L.C., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Joseph Le Roy, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Martin, of a son.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Guilleron, of a daughter.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. G. Butcher, of a daughter.

— At Belmont, Mazagon, the lady of J. Wright, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Simla, the lady of the Hon. John C. Erskine, C.S., of a son.

8. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. W. Grant, 27th N.I., of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. M. Smith, of a son.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Patterson, of a son.

— At Howrah, Mrs. J. A. Foster, of a son.

— At Chupra, the lady of G. Gough, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

15. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. J. Lumley, 9th N.I., of a son.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. L. Harwood, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. G. Crowe, of a son.

17. At Garden Reach, the lady of C. J. Richards, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. K. McReddie, of a son.

20. At Entally, Mrs. J. R. Robinson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 12. At Chittagong, the Hon. E. P. R. H. Hastings, 32nd N.I., to Caroline Sarah, daughter of G. J. Morris, of the C.S.

— At Calcutta, Lieut. J. B. Lock, 5th N.I., to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Wm. May, Esq., of Bridgewater, Somerset.

14. At Dinapore, C. R. Maling, lieut. 28th N.I., to Christiana Eliza, daughter of Major Bunbury, 40th N.I.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. G. R. Cline, of Allahabad, to Miss M. D. Incell.

26. At Calcutta, W. E. Money, Esq., C.S., to Anne Jean Turnbull, daughter of M. H. Turnbull, Esq.

— At Bankipore, Patna, Mr. W. H. Jones to Miss Louisa Laetitia Love.

28. At Calcutta, Capt. W. C. McLeod, of the Madras establishment, to Miss J. A. McLeod, daughter of the late D. McLeod, M.D.

29. At Calcutta, C. B. Thornhill, Esq., C.S., to Ellen Catherine, daughter of W. Soltan, Esq.

31. At Agra, G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., C.S., to Henrietta, daughter of the late Capt. J. Reid, 1st N.I.

Jan. 4. At Chittagong, J. E. Bruce, Esq., to Virgine, daughter of Capt. Marquard.

- Jan. 4. At Calcutta, C. Hohney, Esq., of Purneah, to Emma Louisa, daughter of Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker, of the Bengal Army.
 — At Calcutta, Capt. C. Griffin, 51st N.I., to Miss Eliza Kingston.
 6. At Calcutta, the Rev. F. Fisher, M.A., to Susannah Anna, second daughter of the late Wm. Leycester, Esq., of the C.S.
 7. At Calcutta, Mr. Manuk Thorose to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. O. Cachatoor.
 — At Bareilly, H. Pidcock, Esq., C.S., to Miss Mary Ann Bacon.
 8. At Calcutta, J. R. Clermont, Esq., to Miss Harriet Emma Hinton.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. C. W. Mullins to Miss E. Kerr.
 11. At Calcutta, Mr. Leplaine, indigo planter, Jessore, to Margaret, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Wm. Elliot, c.b., of the 4th L.C.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. C. A. Pritchard to Miss H. Moloney.
 — At Calcutta, R. L. Besnard, Esq., to Emma Catherine, daughter of the late J. Thompson, Esq., indigo planter.
 12. At the cathedral, N. Caldwell, Esq., to Miss A. L. Davis.
 — At Calcutta, Capt. George Campbell, horse artillery, A.D.C. to the Lieut.-governor N.W.P., to Susan Harriet, eldest daughter of Colonel Campbell, of Possil.
 13. At Calcutta, the Rev. A. H. Moore, S.P.G. missionary, to Mary Helen, daughter of the late Capt. C. Driberg, of H.M. Ceylon Rifles.
 15. At Calcutta, Mr. R. D. Johnson, indigo planter, Purneah, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of J. Brandt, Esq., of the same place.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Arthur McMahon to Mrs. E. Dick.
 18. At Calcutta, Capt. W. Gillam, of the ship *Braemar*, to Miss C. C. Plum.
 19. At Barrackpore, Lieut. and Adj. R. Renny, 47th N.I., to Caroline Franklin, youngest daughter of the late William Stuart, Esq., of Perth.
Lately. At Calcutta, Mr. H. M. Tibbett to Miss Jane Meir.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 2. At sea, on board the *Amelia Thompson*, Lieut. E. H. L. Moore, 33rd N.I.
 20. At Tirhoot, Miss H. A. Shouldham, aged 26.
 Nov. 7. At sea, on board the ship *Robert Small*, Mr. James Graham, aged 23.
 13. Near Sehwan, from a fall from his horse, Mr. James Nock, aged 45.
 17. On the Ganges, of cholera, Ens. R. W. Cooke, H.M. 44th regt., only son of the late Maj. Cooke, of H.M. 93rd Highlanders, aged 20.
 Dec. 6. At Dacca, Monsieur B. F. E. de Solminihac, aged 52.
 11. At Meerut, Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., of the civil service, aged 29.
 12. In camp, at Kurnaul, W. Roof, Riding Master, 9th L.C.
 14. At Loodianah, Jane Campbell, wife of Capt. E. J. Watson, 50th N.I., aged 25.
 17. On board the *Carnatic*, after a short illness, T. G. Clifton, Esq., Surgeon of the above ship, aged 28.
 — At Calcutta, William Chisholm, Esq., indigo planter, aged 36.
 18. At Dinapore, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Capt. Rutherford, 28th N.I.
 19. At Bowhanipore, Mr. Isaac Beardsmore, aged 63.
 — At Calcutta, G. W. Duncan, Esq., aged 20.
 20. At Calcutta, Mr. W. A. Barrington, aged 22.
 — At Goruckpore, the Rev. F. Wybrow, church missionary.
 21. At Calcutta, Nawub Mehdy Kooly Khan Bahadoor, of Patna.
 — At Calcutta, Col. George Hillier, H.M. 62nd regt., aged 52.
 24. At Dinapore, Baboo Hurrochunder Chattergee.
 27. At Howrah, Mrs. Sarah Dudd.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Thomas, aged 24.
 31. At Calcutta, Mrs. Isabella Rodrigues, aged 60.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Frances Ross, aged 44.
 — At Dinapore, Mrs. Harriet Charrier, aged 36.
 Jan. 1. At Benares, Seçrole, Mrs. Jacoba Jessamina Ryan, aged 84.
 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Mosely, aged 30.
 4. At Calcutta, Miss Adelaide Rose Echaud, aged 30.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa Mendes, aged 27.
 12. At Mymensing, Capt. William Cossart Carleton, of the 36th N.I.
 13. At Calcutta, Master C. H. Roberts, aged 17.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. E. C. Chinnery, aged 26.
 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Rodrigues, aged 37.
 19. At Calcutta, Jeremiah Francis, son of Mr. J. Elloy, aged 18.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

EUROPEAN CORPS OF LIGHT INFANTRY.

Fort St. George, Dec. 1, 1840.—In reference to G. Os. by the Governor-General of India in Council, authorizing the formation of one of the two European Regts. at each of the presidencies into a Light Infantry Corps, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to direct that the 2nd European Regiment under this presidency shall be formed into a corps of light infantry.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HORSES FOR A REGT. OF CAVALRY.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 11, 1840.—With reference to the G. O. C. C. 8th July, 1834, the establishment of horses for a regiment of cavalry has been fixed at 505, with an equal number of saddles and sets of horse appointments.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The following movements are ordered; dates 1st and 5th Jan. 1841:—8th L. C. from Arcot to Trichinopoly, to be there stationed; 41st N. I. from Secunderabad to Madras; 39th do. from Madras to Singapore; 8th do. from Singapore to Vellore.

COURT MARTIAL.

ASSISTANT APOTHECARY J. P. T. BURGESS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 23, 1840.—At a European general court-martial held at Kamptee, on the 31st Aug. 1840, J. P. T. Burgess, assistant apothecary, attached to H. M. 39th Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For wilful murder, in having at Kamptee, on the night of the 18th Sept. 1840, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, assaulted Assistant Apothecary John O'Brien, H. M. 41st Foot (lately in H. M. 39th Foot), and then and there discharging against the said John O'Brien a gun, loaded with powder and slugs, and thereby inflicted in and upon the right side of the said John O'Brien a mortal wound, whereof he, the said John O'Brien, died the same night.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding on the Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said J. P. T. Burgess, assistant apothecary, attached to H. M. 39th regt. of Foot, to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court having now performed its painful duty in recording sentence of death upon the prisoner, beg most respectfully to recommend him to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief; the Court are induced to make this intercession for the prisoner in consequence of the evidence be produced before them in his defence, which, though not of itself sufficient to palliate the offence committed by him, yet, the Court think there are circumstances attending this unfortunate man's case, as recorded in his defence, together with the notoriety of the facts confirming the truth of his statement, which they confidently hope will call forth the clemency of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) T. E. WRIGHT, Lieut. Col. H. M. 39th Regt., President.

In consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and at the recommendation of the Court, I commute the sentence of death, awarded against J. P. T. Burgess, assistant apothecary, attached to H. M. 39th Regt. of Foot, into transportation beyond the seas, as a felon, for the term of his natural life.

(Signed) SAML. WHITTINGHAM, Lieut. Gen., Commander-in-Chief.

The prisoner is to be forwarded to the presidency under a suitable escort, for the purpose of being made over to the civil power.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 21. J. M. Macleod and A. Crawley, Esqrs., permitted to resign Hon. Company's service, from date on which the annuities to which they have succeeded shall commence.

22. H. A. Brett, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem, during employment of Mr. Wm. Elliot on other duty.

E. Peters, Esq., 2nd assistant to accountant-general, and G. M. Swinton, Esq., head assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput, permitted to exchange appointments. Mr. Peters to continue to act as 2nd assistant to accountant-general until expiration of leave granted to Mr. Swinton on 8th Sept. last.

28. The Hon. C. M. Lushington, Esq., to be president of Revenue, Marine, and College Boards.

The Hon. John Bird, Esq., to be Chief Judge of Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalat.

W. H. Bayley, Esq., (having returned from Cape of Good Hope) resumed his duties as deputy secretary to Government in departments under the chief secretary.

W. M. Cadell, Esq., admitted a writer on this estab. from 24th Dec.

Jan. 2. R. T. Porter, Esq., to be sub-secretary to Board of Revenue, in which appointment he will act until embarkation of Mr. Parker for Europe.

5. W. Harington, Esq., to act as 2nd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division, during employment of Mr. Lewin on other duty.

J. Paternoster, Esq., to be 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division.

G. S. Hooper, Esq., to act as 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division, during employment of Mr. Harington on other duty.

G. Bird, Esq., to act as 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division, during employment of Mr. Hooper on other duty.

W. Lavie, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Bellary.

W. A. Morehead, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Canara, during employment of Mr. G. Bird on other duty.

C. H. Hallett, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Caddapah, during employment of Mr. Blane on other duty.

G. M. Swinton, Esq., to act as head-assistant to accountant-general, during employment of Mr. Hallett on other duty.

Franklyn Lushington, Esq., to act as 2nd assistant to accountant-general.

C. T. Kaye, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput.

C. H. Hallett, Esq., to be head-assistant to accountant-general.

9. J. J. Cotton, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Combaconum, during employment of Mr. Lewin on special duty.

12. E. B. Glass, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Nellore, during absence of Mr. Grant on sick certificate.

T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Vizagapatam, during employment of Mr. Glass on other duty.

G. S. Greenway, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Canara, until arrival of Mr. Morehead.

15. J. H. Goldie, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

16. J. Paternoster, Esq., permitted to resign appointment of 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division, at his own request, and to remain in his former situation of judge and criminal judge at Bellary.

G. Bird, Esq., to be 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division, but to continue to act as 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division, during employment of Mr. Hooper on other duty.

W. Lavie, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Canara.

W. H. Babington, Esq., to act as 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division, during employment of Mr. Bird on other duty.

W. A. Morehead, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Madura, during employment of Mr. Babington on other duty.

19. R. Baikie, Esq., to act as postmaster and assistant to Staff Officer on Neilgherry Hills.

T. A. Oakes, Esq., to act as a police magistrate and deputy superintendent of police during absence of Mr. Kelly on sick cert.

Attained Rank.—Mr. J. H. Bell, as senior merchant, on 14th Oct. 1840; Messrs G. H. Skelton and Hon. W. H. Tracy, as ditto, on 11th Nov. 1840.

Obtained Leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—Dec. 22. W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to Bangalore and Neilgherries, for three months, on private affairs.—R. D. Parker, Esq., to England, with benefit of furlough allowance.—Jan. 8. F. F. Clementson, Esq., to England, with benefit of furlough allowance.—12. C. R. Cotton, Esq., 2nd member of Board of Revenue, for two years, to England, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Jan. 5. The Rev. John Rowlandson, M.A., (admitted an assist. chaplain on this estab. from 27th Dec.) to do duty at Presidency until further orders.

19. The Rev. F. W. Briggs, M.A., admitted as an assist. chaplain on this estab. from 16th Jan.

The Rev. John M'Evoy granted leave of absence for three months, to visit Bombay on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 22, 1840.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Henderson, corps of engineers, placed temporarily at disposal of Com. in Chief for foreign service, in room of Capt. De Butts, and not Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. Best, as stated in orders of 18th Dec.

Dec. 24.—Lieut. Charles Ireland, re-appointed to adjutancy of 11th N.I., on strong recommendation of his commanding officer.

Cadet of Cavalry C. G. Sutherland admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadet of Infantry W. C. Rich admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Mudge, M.D. permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Capt. W. T. Boddam, 2nd L.C., to superintend repairs of the Agumbie Ghaut.

Dec. 29.—1st N.I. Lieut. Alfred Barlow to take rank from 6th July, 1840, v. Lowe retired. Ens. G. T. S. Carruthers to be lieutenant, to complete estab.; date of com., 2nd October, 1840.

Cadet of Artillery A. N. Scott, admitted on estab., and prom. to artillery.

Cadets of Infantry A. L. C. Inglefield, S. R. Clogstoun, Samuel Waller, Arthur Stevens, F. A. Brooking, F. M. Haultain, J. Henry Wright, W. B. Griffith, David Duval, R. D. Ardagh, R. Taylor, G. J. Condy, A. W. Montgomerie Kerr, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Jan. 1, 1841.—47th N.I. Capt. R. F. Eames to be major, Lieut. J. H. Kennedy to be capt., and Ens. Edgar Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Shee deceased: date of commissions, 22nd December, 1840.

Cadets of Infantry, W. H. Watts, O. C. Anketell, H. W. Rawlins, H. S. Coote, John Loudon, H. C. Bristow, J. B. Speid, H. T. Knox, J. M. Reilly, J. W. Stokes, C. B. D. Willan, David Brown, Francis Man, F. N. Smith, and E. B. P. Longdill, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Jan. 5.—Cadets of Infantry Albert Clark, John Obbard, D. A. Rogers, and Geo. Lackington, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Veterinary Surg. James Western, 7th L.C., to do duty with Right Hon. the Governor's Body Guard as a temp. measure.

Jan. 8.—Assist. Surg. C. D. Currie, M.D. permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Jan. 12.—Capt. J. W. Goldsworth, 1st N.I., to be fort adj. of Masulipatam.

4th N.I. Lieut. Joseph Dods to be qu. master and interp., v. Powys resigned.

Cadet of Infantry G. O'B. Craig admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surgeons W. Lloyd, M.D. and W. Johnston, M.D. permitted to enter on general duties of army.

The undermentioned officers promoted to rank of Captain by Brevet, from 8th Jan.:—Lieuts. Edward Down, 8th L. C.; W. R. Strange, 2nd do; Robert Taylor, 2nd do; G. R. Edwards, 2nd do; Lorenzo Moore, 5th do; C. P. Wilder, 6th do; G. B. B. Groube, 5th do; E. J. Hall, 3rd do; G. G. McDonell, 27th N.I.; J. C. Fortescue, 1st do; G. A. Tulloch, 33rd do; Alex. Wallace, 2nd Eur. L. Inf.; J. L. P. Trapaud, 33rd N.I.; H. W. Wood, 4th do; Colin Mackenzie, 48th do; John Grimes, 8th do; Fred. Gottreux, 1st do; Peter Penny, 7th do; J. S. Lang, 48th do; F. B. Lys, 45th do; W. B. McCally, 41st do; J. O. C. Farran, 11th do; F. R. Trewman, 2nd Eur. L. Inf.—George Halpin, 25th N.I.; Edward Usher, 51st do; C. T. Hill, 29th do; H. A. Thompson, 50th do; E. W. Kenworthy, 23rd do; James Stewart, 7th do; Henry Nott, 19th do; Robert Gordon, 37th do; P. A. S. Powys, 4th do; W. H. Welch, 26th do; Francis Grant, 41st do; W. G. Johnstone, 12th do; Charles Gordon, 13th do; T. P. Walsh, 52nd do; R. H. James, 35th do; John Wilton, 36th do; A. B. Kerr, 24th do; Fred. Knyvett, 31st L.I.; J. E. Hughes, 47th N.I.; J. D. P. O'Neill, 27th do; J. M. Madden, 51st do; Hopton Stewart, 2nd do; John Macdougall, 17th do; Fred. Gray, 35th do; J. W.

G. Kenny, 13th do; John Halpin, 30th do; Francis Devis, 1st do; J. M. Charteris, 49th do; Francis Henderson, 10th do; John Campbell, 38th do; T. L. Place, 44th do; C. H. Wilson, 32nd do; J. A. Church, 20th do; Francis Russell, 22nd do; F. W. Humphreys, 32nd do; H. O. Marshall, 42nd do; Doveton Hodson, 44th do; H. Y. Pope, 27th do; George Carr, 16th do; Charles Augustus Butler, 21st do; Abraham Henry North, 30th do.

Assist. Surg. B. S. Chimmoo, in temporary medical charge of convicts employed on Western Road, permitted to visit the Presidency, with leave of absence for three months.

Jan. 15.—Assist. Surg. J. L. Ranking, permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Major A. Woodburn, 40th N. I., at his own request, transferred to Invalid Establishment.

Jan. 19.—*Artillery*. 1st-Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Tudor Lavie to be captain, and 2nd-Lieut. Archibald Foulis to be 1st-Lieutenant, v. Horne deceased; 6th Jan. 1841.

40th N. I. Captain C. Wilford to be Major, Lieut. R. Cannan, K. S. F., to be Capt., and Ens. Robert Cranford Oakes to be Lieutenant, vice Woodburn invalided; date of commissions 15th Jan. 1841.

Capt. J. Maitland, of Artillery, to be a member of Artillery Select Committee.

49th N. I. Lieut. George Forster to be Adjutant.

Cadets of Infantry—W. R. Broome, A. W. Watson, C. H. Drury, Henry Bell, G. S. Pechell, J. F. Gordon, Barnet Ford, Lewis Grant, Augustus Ritherdon, R. J. Morphy, A. N. H. Lynch, Francis Waugh, William Fraser, and J. S. Sword, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

The name of Lieut. G. B. Stevens, 21st N. I., directed to be removed from list of army from date of receipt of this order at station at which he is residing, but without prejudice to any claim which he may have under Regulations of the service to half-pay on retirement.

Capt. E. G. Taynton, 8th N. I., appointed to charge of Invalids, &c. of Hon. Company's service, proceeding to England on ship *Wellington*.

Capt. J. I. Sherwood, 23rd L. Inf., transf. to Inv. estab.

Mr. Edward James admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon, and directed to do duty under Surgeon of general Hospital at Presidency.

Capt. G. A. Smith, 26th N. I., transf. to Inv. estab. from 1st Feb. next.

The services of Assist. Surg. John Cadenhead placed at disposal of Com. in Chief.

The following appointments made,—to have effect from Capt. Faber's embarkation for Europe:—Major H. C. Cotton, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer in 8th division, but to continue to act in 5th division.—Capt. R. Henderson, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer in 6th division, without interfering with his app. to command of Sappers and Miners in Scinde.—Lieut. W. H. Horsley, corps of engineers, to act as civil engineer in 8th division during employment of Major Cotton on other duty.—2nd-Lieut. P. M. Francis, corps of engineers, to be 1st assistant in 8th division.

Head-Quarters, Adj. General's Office, &c., Oct. 20, 1840.—2nd-Lieut. F. W. Bond removed from 2nd to 4th bat. artillery.

Dec. 18.—Ens. Henry Frye removed from 12th to do duty with 22nd N. I.

Dec. 22.—Ens. W. C. Rich (recently prom.) to do duty with 23rd L. Inf. "

Dec. 23.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Robert Henderson, of Engineers, appointed to C. company of corps of Sappers and Miners, and to proceed to join forthwith *via* Bombay.

Dec. 28.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Palmer removed from doing duty with 2nd N. I., and to proceed to join 14th ditto, *via* Madras.

Cornet C. G. Sutherland (recently arrived and prom.) posted to 4th L. C.

The undermentioned Ensigns of Infantry (some of them not arrived) posted to Regiments specified, viz.,—Ensigns F. N. Smith, 30th N. I.; A. W. M. Kerr, 39th do.; A. L. C. Inglefield, 1st do.; S. R. Clogstoun, 21st do.; A. W. Lake, 3rd do.; W. H. Watts, 5th do.; M. Riddell, 13th do.; E. T. Feilde, 20th do.; W. C. Brackenbury, 30th do.; E. Cannon, 17th do.; B. W. Vaughan, 32nd do.; J. Temple, 12th do.; G. H. G. Watson, 69th do.; W. C. Phillips, 44th do.; J. F. J. Stevenson, 26th do.; H. Frye, 39th do.; G. W. Tower, 36th do.; F. Lawford, 9th do.; A. Davis, 1st do.; W. J. Bannister, 33rd do.; J. Obbard, 43rd do.; D. A. Rogers, 7th do.; G. Lackington, 29th do.; J. Denton, 4th do.; J. H. Wahab, 38th do.; D. Brown, 1st M. E. Regt.; F. Man. 16th N. I.; R. B. P. Longdill, 24th do.; C. B. D. Willan, 18th do.; H. T. Knox, 31st do.; J. W. Stokes, 50th do.; J. M. Reilly, 42nd do.; G. J. Condy, 27th do.; J. H. Wright, 21st do.; R. Taylor, 49th do.; W. B. Griffith, 51st do.; D. Duval, 35th do.; A. Stevens, 52nd do.; F. M.

Haultain, 3rd do.; R. D. Ardagh, 11th do.; S. Waller, 5th do.; F. A. Brooking, 13th do.; H. C. Bristow, 25th do.; A. Clerk, 8th do.; J. Loudon, 20th do.; H. S. Coote, 1st M.E. Regt.; O. C. Anketell, 37th N.I.; J. B. Speid, 34th do.; H. W. Rawlins, 30th do.; H. H. O'Connell, 14th do.; S. S. H. Freese, 43rd do.; W. C. Rich, 10th do.; G. O'Brien Crisp, 45th do.; G. A. Fulton, 2nd Eur. L.I.; H. Acton, 2nd N.I.; C. E. Bartley, 17th do.; G. E. Holmes, 41st do.; T. W. Gibson, 32nd do.; G. Simpson, 22nd do.; J. Fulton, 46th do.; W. A. Riach, 40th do.; H. Desborough, 6th do.; F. Waugh, 47th do.; A. Richardson, 28th do.; B. Ford, 12th do.; A. N. H. Lynch, 19th do.; L. Grant, 2nd Eur. L.I.; W. Fraser, 44th N.I.; R. J. Morphy, 23rd do.

2nd-Lieut. A. N. Scott, (recently arrived and prom.) to do duty with 2nd Bat. Artillery.

Dec. 30.—Ensign H. H. O'Connell removed, at his own request, from 14th to 15th N.I.

Dec. 31.—Ens. Samuel Waller removed, at his own request, from 5th to 35th N.I.

Jan. 2.—Capt. J. W. Croggan removed from 1st to 3rd Bat. Artillery, and Lieut. T. H. Campbell removed from 4th to 3rd bat. do.

Ens. A. L. C. Inglefield removed, at his own request, from 1st to 36th N.I.

Ens. S. S. H. Freese removed, at his own request, from 43rd to 33rd N.I.

Jan. 4.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. T. Bridge, 2nd Europ. L. Inf., directed to join and take charge of recruits for that regt. at the depôt.

Lieut. J. F. Fotheringham, 1st M. Europ. Regt., to proceed to rejoin his regt.

Assist.-Surg. J. Boyd, removed from H. M. 57th regt., to do duty under Surgeon of 2nd Bat. Artillery, preparatory to proceeding in medical charge of a detachment of 2nd Europ. L. I. to Bangalore.

Assist.-Surg. C. Timins (recently returned from on duty to Calcutta), to do duty with 2nd Bat. Artillery.

Jan. 6.—The following removals and postings ordered in the infantry:—Lieut. Cols. J. Anderson from 30th to 19th Regt.; J. Morgan, C. B., from 12th to 23rd do.; W. Williamson, C. B., 46th to 30th do.; J. Garnault, from 23rd to 47th do.; W. Borthwick, from 47th to 12th do.; H. Mitchell, from 6th to 50th do.; J. Wallace (recent prom.), 46th do.; J. Drever, from 19th to 6th do.

2nd-Lieut. A. N. Scott (recently arrived and prom.), to do duty with 2nd Bat. Artillery.

Ens. E. T. Feilde removed, at his own request, from 20th to 10th N.I.

Jan. 7.—Lieut. J. E. Palmer, 4th N.I., relieved from doing duty with 32nd do., and will rejoin his own corps to act as qu.-master and interpreter.

Jan. 8.—Assist.-Surg. C. D. Currie, M.D., removed from detachment of Artillery at Trichinopoly, to do duty under Superintending Surgeon Southern Division.

Jan. 11.—Assist.-Surg. H. Stanbrough removed from H. M. 63rd Regt., and posted to 7th L. C.

Lieut.-Col. V. Mathias removed from 43rd to 17th Regt., and Lieut.-Col. L. W. Watson, from latter to former Regiment.

Jan. 12.—Ens. Arthur Stevens removed, at his own request, from 52nd to 18th N.I.

Jan. 13.—Lieut. J. Dods, 4th, to continue to do duty as qu.-mas. and interp. to 24th Regt.

Jan. 14.—Assist.-Surg. J. C. Burton, M.D., to do duty under Superintending Surgeon Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

The undermentioned Ensigns removed at their own request:—H. T. Knox, from 31st to 26th N.I.; J. W. Stokes, from 50th to 31st L.I.

Jan. 16.—Major Arch. Woodburn (recently transf. to Inv. Estab.) posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Jan. 18.—Ens. J. H. Wright removed, at his own request, from 21st to 1st N.I.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Lieut. J. Hay, 3rd L.I., Secunderabad, qualified as Interpreter; Lieut. J. F. Stevens, 18th regt., Belgaum, creditable progress. The authorized moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Stevens.

Capt. J. S. Cotton, 7th L. C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Military Examining Committee at the college, has been reported to have made creditable progress, and to be fully entitled to the moonshee allowance, which is to be disbursed to him accordingly.

The undermentioned officers have passed examination in the Hindoostanee language:—Ens. A. T. Wilde, 19th regt., Trichinopoly, creditable progress; Lieut. F.

Russell, 22nd regt., Masulipatam, qualified as Interpreter; Lieut. T. Jenkins, 42nd regt., Kamptee, qualified as Interpreter. Lieut. P. E. L. Rickards, 49th regt., Kamptee, qualified as Interpreter. M. allowance to be disbursed to Ens. Wilde, Lieut. Russell, and Lieut. Jenkins.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 29. Lieut. H. R. Phillott, 25th N. I.—Jan. 1. Lieut. R. Wallace, 34th L. I.; Capt. J. W. Croggan, Artillery; Lieut. Thos. Austen, 12th N. I.—19. Capt. John Gordon, 31st L. I.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. G. Silver, 20th do.; Lieut. S. S. Coffin, 24th do.

FURLONGS, &c.

To Europe.—Dec. 22. Maj. F. F. Whinyates, artillery (to embark from Bombay).—Maj. John Wynch, artillery.—Capt. F. C. Scott, 24th N. I.—Assist. Surg. C. Ferrier, for health.—29. Assist. Surg. H. C. Ludlow, M. D., (to embark from Bombay).—Jan. 5. Brigadier R. L. Evans, C. B., commanding Palaugam.—Capt. E. G. Taynton, 8th N. I., assist. qu. mast. gen.—12. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Wallace, 2nd E. L. Inf., for health.—15. Lieut. Col. C. Herbert, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.—Lieut. Col. J. F. Palmer, 14th N. I.—Capt. H. Roberts, 9th N. I., (to embark from Western Coast).—Lieut. and Qu. Mast. James Jackson, 14th N. I., for health, (to embark from Calcutta).—Lieut. F. Gray, 35th N. I., for one year, on private affairs, without pay.

To Presidency.—Dec. 22. Capt. E. Horne, 30th N. I., from 16th Dec. 1840 to 16th Dec. 1841.—Capt. J. McMurdo, 45th N. I., from 16th Dec. 1840 to 16th March 1841.—Lieut. H. Hall, 1st L. C., from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1841.—Lieut. P. T. Snow, 3rd L. Inf., from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1841.—Lieut. J. A. Light, 3rd L. Inf., from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1841.—28. Capt. F. Senior, 35th N. I., from 15th Jan. to 15th May 1841.—Brev. Capt. R. R. Scutt, 52nd N. I., from 10th Jan. to 10th July 1841.—Jan. 4. Maj. J. A. Howden, 1st M. E. Regt., from 2nd Feb. to 3rd Aug. 1841.—Capt. D. H. Considine, assist. qu. mast. gen. H. S. Force, from 4th Jan. to 1st March 1841.—7. Lieut. Col. H. Mitchell, 50th N. I., from 4th Jan. 1841 to 1st Feb. 1842, on sick cert. (also to Neilgherries).—Lieut. V. C. Taylor, 3rd N. I., from 31st Dec. to 30th of June 1841, on sick cert. (also to Cuddalore).

To Neilgherries.—Dec. 22. Maj. B. B. Shee, 47th N. I., from 10th Dec. to 30th Sept. 1841, on sick cert.—Capt. F. W. Hands, 2nd European Regt., in continuation, till 31st Oct. 1841, on sick cert.—Capt. W. Langford, 51st N. I., in continuation, till 6th Sept. 1841, on sick cert.—28. Lieut. F. Nelson, 2nd Europ. Regt., in continuation till 31st Dec. 1841, on sick cert.—31. Surg. R. Baikie, 18th N. I., in continuation till 31st Oct. 1841, on sick cert.—Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, M. D., artillery, in continuation till 31st Dec. 1841, on sick cert.

To Calcutta.—Dec. 22. Surg. J. Adams, M. D., civil estab. at Ganjam, for three months, on private affairs.—Jan. 1. Lieut. and Adj. T. Thompson, 34th L. Inf., for six months, on private affairs.

To Sea.—Dec. 22. Lieut. G. Haines, 18th N. I., until 1st Nov. 1841, on sick cert.

To Bangalore and Neilgherries.—Dec. 22. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. C. Gosling, from 1st Feb. 1841 to 31st Jan. 1842, on sick cert.

To Bangalore and Presidency.—Dec. 23. Lieut. Col. D. Macleod, 6th L. C., from 10th Feb. to 30th Sept. 1841.

To Cape and N. S. Wales.—Jan. 1. Lieut. E. S. G. Showers, artillery, until 1st Aug. 1842, on sick cert.

To Bombay.—Dec. 22. Lieut. W. E. Remington, 5th L. C., from 1st Jan. to 21st June 1841, on private affairs.—Jan. 1. 2nd Lieut. R. R. Little, artillery, serving with expeditionary force to China, for four months, eventually to Europe on sick cert.—5. Lieut. P. A. S. Powys, 4th N. I., from 15th Jan. to 15th July 1841, on private affairs.

To Ballary.—Dec. 28. Ens. W. J. Tweedie, 35th N. I., from 1st Jan. to 30th of April 1841.

To Western Coast.—Jan. 5. Lieut. P. A. S. Powys, 4th N. I.

To Singapore and Macao.—Dec. 22. Lieut. J. C. Giffard, 12th N. I., until 21st June 1841, on private affairs.

Cancelled.—Jan. 5. The furlough to Egypt granted on 24th Nov., to Col. W. Monteith, K. L. S., chief engineer.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 21. *Isadora*, from Vizagapatam.—22. *Owen Glendower*, from Calcutta.—23. *Water Lily*, from Calcutta.—24. *True Briton*, from London.—26. *Adele Marquard*, from Calcutta; *Duke of Argyle*, from London; *Wellington*, from London,

Madeira, and Cape; *Mary Ann*, from London and Cape.—JAN. 4. *Atlas*, from London.—5. *Samuel Baker*, from Penang.—6. *Countess of Loudon*, from Calcutta, &c.—7. *Arethusa*, from Calcutta, &c.—9. *Bentinck*, from Moulmein.—11. *Catherine*, from Coringa, &c.; *Euphrasia*, from Ballasooram.—15. *Lord Lowther*, from London; *Lady Flora*, from London and Madeira.—16. *Sir William Wallace*, from Bombay and Colombo.—19. *Invarna*, of Waterford, from Mauritius.

Departures.

DEC. 21. *Sesostris*, for N. S. Wales.—22. H. M.'s sloop *Cruizer*, for Singapore and China.—26. *Atalanta*, for Sydney.—28. *Owen Glendower*, for London.—29. *Sarah*, for N. S. Wales.—JAN. 2. *Duke of Argyle*, for Calcutta.—3. *Prince George*, for Trincomallee; *Water Lily*, for Moulmain.—10. *Inez*, for Cochin and Suez.—13. *Isadora*, for Northern Ports and Calcutta.—19.—*Samuel Baker*, for Calcutta.

Departure of Passengers.

Per Sesostris, for N. S. Wales, from Calcutta, Capt. and Mrs. Griffin; Rev. Mr. Atkins—from Madras; Col. J. Haslewood; Miss Beevor; Mr. Fred. Green; 4 European convicts and 7 apprentice boys from the Mily. Male Orphan Asylum.

Per H. M.'s sloop Cruizer, for Singapore and China:—Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.; Capt. Gough, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Haines, Military Secretary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- DEC. 15. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. T. J. Ryves, of a daughter.
 — At Dindigul, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Kohloff, of a daughter.
 19. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. R. Sturlock, 29th N.I., of a daughter.
 24. At Ellore, the lady of Capt. H. C. Beevor, 13th N.I., of a son.
 26. At Madras, Mrs. Caleb Foster, of a daughter.
 27. At Royapooram, the lady of Capt. G. F. Andree, Barque *Clarissa*, of a daughter.
 — At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Græme, 5th L. C., of a daughter.
 — At Kampree, the lady of Lieut. St. V. Pitcher, 6th L. C., of a son.
 30. At Waltair, the lady of Capt. Wright, 10th N.I., of a son.
 — At Nagpore, the wife of Mr. G. Lovett, of a son.
 31. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. S. R. Hicks, 35th N.I., of a son.
 JAN. 1. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Poole, 5th N.I., of a son.
 — At Vizianagrum, the lady of Lieut. A. Lawford, Artillery, of a son.
 2. At Ootacamund, the lady of Major Havelock, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, and Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, of a son.
 3. At Palamcottah, the lady of Major W. Justice, 5th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Ootacamund, Mrs. C. E. Ekersall, of a son.
 5. At Madras, the lady of A. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a son.
 6. At Madras, the lady of W. M. Taggart, Esq., of a daughter.
 7. At Madras, the wife of Mr. T. Hogg, of a son.
 — At Madras, the lady of Major C. Farran, C. E. V. B., of a daughter.
 9. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. E. Apthorp, K. S. F., 2nd N. I., of a daughter.
 13. At Madras, the lady of Assist. Surg. J. Cadenhead, of a daughter.
 16. At Black Town, the wife of Mr. Gilles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- DEC. 22. At Trichinopoly, the Rev. H. Deane, Chaplain, to Aurora Cavendish, second daughter of the late R. F. Lewis, Esq.
 30. At Madras, Mr. James Hilton, Med. Dep., to Miss Eliza Ann Chambers.
 — At Kamptee, Mr. G. R. Duncan, to Mrs. Mary Pasly.
 31. At Madras, Capt. Thos. Townsend Pears, of the Engineers, to Bellena Marianne, daughter of the late Capt. Charles Johnston, Madras army.
 — At Poonamallee, Ensign G. W. Hessing, of H. M. 41st Regt., to Maria Ann Ormsby, relict of the late Lieut. A. J. Ormsby, of the Madras army.
 JAN. 4. At Madras, Mr. W. Taylor, to Miss Helen Allen.
 13. At Madras, John William Cherry, Esq., C. S., to Selina, only daughter of K. Macaulay, Esq., first member of the Medical Board.
 — At Madras, Mr. G. B. Laybourn, of the *Mary Anne*, to Miss Riddle.
 18. At Madras, C. Lazar, Esq., to Mrs. Paul.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 17. At Vellore, Mr. A. F. Smith, aged 58.
 22. At Belgaum, B. B. Shee, K.L.S., of the 47th N.I.
 25. At Trichinopoly, Mr. Francis D' Rozario, aged 38.
 Jan. 4. At Mangalore, Ens. H. St. G. Hartwell, 46th N.I.
 6. At Madras, Maria, wife of P. Melitus, Esq., aged 31.
 — At Kamptee, Capt. J. Horne of the Artillery.
 7. At Tripassore, Mrs. Mary Claridge, aged 72.
 8. At Bellary, the Rev. Mr. Reid, London missionary, at that station.
 9. At Madras, Mr. Wm. S. Faulkner.
 11. At Madras, Amelia, wife of Mr. W. C. Macpherson.
 12. At Sadras, on his journey, Mr. A. D. King, aged 16.
 14. At Bangalore, Overseer James Hughes of the Com. Department.
 19. At Madras, of apoplexy, His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K.C.B., &c., Commander-in-Chief of this presidency

Bombay.
GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.**BOMBAY EUROPEAN LIGHT INFANTRY.**

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 11, 1840.—With reference to the G.G.O. dated 10th instant, the 2nd European regt. will be formed as a corps of light infantry, as directed in G.Os. dated 16th Dec. 1839, and be denominated the 2nd Regt. Bombay European Light Infantry.

UNADJUSTED DEMANDS ON OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON FURLOUGH.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 26, 1840.—Inconvenience having been caused by officers proceeding on furlough to Europe from the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, leaving unadjusted demands against them, it is hereby directed, that previous to such furlough granted in future, security is to be required to meet any checks which may be made in the settlement of accounts, and in the event of this order not being attended to, the officer granting the leave will be held personally responsible.

SERVICES OF CAPT. PEPPER, INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 29, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Capt. John Pepper, Indian Navy, to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health, and to resign the situation of senior naval officer at Surat from the date of his embarkation on board the steamer for Suez on the 1st proximo.

The Governor in Council has much pleasure, on this occasion, in recording the high sense he entertains of Capt. Pepper's valuable services in the various situations he has filled during his long professional career.

SORTING OF THE CONTENTS OF THE ENGLISH OVERLAND MAILS.

Notification.—General Department. It is hereby notified for general information, that as the sorting of the contents of the English overland mails, in the Bombay Post Office, occupies a great deal of time, and thereby considerably retards the delivery of the letters, newspapers, &c., and their despatch to stations in the interior, the Hon. the Governor in Council has recommended to the Hon. Court of Directors to make arrangements with the Post Office authorities in London for separate packets being made up in the London Post Office for the several stations enumerated in the margin, which will greatly facilitate the despatch of the letters from Bombay; or if such a complete subdivision cannot be made, the Hon. Court have been requested to arrange for separate packets being made up for the four different presidencies of Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, as well as for Ceylon and China; but to render this arrangement complete and fully effective, it will be necessary that parties should request their correspondents in England, in addressing their letters, to be particular in inserting the station, or the most approximate one given in the list to which the parties addressed in India belong, so that the Post Office authorities in London may

know in which packet to put the letters. A careful observance of this rule will prevent mistakes as well as delay and confusion in their delivery in this country. The Governor in Council would therefore recommend that particular attention be paid to this point, calculated, as it is, to prove of so much benefit to the public in general.

Bombay.—Ahmednuggur, Bombay, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Cannanore, Hyderabad, Kamptee, Mhow, Ootacummund, Poona, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam.

North-west Provinces.—Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dinapore, Futtighur, Kurnaul, Landour, Lucknow, Meerut, Nusseerabad, Saugur, Simla.

Affghanistan.—Ahmedabad, Deesa, Cabool, Kurrachee.

Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, China, Singapore, Miscellaneous.

SERVICES OF T. P. WEEKES, ESQ.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 31, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit T. P. Weekes, Esq., 1st member of the medical board, to retire from the service of the Hon. Company, on the pension of his rank, agreeably to article 58, section lvii. of the 2nd Supplement to the Code of Military Regulations, from the 3rd proximo, and will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Court of Directors the long course of that officer's services, for a period of thirty years, and the creditable manner in which the duties committed to him have been discharged.

TROOPS CONSIDERED AS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 11, 1841.—With reference to the G. O. of the 22nd of August last, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Government of India, to announce, that such of the troops serving in Scinde as shall ascend or pass the mountains of that or the adjoining provinces, shall be considered as on foreign service.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. M. R. PILFOLD, 2ND OR QUEEN'S ROYAL REGT.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1840.—At a general Court-martial held in cantonment near Deesa, on the 7th Dec. 1840, Lieut. M. R. Pilfold, of the 2nd, or Queen's Royal regt.; was arraigned upon the following charge, viz.—

Charge.—For irregular, contumacious and highly unofficerlike conduct in the following instances :

1st. For having, on or about the 23rd Sept. 1840, in a letter to the address of the acting major of brigade at Deesa, pertinaciously insisted that a Court of Inquiry should be permitted to investigate his conduct, after he had been told that such was unnecessary, and not for the good of the service.

2nd. In having, in the said letter, dictated to the commanding authority at Deesa, the manner in which the Court of Inquiry should be formed (*viz.*) to the exclusion of the officers of the 2nd or Queen's Royal regt., thereby casting an unfounded reflection on the integrity, impartiality, and honour of the officers of his regiment.

3rd. In having, in the said letter, questioned the justness of the measures which the brigadier in command of the station, and his immediate commanding officer, Major Brough, had considered to be their duty to adopt with respect to him, Lieut. Pilfold, and in having asserted that Major Brough, his immediate commanding officer, had misrepresented his conduct since he joined the regiment.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—That the prisoner, Lieut. M. R. Pilfold, 2nd or Queen's Royal regt., is guilty of the offence contained in the preamble of the charge, in breach of the articles of war, in such cases made and provided, with the exception of the word "contumacious." With regard to the first instance of the charge, that he is guilty, with the exception of the words "pertinaciously insisted." With regard to the second instance of the charge, guilty. With regard to the third instance of the charge, guilty.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, do sentence Lieut. M. R. Pilfold, 2nd or Queen's Royal Regt., to lose six steps, thereby placing him in the regt. next in succession to Lieut. J. A. Macdonald, and in addition thereto to be severely reprimanded by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief at such time and place as he may direct.

Confirmed.

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON, Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-chief.

Remarks.—The unavoidable delay which has occurred before the present trial was entered on, and the further lapse of time which would ensue if a revision of the finding and sentence was directed, have induced me to accept and confirm both as, they now stand, although on a full review of what appears in evidence, I consider the charge to be established to the full extent, and the award passed by the Court to be very incommensurate to the serious offences of which Lieut. Pilfold, of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regt., has been pronounced guilty.

On the latter part of the sentence, adjudging the prisoner to be reprimanded, I feel myself called on to observe, that it is both insufficient and inexpedient, as it conveys no extent of punishment, which is not within the competent exercise of my own authority, or even that of any officer commanding a detachment towards a junior, therefore quite inadequate in a judicial sentence, even as an additional penalty.

From an entry on the proceedings it appears, that the address on the defence given in by the prisoner does not correspond with what he had previously read to the Court. This mode of proceeding is so peculiar, and unprecedented, that it is deserving of the severest censure, and which might with strict propriety and justice be made the subject of another charge.

The address which accompanied the proceedings contains so many objectionable, irrelevant, and disrespectful assertions, in respect to the motives and conduct of Lieut. Pilfold's superior officers, that in expressing my marked disapprobation of this departure from every principle of military discipline, I consider it incumbent on me to state, that if the prisoner had been adjudged a much heavier penalty, this circumstance alone would operate as a bar to the extension of lenity.

(Signed) THOMAS McMAHON, Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-chief.

Lieutenant M. R. Pilfold is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 11.—C. Price, Esq., first assistant magistrate of Rutnagherry, to have full penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

Jan. 6.—Major A. C. Peat, C. B., to be superintendent of roads and tanks, in room of Capt. Foster, proceeding to England, on furlough; and Capt. Goodfellow to be civil architect at presidency.

Jan. 7.—Mr. A. A. C. Forbes to act as assistant judge and session judge at Ammednuggur.

Mr. C. M. Harrison to act as assistant judge and session judge at Poona, and assistant agent for sidars in the Deccan.

Jan. 13.—Mr. C. Sims to act as stipendiary commissioner of Court of Requests, during absence of Mr. Bouchier.

Mr. C. J. Erskine, to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Poona.

Jan. 14.—Mr. H. L. Anderson to act as assistant register of sudder dewanee and sudder foudjaree adawlut.

Jan. 20.—L. R. Reid, Esq. chief secretary to government, to be secretary in attendance with Hon. the Governor.

J. P. Willoughby, Esq., and W. R. Morris, Esq., to conduct Mr. Reid's duties in revenue and financial departments.

Mr. Inverarity was examined in the printed regulations on the 6th Nov. last, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

The undermentioned gentlemen were examined on the 11th Jan., and declared to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they had been respectively examined:—Mr. H. L. Anderson, and Mr. C. J. Erskine, in Hindoostanee; Assist. Surg. Elliot, in Marhatta.

Attained Rank.—Dec. 22. Messrs. Arch. Spens and H. P. Malet to be senior merchants, from 3rd July, 1840; J. H. Pelly, jun., J. N. Roze, J. W. Woodcock, A. K. Corfield, H. Hebbert, and A. W. Jones, to be junior merchants. from 12th June, 1840; Duncan Davidson, A. A. C. Forbes, Wm. Hart, E. L. Jenkins, and J. R. Morgan, to be factors, from 23rd Sept. 1840.

Furlough.—Jan. 19. G. A. E. Campbell, Esq., to England, for three years, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Jan. 26. The Rev. G. Morison (admitted on estab. on 22nd Jan. as an assist. chaplain) to be chaplain at Aden.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Jan. 21. The Rev. R. Ward, to Egypt, on sick cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 30, 1840.—Lieut. W. J. Woodward, 1st Europ. Regt., to act as assistant to Executive Engineer at Aden.

Jan. 2, 1841.—Capt. Rebenack, 25th N.I., to be a first class commissariat agent at Kotree, and Lieut. Stock, 23rd do., to be a first class commissariat agent at Baugh; date 28th Nov.

The order dated 9th Nov. 1840, appointing Assist. Surg. R. Kirk, deputy medical storekeeper in Scinde, cancelled, and Surg. Cahill directed to resume charge of medical stores at Sukkur, till further orders.

Ensign C. D. Ducat, 13th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to that regt.

Lieut. Woodward, to act as qu. master to 1st Europ. Regt., until further orders.

2nd L.C.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. F. Honner to be capt., and Cornet W. F. Hunter to be lieut. in suc. to Turner dec.; date 12th Dec. 1840.

2nd Europ. Reg.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. A. Guerin to be adj., vice Gillander resigned the situation; date 9th Dec. 1840.

Lieut. Evans, 17th N.I., placed at disposal of Resident at Indore, as a tem. measure; date 30th Nov.

Jan. 5.—The following promotions and appointments are made, to take effect from 3rd Jan., consequent on retirement of T. P. Weekes, Esq., 1st Member of the Medical Board, from the service:—

James M'Adam, Esq., 2nd Member, to be 1st Member of Medical Board.

R. H. Kennedy, Esq., M.D., 3rd Member, to be 2nd Member of Medical Board.

Surgeon A. Henderson, to be 3rd Member of Medical Board.

Surg. J. M. G. to be a Superintending Surg. on Estab.

Assist. Surg. Robert Brown, M.D., to be surgeon, vice Weekes retired.

Surg. James Burnes to be Secretary to Medical Board, v. Glen prom.

Surg. T. Robson to act as Secretary to Medical Board, until arrival of Surg. Burnes.

Surg. B. P. Rooke to be Garrison Surgeon at Presidency, v. Burnes.

Jan. 7.—25th N.I. Ens. Robert Phayre to be lieut., v. Lodge killed in action.

2nd Europ. Regt. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. B. M. Gillanders to be capt., and ens. W. F. Sandwich to be lieut. in suc. to Wells dec., 5th Oct. 1840.

8th N.I. Ens. A. Austen to be lieut., v. Chadwick dec., date 12th Dec. 1840.

The following officers (cadets of season 1825) promoted to brevet rank of captain, from dates specified:—Lieut. T. W. Hickes, Regt. of Artillery, 16th Dec. 1840; Lieut. P. G. Dallas, 2nd L.C., 27th Dec. 1840.

Lieut. J. Anderson, 17th N.I., to act as qu.-master and interp. in Hindoostanee to regt. from 4th Aug. 1840.

Lieut. Macdonald, 18th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Baroda, from date of departure of Capt. H. James from that station.

Ens. R. Phyre, to act as qu.-master and interp. in Hindoostanee to 25th N.I., until arrival of Lieut. G. Robertson.

Capt. Hunter, 16th N.I., to be commissariat agent for troops, horses, and tattoos, ordered to proceed to Sukkur *via* Roree or Sehwan; date Lower Scinde, 5th Dec.

Jan. 8.—Cadet of infantry J. W. Younghusband admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Jan. 9.—Assist. Surg. J. M'Kenzie placed in medical charge of subsidiary jail prisoners at Chimboor.

Surg. Straker permitted to resign his appointment of civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur, and Dr. Montgomery to remain in temporary charge of duties until further orders.

Jan. 12.—Lieut. Weinys directed, without being removed from his regimental

charge, to relieve Capt. T. Turner, of duties of executive engineer at Poona, to allow of latter officer proceeding to join his appointment at presidency.

Cadets of Infantry W. S. Hewitt and H. A. Taylor admitted on estab., and promoted to ensigns.

Lieut. G. G. Munro, 16th N.I., to act as adjt. to that regt. from 24th Dec.

Lieut. Jopp, 16th N. I., confirmed in app. of police and bazaar departments at Karrack.

Ens. Nixon, 6th N. I., to act as staff officer and commissariat agent at Lehree.

Brev. Capt. Prior to act as quarter master and interp. to 21st N. I., v. Lieutenant Rippon, appointed baggage master to the Scinde field force.

Cadets of Infantry, A. P. Campbell and A. J. Thomson, appointed on estab., and promoted to ensigns.

Mr. Richard Gurney admitted into service as an acting assist. surgeon.

Jan. 16.—Assist. Surg. P. Hockin to be civil surgeon at Sholapoor.

Jan. 19.—Lieut. Valliant, 9th N. I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. to S. D. of army.

Jan. 22.—Ens. H. A. Taylor, 2nd Europ. L. Inf., at his own request, transferred to 5th N. I., as junior ensign.

Jan. 23.—Acting Assist. Surg. R. Gurney is placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian navy, for the purpose of relieving Assist. Surg. R. H. Davidson, whose services are required in military department.

Jan. 26.—Capt. Fulljames, 25th N. I., directed, at his own request, to resume his app. of assistant to mint engineer.

Lieut. J. Estridge, of engineers, to be executive engineer at Poonah.

Lieut. J. H. G. Crawford to be executive engineer at Ahmednuggur.

Lieut. G. B. Munbee, engineers, to act as executive engineer at Belgaum, during absence of Capt. Harris.

Capt. H. S. Walker, 16th N. I., to command detachment of that regt. doing duty over subsidiary jail at Tannah.

Lieut. Stanley, 5th N. I., to act as sub-assist. com. general at Tatta, v. Captain Browne, proceeded in command of a wing of his regt. to Sukkur.

Mr. Geo. Baines admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surg. James Jephson, M.D., 25th N. I., to be deputy medical storekeeper at Sukkur.

2nd L. C.—Lieut. W. Marriott, to be qu. master and interp. in Hindoostanee.

Assist. Surg. Chatterton, to act as civil and staff surgeon, and deputy medical storekeeper at Ahmedabad, from 4th Jan.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 1, 1840.—Ens. S. N. Raikes, lately admitted to service, to do duty with 18th N.I., and directed to join.

2nd-Lieut. J. Hamilton, regt. of artillery, posted to 1st bat., and directed to join.

Surg. C. Lush, M.D., posted to 14th N.I., and directed to join.

Dec. 4.—Assist. Surg. V. Carter to do duty with 11th N.I., until further orders.

Dec. 10.—Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, C.B., removed from 6th N.I. to 1st Europ. Regt.

Lieut. Col. F. T. Farrell (late prom.) posted to 6th N.I.

Dec. 15.—Assist. Surg. M. Thompson to do duty with 11th N.I., until further orders.

Jan. 2, 1841.—Surg. C. D. Straker posted to 1st Europ. Regt., but to join and do duty with 2nd Regt. Europ. L. Inf. until further orders. Surg. T. S. Cabill, M.D., posted to 2nd Regt. Europ. Light Inf., but to continue doing duty with 2nd Gr. Regt. until further orders.

Surg. J. J. Cunningham, at present doing duty with 2nd Regt. Europ. L. Inf., to rejoin his app. as deputy medical storekeeper at Ahmedabad on being relieved by Surg. Straker.

Jan. 8.—Capt. C. H. Delamain, 3rd L. C., to join Head-Quarters of that regt. in Upper Scinde, delivering over charge of details of the regiment at Rajcote to Cornet Roore.

Surg. B. White posted to 19th N. I. in suc. to Rooke app. garrison surgeon at Presidency.

Jan. 13.—Ens. Hemett (lately admitted to service) to do duty with 18th N. I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 31. Capt. G. Wilson, 26th N.I., for health.—Jan. 22. Lieut. J. C. Salkeld, 5th Bengal N.I., for health.—Capt. R. Foster, engineers, for health.—26. Capt. A. McD. Elder, 1st Europ. Regt.—Lieut. R. R. Little, Madras artillery, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 26.—Mr. Cooper, instructor in naval gunnery, to have official rank of lieutenant, during such period as he may hold his present appointment.

Jan. 23.—The name of Mr. Midshipman Timbrell directed by Hon. the Court of Directors to be erased from list of midshipmen of Indian Navy.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 1. *Sycee*, from Liverpool; *Lady Clarke*, from Singapore, *Resolution*, from Singapore.—4. H.C. st. *Berenice*, from Bussorah, Karruck, &c.; *Charles Grant*, from London, Ceylon, &c.—8. *Midas*, from Newcastle; *Singapore Packet*, from China and Singapore.—9. *Mary Ann*, from Sydney; *Tweed*, from Liverpool and Mauritius; *Hugh Walker*, from Greenock; *Elphinstone*, from Aden; *Samdany*, from Cannanore.—10. *William*, from Aden; *Corsair*, from China and Singapore.—11. *Shakespeare*, from Liverpool; *Aliet Rohomon*, from Calcutta.—12. *Soobrow*, from Kurrachee; *Mary Gordon*, from China, &c.; *Davutless*, from Sydney; H.C. st. *Cleopatra*, from Suez and Aden.—13. *Cassadore Africano*, from Damaun.—16. *Polinurus*, from Kurrachee.—17. *Ramsey*, from Greenock.—18. *Sovereign*, from V.D. Land.—19. *Lodease*, from Penang and Cochin.—20. *Hindustan*, from China and Singapore.—22. *Bombay Castle*, from China, Manilla, &c.; *Thomas Coutts*, from London and Tellicherry.—23. *Royal Tiger*, from Persian Gulf.—30. *Sir Edward Paget*, from London.

Departures.

JAN. 1.—*Shannon*, for Kurrachee.—2. *Malabar*, for London.—4. *Ratler*, for Zanzibar and Salem.—5. *Woodman*, for Liverpool.—6. *Childe Harold*, for Cape and London.—7. *Herefordshire*, for London; *Mahi*, for Persian Gulf; *Brilliant*, for Greenock.—10. *Mor*, and *Charlotte*, both for China.—13.—*Helena*, for Cannanore, Colombo, and Calcutta; *Francis Spaight*, for Malabar Coast and London.—14. *Superior*, for Liverpool.—16. *Alexander Robertson*, for Colombo; *Helen*, for Singapore and China.—17. *Resolution*, for Ceylon and Madras.—18. *Freak*, for Singapore.—19. *Duke of Lancaster*, for China; *Mary Bulmer*, for Liverpool.—20. *Princess Charlotte*, for Liverpool; *Midas*, for Aden; *Strabane*, for Clyde; *Medusa*, iron steamer, for Kurrachee; H.C. S. *Sesosthis*, for Persian Gulf.—21. *Prince Regent*, for Tankaria.—22. *Hopkinson*, for Quilon, Madras and Calcutta.—23. *Onyx*, for Colombo.—24. *Adela*, for Calcutta.—25. *Emily*, for Persian Gulf.—FEB. 1. H. C. steamer *Berenice*, for Aden and Suez (with overland mail for England).

Passengers Arrived.

Per H.C. steamer *Cleopatra*, from Suez, Aden, &c.: Mrs. Turton and 9 children; Mr. Gurzins, Tutor; Mr. and Mrs. Aldritch; Major and Mrs. Campbell; Capt. and Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Grant and child; Colonel Singleton; J. P. Putt, Esq.; J. R. Mackenzie, Esq.; J. S. Wooler, Esq.; J. Finlay, Esq.; J. P. Wilson, Esq.; A. Scott, Esq.; J. Patterson, Esq.; G. Adam, Esq.; R. Fisher, Esq.; J. P. Eaton, Esq.; C. Forbes, Esq.; Dr. Morgan; G. Barnes, Esq.; Lt. Drought, Indian Navy; Lieuts. Fenwick and Vincent, 10th regt.; 2 men servants; 2 women do.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Feb. 1)—may be quoted at from £4 to £4 5s. per ton, although a decided preference is given to ships for the latter port.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 24. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Salmon, of a daughter.
 31. At Mazagon, the lady of W. Courtney, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 — In the Fort, Mrs. John Fisk, of a son.
 Jan. 1. At Kaira, the lady of C. Thatcher, Esq., civil surg., of a daughter.
 2. In the Fort, Mrs. J. S. Hynes, of a son.
 5. At Kavel, Mrs. Francisco Salvador de Silva, of a son.
 — At Mhow, the lady of Capt. Birdwood, 3rd regt., of a son.
 6. At Camp, Deesa, the lady of Lieut. W. H. S. Hadley, H.M., 2nd regt., of a daughter.
 — At Sukkur, the lady of Major Walter Smee, 5th N.I., of a daughter.
 7. At Belmont, Mazagon, the lady of J. Wright, Esq., of a daughter.
 12. At Byculla, the lady of Major John Lloyd, artillery, of a son.
 15. At Poona, the lady of Lieut. Col. Pennycuik, C.B.K.H., H.M. 17th regt., of a son.

20. At Kandalla, the lady of Capt. G. K. Erskine, 1st L. C., of a son.
 22. The lady of John Williams, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 28. The lady of Major Henry Hancock, 19th N.I., of a son.
 31. The lady of George Pollexfen, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec.* 19. At Ahmedabad, Mr. Thomas Hook, to Miss Maxwell.
Jan. 1. At Jaulnah, Capt. Fishe, M.H.A., to Miss Marianne Ardagh.
 18. At the principal Emaumbrab, Mirza Golam Hosine, eldest son of Mirza Ali Mahomed, grandson of the late Mahomed Ali Khan Shooshtry, to Amenah Begum, only daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shooshtry, of Bombay.
 25. At St. Xavier, Lieut. and Adj. H. F. Siddons, 3rd M.L.C., son of G. Siddons, Esq., in the Civil Service, to Emma Frederica Louisa, eldest daughter of Major Charles St. John Grant, commanding 52nd regt. Madras Infantry.

DEATHS.

- Sept.* 29. Drowned, when attempting to save property from the wreck of the ship *Callon*, Young, in Macao roads, F. W. Welsford, of the 2nd Bat. Bombay regt. of artillery, aged 29.
Dec. 14. At Bombay, Edward, third son of the late Sir John C. Honeywood, Bart., of Evington, Kent, in his 26th year.
 24. At Kurrachee, Harriet Adelaide, infant daughter of Capt. F. Williams, 2nd Grenadier Regt.
Jan. 6. At Kurrachee, Mr. A. Gourley, ordnance department, aged 48.
 17. At Tannah, Edward, second son of Mr. Mungavin, aged 13.

Ceylon.

GENERAL ORDERS.—OFFICERS SETTLING IN CEYLON.

With reference to the G.Os. of the 10th. Feb. 1835, the Major-General Commanding has much satisfaction in announcing to the officers under his command, that the advantages provided for military and naval officers becoming settlers in the Australian colonies have been extended by her Majesty's Government to officers of the army and navy who may be desirous of settling in the Island of Ceylon, under the regulations and conditions specified in the memorandum published with the G.Os. above referred to.—*Ceylon Herald*, Oct. 30.

SHIPPING.

- Arrival* at Colombo.—Nov. 17. *Sumatra*, from London and Madeira.
Departures from Colombo.—Dec. 20. *Warrior*, for London.—21. *Tigris*, and *Lord Auckland*, both from Cape and London.
Departure from Point de Galle.—Nov. 28. *Agripina*, for London.

BIRTHS.

- Dec.* 3. At Manaar, the lady of the Hon. G. C. Talbot, civil service, of a son (since dead).
 27. At Colombo, the lady of Dr. Thwaites, of a son.
 28. At Colombo, Mrs. J. J. Taylor, of a son.
 30. At Colombo, the lady of S. C. Venderstraaten, Esq., proctor, of a daughter.

DEATH.

- Dec.* 20. At Jaffna, Sophia Arnoldina, wife of Mr. Edward Meyer.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 21. George Stuart, Esq., to be sheriff of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and marshal of Court of Judicature of said settlement in its admiralty jurisdiction for ensuing year, to commence from 29th Sept.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Nov. 17. *Mysore, Friends, Agnes, Chebar, Malcolm, and Anne Laing*, all from Liverpool; *Miriam, and Akbar*, both from Calcutta; *Drake*, from Sourabaya; *Diamond*, from Malacca; *Flora Kerr, and Lady Clarke*, both from Batavia; H.C. steamer *Nemesis*, from Penang; *William Money, and King William*, both from Sydney, &c.; *Favorite*, from Bordeaux; *Barossa*, from China (for London).

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Nov. 12. *Gulnare, Oriza, Fortitude, and John Blake*, all for London; *British Isles*, for Clyde; H.M. schooners *Starling and Sulphur, Sandersons, Lady Grant, Frances Smith, Elizabeth, Akbar, Mysore*, and H.C. steamer *Nemesis*, all for China; *Broxbornbury, and Flora McDonald*, both for Rangoon; *Samuel Horrocks*, for Penang; *Falcon*, for Bally; *Flora Kerr*, for Manila.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 29. At Singapore, Mrs. Leffler, of a daughter.

Sept. 10. At Singapore, the lady of Capt. H. Pritchard, 8th M.N.I., of a son.

Nov. 24. At Singapore, the lady of Capt. James Ramsay, of a daughter.

Dec. 13. At Malacca, the lady of Bernard Rodyk, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 10. At Singapore, Mr. George Perreau, second son of R. G. Perreau, Esq., Bencoolen C.S., to Miss Sophia Salmon.

DEATH.

Nov. 25. At Malacca, of cholera, the Rev. Josiah Hughes, Residency chaplain.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Macao.—Previous to Nov. 3. *Emily Jane, Frances Yates, and Louisa Baillie*, all from London; *Horatio, and John O'Gaunt*, both from Liverpool, &c.; H.M.S. *Samarang*, from South America; *Morrison*, from Manila; *Charles Kerr, Hindostan, City of Derry, Asia Felix, Tomatin, Ranger, Danish Oak, Hashemy, Duchess of Cornwall, and Plover*, all from Singapore; *Parrock Hall, Lloyds, John, and Thetis*, Cass, both from Bombay; *Bombay Castle*, from Bombay and Singapore; *Thetis, Roche*, from Madras; *Jane, Bengal Packet, Tenasserim, and Lord Amherst*, all from Calcutta and Singapore; *Emma*, from Ceylon; *Orwell*, from N. S. Wales.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Nov. 3. *Litherlands*, for Liverpool; *Isabella, Psyche, and Frances Yates*, all for London; *Athena, and Thetis*, both for Manila; *Tomatin, Ranger, Isabella Robertson, and Falcon*, all for Chusan; *Orwell*, for Singapore.

DEATHS.

Sept. 11. At Yong-too-kiang, on board H.M.S. *Conway*, C. E. Hodgkinson, mate, eldest son of T. Hodgkinson, Esq., of Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, London, aged 28.

25. On board the *Victoria* transport, in Chusan anchorage, Mr. H. Tracey, assistant-surgeon of H.M. ship *Melville*.

Oct. 6. At the Island of Chusan, Capt. James Henry Landers, of the ship *Rohmany*, eldest son of James Landers, Esq.

11. At Chusan, of dysentery, Lieut. J. W. Conway, of H.M. ship *Modeste*.

12. At Chusan, Lieut. H. F. Vavasour, 18th Royal Irish, eldest son of Lieut. Col. Vavasour, of the Royal Engineers, aged 21.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A general meeting of this institution took place on the 2nd of January, Professor H. H. Wilson, the Director, in the chair.

Various presents to the library were reported; specimens of black and green teas, grown and manufactured in Assam, were also presented from the Chairman of the East-India Company.

The Director read a paper, by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Bombay, on the Mahratta language, which commenced by observing that the good effects of the decree of the Indian Government, which ordained that in every province the language of the people should be the language of their rulers, were every day becoming more and more evident. It had already led to the compilation of grammars and dictionaries of the principal vernacular tongues, and thence to their cultivation as languages, in place of leaving them neglected as mere jargons.

In tracing the derivation of the Mahratta tongue, the doctor remarked, that it was natural for those who had studied the Sanskrit, Hindustani, and Bengali languages, to suppose that the Mahratta and all the other languages of Hindustan were but corruptions of the ancient Sanskrit; an opinion entertained even by Colebrooke, although that great scholar had himself admitted, that about a tenth of the words in the Hindi language could not be referred to that origin. Mr. Campbell, in an Essay on the Telugu Language, prefixed to his Grammar of that tongue, justly considered that the Telugu, Cannadi, Tamil, and Malayalim languages were intermixed with Sanskrit, in the same manner as we find the Latin intermingled with the old Saxon ground-work of the English; but that the original forms of those languages were radically different from the language of the *Vēdas*. Dr. Stevenson conceived the same to be the case with the Mahratta, though in a less marked degree; and that the rule applied to the Hindi and Bengali, and most probably to all the languages of northern India. He believed, however, that the Sanskrit proportion became less as we advanced southwards; just as the Latin proportion of the modern languages of Europe decreased as we advanced northwards.

From an analysis of the words contained in twelve pages of Molesworth's Mahratta Dictionary, giving about fifty thousand words, Dr. Stevenson found that about ten thousand of them might be reckoned to be primitives. Of these, about one-half were Sanskrit, either quite pure, or nearly so; two thousand were corrupted Sanskrit; one thousand Persian or Arabic; and the remaining two thousand were quite unconnected with any of the before-mentioned languages, but belonging to what he considered to be the aboriginal language of India. Dr. Stevenson then adduces various examples to show the great difference of this aboriginal tongue from the Sanskrit, which, unlike the latter, proceeds in the conjugations of the verbs chiefly by means of auxiliaries, and in making up its tenses, by participles joined to auxiliary verbs; thus proving that there must have been some element, like the Gothic and other Germanic tongues in Europe, to produce this modification of languages, the greater part of whose vocables are of Sanskrit origin.

Among the peculiarities of the Mahratta language, Dr. Stevenson states that it abounds with what have been called imitative words. He instances the word *gurgurí*, which is applied to the sound made by the smoking apparatus; but which the English soldier thinks is better imitated by the word *hubble-bubble*.

The Mahratta language is both rich and expressive; but rather harsh to the ear; none of the Sanskrit letters being softened down, as in the Hindi and Guzarati. The Brahmans always write it in the Devanagari character; but another alphabet is in use for business and correspondence, called *mor*, or broken, which consists merely of a rounded form of the Devanagari, more readily written on the palm-leaf, with the iron stylus. The language is spoken with more or less purity from Goa northward to

Damaun, where it yields to the Guzarati; and eastward, to about Hyderabad, where it yields to the Telugu. In the interior it meets the Cannadi at Solapur; and extends northwards to about Nagpur. The population speaking Mahratta is estimated at ten millions; among which there are variations amounting almost to different dialects. The author concludes by expressing his hope that, at some future period, he should be able to submit to the Society some observations on the literature of the inhabitants of the Mahratta country.

An Essay, by Rájá Káli Krishna, Bahádur, a corresponding member of the Society, on the mode of giving names among the Hindus, was then read. The writer states, that among the four Brahminical classes of Hindus, the ceremony of naming children is performed on the 11th, 13th, 16th, or 31st day after the birth; and the name to be given is decided by the help of an astrological diagram, of one hundred squares, in each of which are inserted the first letters of Hindu names. This collection of squares is further divided into four parts or mansions, each containing numbers corresponding with the names of the twenty-eight lunar constellations. When the child is born, the Hindu astrologer calculates under what sidereal influence the birth took place; and then a name is given commencing with the letter inserted in the square where such influence is indicated. For example, if a boy is born in the first quarter of *Aswini* (the first lunar constellation), his name must begin with the first letter *chu*; and may therefore be *Chunibál*; if in the second, with *ché*; and may consequently be *Chétanand*; and so on. But the use of these names is generally restricted to religious ceremonies; and they are prohibited to be disclosed to any but the spiritual guides, priests, and parents. There are other ways of constructing the tables; but the same principle obtains in all. No public ceremony of naming children is in use. The names by which the parties are known in ordinary life are derived principally from those of Hindu mythology. Lists of names and titles used by different castes are given; and the paper concludes by an account of the circumstances under which children get a kind of nick-names from their parents; as when a person has many daughters and no sons, the last-born daughter is called *Arná*, *Kshé-mankari*, &c., which names indicate a desire that no other daughters may be born in that family.

A meeting was held on the 16th January, Professor H. H. Wilson in the chair. Some ancient copper coins, found in the ruins near Calpenty, in Ceylon, were presented; also, donations of several books. Lieut. General F. W. Wilson, C. B., was elected a resident member of the Society.

Professor Royle read a paper on the identity of certain vegetable productions of the East with substances mentioned in ancient authors. The professor observed, that various articles of the vegetable kingdom had, it was well known, enjoyed great reputation among the ancients for certain qualities, such as brilliancy of colour, remarkable taste or odour, as well as for real or fancied medicinal virtues, which substances had been found very difficult to identify with existing productions. Dioscorides had mentioned sixteen or eighteen of such articles. Among them were *costus* and *lycium*, both of which had but recently been discovered to be Indian products. Spikenard was another drug which had given rise to many literary speculations, not settled till after the time of Sir W. Jones. In the course of his paper, the professor observed, that such identifications were valuable aids to our knowledge of the ancients, as they enabled us to trace the route and extent of their commerce, the nature of their wants in the arts and luxuries of life, and their means of gratifying them; and remarked that the labours of the philologist were as essential in such investigations as were those of the botanist or the chemist.

Another meeting took place on the 6th February, Professor Wilson in the chair. Among the donations to the library were four works on the medical topography and statistics of India, printed by order of the Government of India, presented by the Court of Directors; *Æsop's Fables*, in Chinese, with translations in the Canton and:

Mandarin dialects ; with a Chinese tale, entitled "*The lasting Resentment of Miss Keou wan Wang.*" from R. Thom, Esq. ; printed at Canton.

The honorary secretary read a letter from Sir Charles Malcolm, containing extracts from a journal kept by him while travelling in Egypt in 1839, and referring to the fragment of a sarcophagus from the tombs of the kings at Thebes, recently presented by him to the Society, together with a fac-simile drawing of the sarcophagus, taken by M. Prisse, a French artist. [This sarcophagus, we understand, is conjectured to be that of *Binothis*, of the second dynasty, whose name is read by Champollion as *Skai*, and by Rosellini, *Teréi*. The posthumous work of Champollion, now printing by order of the French government, contains, we believe, a full account of this interesting remnant of antiquity.]

In travelling from Cosseir to Alexandria, Sir Charles notes down in his journal (Jan. 23), that the party went over two steep, rocky passes, which form the only obstacle to driving a carriage from Cosseir to Kenneh, and might easily be removed. When watering their camels at the well at the top of the first pass, they fell in with a tribe of desert Arabs, whose condition appeared most miserable. Their sheds stood in the midst of dead camels, in all stages of decay ; off one of them, just dead, these poor creatures had been cutting the flesh, to eat ; and this kind of food formed their principal subsistence. Sir Charles understood that these Arabs were from the borders of Nubia. The party stopped two hours to examine the ancient quarries at Hammamet, erroneously called the porphyry quarries. The stone is a reddish granite, and masses might be got of any size ; the only difficulty would be in getting them down without breaking, as the quarry is worked very high up. This granite takes a good polish, and is as heavy as iron : on some pieces the marks of the chisel and other tools were distinctly visible. On the sides of the quarry were figures of men, women, animals, birds, &c. with numerous hieroglyphics. On the 1st of February following, Sir Charles visited the tombs of the kings, where he inspected the sarcophagus before-mentioned. It is conjectured that the king for whom it was made was either a tyrant or a usurper, as his images are all defaced, and his sarcophagus broken—an ordinary mode among the ancient Egyptians of expressing their detestation of bad kings.

The honorary secretary also read a Report, communicated by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, on the Pergunnah of Chota Nagpore, by T. S. Cuthbert, Esq., a resident magistrate. This district is situated above two hundred miles W.N.W. of Calcutta, and measures about ninety-five miles long by eighty-five broad. Hill and jungle abound ; some parts are highly productive ; but during the rains very unhealthy. It appears to have been formerly divided into petty chieftainships ; but was conquered about a century and a half ago by an ancestor of the present raja, who, at the time of the report, had held the raj four years. A kind of feudalism obtained under the native rule ; but the Oriental rapacity and oppression, incident thereto were a good deal controlled by the British Government. The principal produce of the country comprises sugar, cotton, rice, various kinds of grain, gum, lac, and silk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 26th February, a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of a Director, in the room of John Thornhill, Esq., deceased ; when scrutineers reported that the election had fallen on Sir Jeremiah Bryant. The numbers were : for Sir Jeremiah Bryant, 1,184 ; for Maj. Gen. Robertson, 816.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Maj.-Gen. Sir Joseph O'Halloran, of the Bengal army, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

The following officers (all of whom have served in India) have succeeded to Rewards for Distinguished Services, in consequence of the deaths of Gen. Wilkinsoh

and Lieut.-Generals McNair and Benjamin Gordon :—Maj.-Gen. Effingham Lindsay, £200; Maj.-Gen. Charles Nicol, £200; Maj.-Gen. Sir David Ximenes, £200.

Capt. Shakspeare, who was despatched to Khiva by the Governor-General of India on the approach of the Russian expedition, and whose influence procured from the Khan the release of his Russian captives, has reached England.

A union between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Comprehensive East-Indian Steam Navigation Company has at length been effected, after much difficulty, three seats in the direction of the joint Company being left for the Precursor or Eastern Steam Navigation Company, if that Company be disposed to join.

At the Court of Excise, March 6, E. Glover, of Essex, was prosecuted for having in his possession upwards of 2,000 lbs. of fabricated tea. Frankish, an officer, stated that, having received a warrant from the Board to search the defendant's premises, he and ten other persons proceeded there, and discovered an immense quantity of leaves, closely resembling China tea. Some of it was in sacks and hampers, and a great portion was lying about for drying, for which purpose the place was fitted up with the necessary stoves and utensils. They immediately gave notice to Government, and Mr. Golding Bird, the Surveyor-general of Excise, was ordered to make a further examination. Mr. Bird stated, that he received possession of eight sacks of the rubbish, which was so fine an imitation of tea that, at first sight, any person would have supposed it to be a genuine article. On testing a sample from each sack, he found the whole to be composed of blackthorn, hawthorn, and fern leaves. The different species were strongly developed. Mr. Bird then produced eight samples of the stuff, and mixed them with pure tea, to the extent of one-half of each. He proceeded to state, that on seeing Glover, he pointed to the apparatus, which contained some leaves quite warm, and asked him, "What is this?" He replied, "Oh, that's a secret." Witness told him he would soon unravel the secret, and that the leaves were nothing more than dried cabbage leaves, when he replied, "You are quite right; I make them into 'Mocha Farina.' It is to be used instead of coffee. I sell much of it. I put 56 lbs. of rye with chicory and cabbage leaves. I grind them together, and send it in packages to London." Mr. Bird was asked how the stuff was sold to the grocers and tea-dealers? He said at the rate of 1s. 6d. per lb., and they retailed it at 4s. and 4s. 6d. per lb. The Court ordered the defendant to pay a penalty of £200.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 15. *Agnes*, Lamont, from Cape 16th Dec.; *Herculean*, Grindle, from Bombay 7th Nov.; *Litherlands*, Freeman, from China 23rd Aug.; *Thomas Sparks*, Sparkes, from Bengal 30th Sept.; *Urgent*, Moore, from Bengal 6th Oct.; *Gleneira*, Newby, from Bengal 8th Oct.; and *Carena*, Hayden, from Bengal 2nd Nov.; all at Liverpool.—*Justina*, Loader, from Bengal 8th Oct.; and Cape; *Mountaineer*, Kind, from Bengal 12th Oct.; *Cairo*, Thomas, from Bengal 5th Oct.; *Sarah Scott*, Davidson, from Singapore 21st Sept.; *Thomas Henry*, Churchward, from Mauritius 21st Nov.; *Mary and Jane*, Challis, from Cape 9th Nov.; *Euphrates*, Buckham, from Bengal 6th Oct.; *Canton*, Mordaunt, from Manilla 22nd July; *Pearl*, Burrows, from Bengal 7th Oct.; *Brothers*, Digby, from Bengal 12th Sept.; *Nestor*, Crawford, from Bengal 23rd Oct.; *Cumbrian*, Dring, from Bombay 27th Sept.; *W. S. Hamilton*, Brown, from Siam and Singapore; *Kestrel*, Reed, from Mauritius; *Harriet*, Kreeft, from do. 30th Oct.; *Psyche*, Stevenson, from China 5th Oct.; *Islander*, Fowle, from Cape 6th Dec.; *Orissa*, Brown, from do. 6th Dec.; *Leguain*, Brown, from Penang 1st Oct.; *John Palmer*, Laurence, from South Seas; *Harpooner*, Lock, from a whaling voyage; *Adelaide*, Cuthbertson, from Cape; *Chanticleer*, Wilson, from Mauritius 28th Nov.; *Gulnare*, Williams, from Singapore 24th Oct.; *Mars*, LeGallais, from Mauritius; and *Caribbean*, Fleming, from Ceylon 22nd Oct.; all at Deal.—*Nehalennia*, Verster, from Batavia 22nd Oct.; off Duigeness.—*William Wise*, Ellis, from N.S. Wales 11th Oct.; in London Docks.—*Vixen*, Palmer, from Cape 16th Dec.; in St. K. Docks.—*Quintin Leitch*, Gray, from Bengal 22nd Sept.; in the

River.—*Isabella*, Hardie, from China 2nd Sept.; *James Turcan*, Turcan, from Bengal 16th Aug.; and *Cape*; both off Dover.—*Invoice*, Proudfoot, from Cape 9th Dec.; off Margate.—*North Briton*, Foyle, from Sourabaya; at Cowes.—*Marion*, Rose, from Mauritius 9th Nov.; off Falmouth.—16. *Oriental*, Wilson, from Bengal 22nd Sept.; *Seymour*, Morton, from Mauritius 21st Nov.; and *Cumbrian*, Garrick, from Mauritius; all at Deal.—*Robert Ingham*, Clough, from Mauritius 7th Nov.; in the River.—*Ellen*, Rodger, from Singapore 16th Oct.; in the Clyde.—*Robert Henderson*, Macfarlane, from Bengal 24th Sept.; off Liverpool.—18. *Mezborough*, Livingston, from N.S.Wales 13th Oct.; off Portsmouth.—*Frances Yates*, Beale, from Macao 9th Oct., and *Cape*; at Plymouth.—19. *Patriot Queen*, Hoodless, from Bengal 1st Nov.; at Liverpool.—*Eliza Frances*, Stean, from N.S.Wales; off Plymouth.—20. *Thomas Lee*, Wooff, from Bengal 14th Oct.; at Liverpool.—22. *Larkins*, Ingram, from Bengal, Madras, and *Cape*; at Portsmouth.—*Augusta Jessie*, Sparks, from Singapore 30th Aug.; and *Sarah*, Heidrick, from Bombay 22nd Oct., and *Cochin* 2nd Nov.; both at Deal.—*John Mitchell*, Cabel, from Bombay 31st Oct., and *Cape* 20th Dec.; at Cork.—23. *Copeland*, Symes, from Bengal 8th Oct.; and *Whitby*, Wellbank, from Java and *Cape*; both off Cork.—*Ino*, Wheelan, from Mauritius 26th Nov.; off Falmouth.—24. *Lord Althorp*, Jackson, from Bengal 6th Oct.; off Liverpool.—*Thomas Bold*, Broadhurst, from Bombay 20th Oct.; at Falmouth.—25. *Crest*, Wharton, from Bengal 26th Sept.; off the Start.—26. *Trial*, Potton, from Bengal, Moulmein, and *Cape*; off Dartmouth.—*Auriga*, Ross, from Mauritius 26th Nov.; off Plymouth.—27. *Runnymede*, Forward, from Bengal 17th Oct.; off the Lizard.—*Vrienden*, Anselm, from Batavia 2nd Nov.; off the Wight.—MARCH 1. *Adelaide*, Campbell, from Bengal 10th Oct.; *Vectis*, Isemonger, from Cape 19th Dec.; *Abel Gower*, Henderson, from Bengal 10th Oct.; and *Anna Bella*, Ward, from Mauritius 7th Dec.; all at Deal.—*Earl Powis*, Spittall, from Mauritius 26th Nov.; at Liverpool.—*Achilles*, Trivett, from Ceylon 2nd Nov., and *Cape* 31st Dec.; off Dover.—4. *Madonna*, Miller, from Bombay; at Liverpool.—5. *Woodmanstern*, Hindewell, from Bengal 24th Sept.; at Deal.—*Royal William*, Smith, from Bengal 23rd Oct.; off Waterford.—6. *Forth*, Baxter, from Bengal 10th Oct.; at Deal.—*Boadicea*, Stevens, from Ascension; at Portsmouth.—8. *Isabella*, from Pernambuco; at Liverpool.—*Surprise*, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Bolina*, Brown, from New Zealand 19th Oct.; at Portsmouth.—*Young Queen*, Atkins, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—*Earl Durham*, Tindall, from Bengal 9th Oct.; off Eastbourne.—*Essex*, Roxby, from V.D. Land 25th Oct.; off the Wight.—9. *Asia*, Patterson, from Bengal 13th Oct.; off Falmouth.—*City of London*, Martin, from Mauritius; off Eastbourne.—*Courier*, Dixon, from Cape 30th Dec.; at Deal.—*Harlequin*, Garwood, from Algoa Bay; off Hastings.—10. *Otterspool*, Limon, from Bengal 16th Nov.; off Cork.—*Allan Kerr*, McKechnie, from Bombay and *Cape*; at Liverpool.

Departures.

DEC. 30. *Yare*, MacCartney, for Launceston; from Milford.—JAN. 22. *Amelia Wynns*, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—23. *Countess of Durham*, Snowden, for South Australia; from Deal.—FEB. 2. H.M. frigate *Endymion*, Grey, for India and China (with despatches); from Plymouth.—*Daphne*, Dove, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—5. *Arcturus*, Hill, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Osprey*, Kirk, for Bombay; and *Nith*, Shaw, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*John Witt*, Bynon, for Mauritius; from Southampton.—6. *Caledonia*, Cammell, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—7. *Frankfield*, Mitchell, for Port Phillip; from Liverpool.—8. *Actress*, Clark, for N.S.Wales; and *Devonshire*, Stevens, for Batavia; both from Deal.—*Cleveland*, Marley, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—9. *Gentoo*, Dodds, for Bengal; from Liverpool. 10. *Katherine St. Forbes*, Hobbs, for Wellington, New Zealand; from Deal.—13. *Benares*, Gilkeson, for Adelaide, from Leith.—16. *Mary Lyon*, Davidson, for Mauritius; *Stratford*, Haslip, for Mauritius; *Guiana*, Hill, for N.S.Wales; and *Jane Cumming*, Harrold, for Algoa Bay; all from Deal.—*Agnes Gilmour*, Melville, for Bombay; from Clyde.—17. *Duchess of Northumberland*, Scott, for Port Phillip and N.S.Wales; from Plymouth.—*Malcolm*, Malcolm, for N.S.Wales; from Liverpool.—*Terranova*, Nuorwich, for N.S.Wales; from Clyde.—18. *Euzine*, MacMillan, for Bombay (with troops); *Thomas and Joseph Crisp*, Crisp, for Cape; *Hebe*, Wishart, for Hobart Town; and *Hindustan*, Redman, for Madras and Bengal; all from Deal.—19. *Patriot King*, Roddock, and *Bahamian*, Stroyan, both for Bengal; from Liverpool.—20. *Hannah*, Hair, for Mauritius; from Deal.—21. *Bertha*, Soutie, for Cape; *Barbara*, Williamson, and *Tyrer*, Worrell, both for Bengal; all from Clyde.—22. *Margaret*, Tomkins, for N.S.Wales; and *Beulah*, James, for China; both from Liverpool.—23. *Achilles*, Veale, for N.S.Wales; and *Caroline*, Williams, for Port Phillip; both from Deal.—24. *Dale Park*, Snell, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Matilda*, Scott, for N.S.Wales; from Liverpool.—25.

Arabella, Jackson, for Marseilles and Mauritius; and *Countess of Dunmore*, Snowden, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—*Martha*, Astrope, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—*Columbine*, Cape, for N. S. Wales; from Hull.—*James and Thomas*, Watson, and *Minerva*, Mills, both for Bombay; from Shields.—27. *Lady St. Hilda*, Lawrence, for Port Phillip; from Plymouth.—*Bombay*, Kitching, for Hobart Town; passed Portsmouth.—28. *Georgetown*, Bell, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—*Claudine*, Brewer, for Madras; from Deal.—*Orwell*, Grayburn, for Aden, &c.; from Liverpool.—2 *Sons of Commerce*, Mainland, for Madras; from Deal.—3. *William Broderick*, Hindmarsh, for N.S. Wales; *Glenely*, Biles, for Bombay; *John Graham*, Turner, for Cape; and *Royal Saxon*, Lodge, for Port Phillip; all from Deal.—4. *Pilgrim*, Rawlings, for Bengal; *Johnstone*, Spence, for Bengal; *Warlock*, Pagen, for Bengal; and *Blakeley*, Downes, for China; all from Liverpool.—*Persian*, Milman, for Hobart Town; from Deal.—5. *Earl Grey*, Mollison, for N.S. Wales and Port Phillip; from Plymouth.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Larkins, from Bengal, Madras, and Cape: Mrs. Col. Drever; Mrs. Sturges; Mrs. Ingram; Mrs. Bayne; Mrs. James; Mrs. Stevens; J. Steer, Esq., Bengal C.S.; H. P. Sturges, Esq., American Consul at Manilla; the Rev. W. O. Ruspini; the Rev. H. Bayne; Capt. C. Arkcoll; Lieut. G. Friend, H.M. 31st Regt.; Lieut. G. Lennox, 4th Madras L.C.; Lieut. R. Robertson, 70th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. J. Dorhill, H.M. 3rd Buffs; Lieut. F. Trower, 45th Madras N.I.; Master Drever; 2 Masters Sturges.—(G. Tucker, Esq., C.S., and Lieut. Murray, were left at the Cape; the Rev. Mr. Kempthorne and Mrs. Kempthorne were left at St. Helena).

Per Euphrates, from Bengal: Lieut. Elliot, Bengal Artillery.

Per Justina, from Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Innis and servant.

Per Trial, from Calcutta, &c.: Mr. Todd; Mr. Rudman.

Per Rummymede, from Bengal: Mr. Robert Souper.—From St. Helena: Capt. Markland.

Per Whitby, from Lombeck, &c.: Mr. and Mrs. Bayman.

Per Nehalennia, from Batavia: Edmund Read, Esq.

Per Oriental steamer, from Alexandria and Malta (arrived at Falmouth 9th Feb.): Lord Joselyn; Capt. Eastwick; Capt. Reeves; Capt. Hughes; Capt. Pepper; Capt. and Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Moore; Capt. and Mrs. Bailey; Mrs. Hathaway; Mrs. Sparrow; Mrs. Troward; Miss Sutherland; Lady Isabella Pitcairn; Messrs. Galloway, Shirne, Latouche, Cambria, Todd, Cruize, Muzard, Vives, Nicey, Hutchinson, Higginson, Daniell, and Booker; Lord Loraine; Capt. Liardett, Hope, and Hastings; Commanders Stephens, Russell, Cockburne, Charlewood, and Maitland.

Per H. C. steamer Berenice, from Bombay 1st Feb., for Aden and Red Sea (arrived as Suez): Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Frith; Mrs. Waddington and two children; Mr. Antonio de Souza, of Calcutta; Major J. Douglas; James Stevenson, Esq., Madras establishment; T. P. Weekes, Esq.; Miss Weekes; Mrs. St. B. Brown; Doctor and Mrs. Orton; Mrs. Henry Woodhouse; Major and Mrs. Stockwell; Capt. R. Foster, engineers; the Rev. Randall Ward; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell; George Aspinall, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Parry; Mr. Thomas Taylor.

Expected.

Per Bombay, from Bombay: Mrs. Grant and five children; Mrs. Finnis and child; 3 children of C. Harrison, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Sealy and 92 invalids of H.M. 2nd Queen's; women, children, and servants.

Per Indian, from Bombay: Mr. C. G. Reynolds.

Per Frances, from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Coles.

Per David Clark, from Calcutta: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Byers and 4 children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Lady Ferversham, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Mainwaring and son; Dr. and Mrs. Sproule; Mr. and Mrs. Pridham; Mr. Percival.

Per Hindostan, for Madras and Bengal: Messrs. Ogilvie, Dunlop, Lushington, Lambert, Surtes, Waddelore, Cannan, Drayner, Travers, Shand, McMullen, Kemball, Marquis, Tytler, Chamberlain, Roberts, Allardyce, Baird, Barber, and Carmichael.

Per Glenely, for Bombay: Messrs. Dixon, Worgan, Hope, Herne, Davies, and Harvey; 276 troops.

Per Symmetry, for Ceylon: Mrs. and Miss Huskisson; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood; Mr. and Mrs. Temple; Miss Sawyer; Capt. and Mrs. Mackwood; Ens. Ross; Mr. Sims; Mr. Browning, &c.

Per Claudine, for Madras: Dr. and Mrs. Cowper; Mrs. Capt. Gray; Hon. Messrs. Arbuthnot; Capt. Stoddart; two Misses Wilson; Misses Moore, Hoskins, Spencer, Grainson, and Barlow; Messrs. Cox, Collingwood, Pritchard, Carpendale, Stewart, Stubbs, Cannon, and Garrod.

Per Roberts, for Madras and Bengal: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Price; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fox; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Symonds; Mr. and Mrs. Suttleff; 2 Misses Lamb; Miss Reynolds; Mrs. Bright; Capt. Lamb; Rev. Mr. Noble; Dr. Goodeve; Messrs. McLeod, Edgell, North, Hocking, Price, McMaster, Bleaumere, D. Christie, Wiggins, Voyle, Metcalfe, Wood, Waddell, Nation, Fraser, McKenzie, Money, Saunders, and Waddy.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 25. At Dublin, the lady of Capt. James Benwell, Madras army, of a daughter.

27. At the Palace, Corfu, the lady of Lieut. Col. Francis Dawkins, deputy quartermaster-general, of a daughter:

Feb. 3. At Cheltenham, the lady of Wm. Parker Goad, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son, still-born.

7. The lady of Francis Ommanney, Esq., of Norfolk Street, of a son.

10. At the Royal Mint, the lady of John Orde Ommanney, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Camberwell Grove, the lady of Capt. Alexander Nairne, of a son.

17. The wife of T. M. Alsager, Esq., of Queen Square, Bloomsbury, of a daughter.

— At Brahan Castle, Ross-shire, the lady of S. M. Boulderson, Esq., of twin daughters.

21. At Collingwood, Hawkhurst, Kent, the lady of Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., of a daughter.

March 6. At the Willows, Upper Tooting, Surrey, the lady of Colonel Strover, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 26. At Dunville, Upper Canada, Henry Frederick, third son of Wm. Rd. Boucher, Esq., of Leadenhall Street, to Kate, only daughter of the late Colonel Imlach, C. B.

Jan. 26. At Boughia, near Smyrna, J. F. Hanson, Esq., to Eliza Zoe Werry, daughter of N. W. Werry, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at Damascus.

Feb. 2. At Pisa, Celia, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Otley, late chief justice of Ceylon, to T. J. Amos, Esq., son of T. Amos, Esq., late attorney-general of New South Wales.

3. At the church at North Otterington, the Rev. R. M. Price, chaplain on the Flon. East-India Company's Bengal establishment, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Dent, of Crosby Cote, Yorkshire.

6. At St Marylebone Church, the Rev. Edward Forbes, of Ramsey, Hunts, to Juliana Anne, eldest daughter of the late Major B. R. W. Latter, formerly of the Bengal army, and commandant of the Rungpore Battalion.

— At High Halden, Kent, H. S. Barber, Esq., only son of the late Capt. B. Barber, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. H. J. Parker, rector of High Halden.

16. At Frant, Samuel Newington, Esq., second son of Charles Newington, Esq., of Highlands, Ticehurst, Sussex, to Georgiana Oakeley Malcolm, sixth daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Alexander Beatson, of Henly, in the county of Sussex, and formerly governor of St. Helena.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, A. C. Lowe, Esq., major of the 16th Lancers, to Mary, only child of Benj. Flounders, Esq., of Culmington, in the county of Salop, and of Yarm, Yorkshire.

— At Sible Hedingham, Essex, Rosetta D'Arblay, second daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Burney, to Henry Wood, Esq., of the Bombay engineers.

17. At Clifton, Capt. George Griffiths, of the Bengal native infantry, son of the late Henry Griffiths, Esq., of Beaumont Lodge, Berks, and nephew of Sir George G. Williams, Bart., to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late W. Rogers Lawrence, Esq., of Belle Vue House, near Bath.

— At the chapel of Lambeth Palace, the Earl of Eglintoun and Winton, to Mrs. Cockerell, widow of the late Capt. Howe Cockerell, of Calcutta.

18. At Paris, Cosmo Alexander, third son of Robert Hepburne, Esq., of Clarkington, Midlothian, North Britain, to Jane Seymer, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Chester, M. A., chaplain on the Madras establishment.

22. At Hampstead, J. L. Hartwell, Esq., of the medical staff, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Capt. Percy Earl, of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service.

March 3. At St. Mark's, Clerkenwell, A. K. N. Tremearne, H.C.S., of St. Ives, Cornwall, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Shirley, of Chatham Place, Blackfriars, and grand-daughter of A. K. Newman, of Leadenhall Street.

— At Guernsey, Francis Findlater, Esq., to Euphemia Eliza, second daughter of the late Capt. E. Collings, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

DEATHS.

Dec. 9. At Carak, on his way to Ceylon, John Percival, jun., Esq., late of Northampton.

Jan. 13. At Malta, from the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs, Capt. Clarke, of H.M. 47th regt., in his 63rd year. He served with his regt in the East-Indies during the various campaigns in which it was engaged in the years 1817-18, and afterwards in the Burmese war, in 1824-25.

14. At Halifax, Lieut. Col. John James Snodgrass, deputy of the army in Nova Scotia. He formerly served in India was present with it during the whole of the Burmese war.

25. At Damascus, in Syria, Brigadier Gen. E. T. Michell, of the Royal Artillery. He died of a fever brought on by remaining too long in wet clothes.

Feb. 1. At Appleby, Westmoreland, Joseph Howarth, infant son of J. Bowstead, Esq., of the Bombay medical service.

— At Bordeaux, Margaret, relict of Capt. Edw. Toussaint, of Calcutta.

6. At Alplington, near Exeter, Margaret, wife of Sir Alexander Cockburn Campbell, Bart., and eldest daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.

10. At Bath, Lieut. Col. Thomas Shaw, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, on the Bengal establishment.

11. At Ebbford Barton, near Exeter, Mrs. R. H. Pennell, relict of Capt. Richard Pennell, formerly commander of the *Hawke* Fast-Indiaman, aged 66.

— At No. 3, Great Cumberland Place, Hyde Park, in the 58th year of her age, the lady of Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart.

12. At St. Andrew's, Miss Elizabeth Hadow, youngest daughter of the late Dr. George Hadow, Professor of Oriental languages in that university.

— At his house in Conduit Street, Regent Street, Sir Astley Paston Cooper, the celebrated surgeon, in the 73rd year of his age.

21. At Brighton, aged five years, Archibald, son of Major Irvine, C.B., of the Bengal engineers.

— At Richmond, Mrs. Jane Roberts, daughter of the late John Roberts, Esq., one of the Directors of the Hon. East-India Company.

17. At Fetternear House, N.B., Major Mitchell, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

24. At his residence, 59, Cambridge Street, London, Colonel C. A. Vigoureux, C.B., late of H.M. 45th regt., in his 64th year. As brigadier he commanded the forces in the Burman provinces for several years, and subsequently the Hyderabad subsidiary force. In 1837 he received the local rank of major-general, and as such commanded the Mysore division of the Madras army till the return of his corps to England, when he reverted to his original rank of colonel.

— At Barnstaple, Harriett, wife of Capt. Larkins, late of the H.C. service.

25. At his house, Canterbury Row, Newington, Surrey, Samuel Sillitoe, Esq., late deputy freight-accountant, East-India House, in the 73rd year of his age.

26. At 27, Upper Gloucester Place, aged 14, George Showers, son of the late Capt. Gamage, Madras horse artillery.

— At Chart Lodge, Kent, the Hon. Ann Monson, aged 73, widow of the Hon. Col. W. Monson, 76th regt., celebrated for his retreat in India when in command of a small detachment of Lord Lake's army, in 1804.

27. Near Halifax, in her 24th year, Susannah Mary, wife of B. H. Bates, Esq.

March 1. In Somerset Street, Capt. Robert Patterson, East-India Company's service, of Mount Clement's, Herts, in his 66th year.

Lately. In London, Charles Montague Cosby, only son of the late Capt. C. A. Cosby, 25th regt. Madras N.I., aged 7 years.

— At Manilla, William Saville Davy, Esq., youngest son of the late Thomas Davy, Esq.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, December 19, 1840.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	15 0	@ 22 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 0	@ —
Bottles 100	10 0	— 10 8	— flat do.	5 12	—
Coals B. md.	0 6	— 0 10	— English, sq. do.	3 2	— 3 3
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	35 4	— 35 8	— flat do.	2 13	— 2 14
— Brasiers' do.	36 0	— 36 4	— Bolt do.	3 0	—
— Ingot do.	34 12	— 35 0	— Sheet do.	4 8	— 5 0
— Old Gross do.	35 14	— 36 8	— Nails cwt.	15 0	— 18 0
— Bolt do.	34 12	— 35 4	— Hoops F. md.	5 0	— 5 2
— Tile do.	34 8	— 34 14	— Kettle cwt.	0 14	— 1 2
— Nails, assort. do.	39 0	— 45 0	Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 10	— 6 12
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	6 6	— 6 8
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery do.	5 D.	— 25 D.
Copperas do.	1 13	— 2 0	Shot, patent bag	—	—
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pec.	3 0	— 6 8	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	10 6	— 10 8
— Muslins do.	1 2	— 12 0	Stationery do.	10 to 15 A.	— D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 3.3	— 0 6.9	Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	— 6 4
Cutlery, fine do.	20 D.	— 30 D.	— Swedish do.	8 10	— 9 1
Glass Ware do.	10 D.	— 20 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	20 0	— 21 8
Ironmongery do.	35 D.	— 45 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4 8	— 10 0
Hosiery, cotton do.	10 D.	— 15 D.	— coarse and middling.	1 2	— 4 4
Ditto, silk do.	5 D.	— 10 D.	— Flannel, fine. do.	0 8	— 1 6

MADRAS, December 16, 1840.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	11	@ 12	Iron Hoops candy	33	@ 35
Copper, Sheet. candy	270	— 275	— Nails do.	52	— 70
— Tile and Slab. do.	242	— 245	Lead, Pig. do.	50	— 52
— Old do.	266	— 273	— Sheet do.	55	— 60
— Nails, assort. do.	280	— 290	Spelter do.	55	— 56
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	— 10	Stationery do.	10 A.	— 15 A.
— Ginghams do.	3	— 7	Steel, English. candy	38	— 42
— Longcloth, fine. do.	8	— 12	— Swedish do.	50	— 60
Iron, Swedish. candy	42	— 45	Tin Plates box	22	— 23
— Bolu do.	25	— 28	Woollens, Broad-cloth .yard	3	— 10
			— Flannel, fine do.	10 to 12 Ans.	—

BOMBAY, December 26, 1840.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	12	@ 20	Iron Hoops cwt.	6.8	@ —
Bottles, quart. doz.	1.4	—	— Nails do.	10	— 12
Coals do.	5	— 14	— Sheet do.	7	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 . cwt.	61	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	40	—
— Thick sheets of Brasiers' . do.	61.8	—	— do. for nails do.	38	—
— Plate bottoms do.	62.8	—	Lead, Pig. cwt.	10.8	—
— Tile do.	55	—	— Sheet do.	10.8	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. . lb.	0.61	— 0.12	Millinery do.	25 D.	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 . . .	0.15	—	Shot, patent cwt.	12	—
Cutlery, table. P.C.	—	—	Stationery do.	12.8	—
Earthenware do.	60 A.	—	Spelter do.	30 D.	—
Glass Ware do.	40 D.	—	Steel, Swedish do.	12.10	—
Ironmongery P.C.	—	—	Tin Plates box	17.8	—
Hosiery, half hose. P.C.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	6.10	—
Iron, Swedish St. candy	60	—	— Long Ells do.	18	—
— English do.	41	—	— Flannel, fine do.	1.8	—

SINGAPORE, November 12, 1840.

	Drs.	Dr.		Drs.	Dr.
Anchors pecul	6½ @ 63	—	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. corgie	31 @ 4	—
Bottles 100	4	— 41	— do. do Pullicat. doz.	1	— 2
Copper Sheathing and Nails . . . pecul	84	— 35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 . pecul	30	— 38
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. . . 33-36 pcs.	1½	— 2½	Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. . do.	40	— 44
— Ditto 24 . . . 40-44 do.	2	— 3½	Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50 . do.	98	— 105
— Longcloths 38 to 40 . . . 35-36 do.	2½	— 5	Cutlery do.	25 D.	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	4	— 4½	Iron, Swedish pecul	41	— 41
— do. do. 50-60 do.	5½	— 7	— English do.	31	— 41
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	2½	— 5	— Nail, rod do.	31	— 4
— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours . do.	1½	— 3	Lead, Pig do.	6½	— 6½
— two colours do.	1½	— 2½	— Sheet do.	7	— 7½
— Turkey rods do.	5	— 6	Spelter pecul	7½	—
— fancies do.	3	— 4	— Steel tub	5	— 6½
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 . pcs.	1½	— 3	Woollens, Long Ells pcs.	7	— 8
— Jaconet, 20 . . . 42 . . . 45 . . . do.	1½	— 5	— Camblots do.	20	— 25
— Lappets, 10 . . . 40 . . . 42 . . . do.	1	— 1½	— Bombazetts do.	4½	— 4½

MARKETS IN INDIA, &c.

Calcutta, Jan. 16, 1841.—Sales continue to be made of Mule Twist, but principally to speculators, and at no encouraging prices. Sales of Turkey Red Yarn have been made during the past week, at rather low prices.—The market for Chintzes and Coloured Cottons continues dull, and without any prospect of early improvement. There are no inquiries from the Upper Provinces, and the few sales affected during the past week are at discouraging prices.—The only descriptions of White Cottons sought after at present, are Books, medium quality Jaconets, Mulls, and Lappets, but at no improvement in prices; for other sorts the market is dull.—Woolens: the market is dull, and we have heard of no transactions since our last.—The market for Iron, also, prices remain without alteration.—Sales of Swedish Steel have been made at steady prices.—A sale of Stamped Pig Lead has been made at a slight improvement of an anna per maund on our last quotations.—Spelter is without sale.—Tin Plates have slightly improved in price.—Quick-silver without sale.—*Fr. Cur.*

Madras, Jan. 20, 1841.—The sales of Europe articles reported to us since our last, consist of a few invoices of British cottons at an advance of from 15 to 20 per cent.; oilman stores at prime cost to 10 advance; and 15 hds. Martell's brandy at Rs. 2s. 11d. per gallon, by public auction. Metals there have been considerably improved.

and 15 cadies Tile Copper at 243 and 247 Rs. per caddy, and 15 cadies Banca Tin at 165 Rs. per caddy.—*Per Cur.*

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1841.—The pressure on the money market at present existing has had a tendency to reduce the prices for our principal im-

ports, and British Bar Iron, Iron Sheets, Sheathing Copper, and Cochineal, have slightly given way.—Cotton Twist is very dull indeed, and every fresh transition shows a decline in prices. The last sale of Water Twist was at 10 annas per lb., but now not more than 9½ annas per lb. can be obtained.—Our markets for Piece Goods remain in the same dull state, and all manufactured goods are neglected. Importers have freely offered to supply the market at the reduced prices established in December, but without finding purchasers to any extent. Grey Goods are more inquired after than Bleached; but still the demand is very languid, and must continue so whilst imports are so excessive. The market for Woollens is freely supplied, and the prices are not falling back, and the prices of other goods are not falling with difficulty.

Macao, Dec. 3, 1840.—The market for small retail goods is as before. The market for large goods is heavily accumulating. In exports a limited trade goes on as before, except in Tea and Nankin Silk, which continues interdicted, though of the former small supplies are smuggled out, and bought for India at exorbitant prices. Some of the American merchants have gone to Canton in anticipation of the trade being opened.

Manilla, Nov. 21, 1840.—Sales of Cotton Goods continue to be rather limited, considering the time of the year.—Marine Stores continue in demand.

Batavia, Nov. 28, 1840.—Business generally is very dull. Nothing doing in Cotton Goods, and no alteration in the prices of produce.

Bangkok (Siam), Dec. 8, 1840.—We are unable to notice any improvement in mercantile matters. Some sales of Piece Goods have been made, but at very reduced rates.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 16, 1841.

Government Securities.

Stock	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England	prem.	Sell. Buy.	
			Sa. Rs.	Co's Rs.
Paper	From Nos. 1,151 to 15,200 according to Number	10	8 11 0	per cent.
Second	5 p'ct.	3	8 4 8	
Third	4 per cent.	5	0 4 1	
		disc.	3 0 3 8	

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal	2,500	a	2,700
Bank of India	295	a	300
Bank of Commerce	140	a	100

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	6 per cent.
Do on government and salary bills	4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, vary from 2s. 1 d. to 2s. 1½ d. per Co's Rupee.

Madras, Jan. 20, 1841.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1½ to 5 prem.
 Ditto ditto last five per cent.—5 prem.
 Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—7½ disc.
 Ditto New four per cent.—2½ disc.
 Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—12 prem.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 1½ d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1841.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½ d. to 2s. 0½ d. per Rupee.
 On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 99 to 99.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co's Rupees.
 On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98 to 98.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 103.8 to 112 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
 Ditto of 1829-30, 112 to 112.8 per ditto.
 4 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 103.8 to 112 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
 5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 103.8 to 112 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, Dec. 17, 1840.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 5½ d. per Sp. Dol., wanted Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½ d. per do., wanted.

Macao, Dec. 3, 1840.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, continue at about 1s. 1½ d. per Rupee.

LONDON MARKETS, March 5.

Sugar.—There has been an increased dullness in the market for British plantation Sugar, and the demand has been extremely limited for grocery and refining purposes, although the stock in the merchants' hands is small. The stock in the part of the importers of the principal cause exists in the home-consumption sugar market. The *Gazette* price is 11s. 3d. higher than it was last year at this time. The stock is 8,269 hhds. and trs. less than in 1840. Prices continue on the decline for Mauritius, the demand being dull, and supply large. The arrivals have amounted to 14,000 bags since this day week; the stock is 30,163 bags larger than last year at this period. The deliveries, however, have been good, notwithstanding the dullness which exists in the market. There has been an increased disinclination on the part of the trade to purchase Bengal this week, and the demand has been very limited for both white and brown descriptions, and importers continuing to supply the market freely have further depressed prices. The year much exceeds.

Coffee.—There has been rather more demand for all clean sorts, still the transactions privately have been only to a limited extent. Holders of East-India and Cape sorts having supplied the market less freely, have prevented prices from further going down; there has not been much desire on the part of the home trade to purchase, still the market has presented a more lively appearance. For Ceylon there has been a steady demand, and previous rates have been maintained. In Java there has been little passing by private treaty, but former rates have been supported; none has been offered at public sale. The market is dull for

Mocha. The imports have hitherto been very small this year, but the stock is larger than that of 1840 at this period. This afternoon the transactions at the public sales, at the attendance of the generally languid, but prices in most cases were supported.

Tea.—The market for free trade has presented a firm aspect this week; a good demand has prevailed for black tea by private treaty for actual consumption, and prices have further improved 1d. to 1½d.; sales of common Congou have been made at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7½d. for cash. In green sorts a fair business has been done, and rather higher rates have been paid, excepting for Twankay, which remain as last quoted. The public sales on Tuesday were well attended, the biddings were brisk, especially for Black Tea. The stock is on the decrease, the deliveries being extensive for

rates were paid; common Congou for cash was with difficulty to be had at 1s. 7½d. per lb. Company's Congou was in active request, and closed at 1s. 7½d. cash.

Indigo.—The market is firm for East-India, but the demand from the home trade has been only for small parcels, and for shipping the orders are yet trivial; but few parcels of the last quarterly sale, it is impossible to purchase of the last quarterly sale, buyers have been compelled to pay a small advance.

Cotton.—Prices have been supported this week, but less demand has prevailed, and only a limited business has been done.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from Feb. 4 to March 6, 1841, inclusive.

Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols. for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
4	164 1					13 13	248	89 189 1	16 10d	3 5p
5	165					13 13	247	88 89 1	—	3 5p
6	163 1 1					13 13	246	88 89	—	3 7p
8	164					13 13	246	88 89	—	5 7p
9	163	88 89 1	88 88 1	97 98 1	97 97 1	13 13	246 1	88 88 1	20 10	5 7p
10	163 1	88 88 1	87 88 1	97 97 1	96 96 1	12 13 1	246 1	88 88 1	16 12	5 7p
11	163 1	88 88 1	88 88 1	97 97 1	96 96 1	13	—	88 88 1	17 11	5 7p
12	163 1					13 13	—	88 88 1	17 12	5 7p
13	162					13 13	—	88 88 1	15	5 7p
15	163 163 1					13 13	—	88 88 1	—	5 7p
16	164					13 13	—	88 88 1	18 11	5 7p
17	163 164 1					13 13	246 1	88 88 1	10	5 7p
18	164					13 13	—	88 88 1	15	4 7p
19	164 166					13 13	248	88 88 1	—	4 6p
20	166 1					13 13	—	88 88 1	14 9	6p
22	166 1					13 13	248	88 98 1	15 10	4 6p
23	166 1					13 13	248	88 88 1	15 10	4 6p
24	—					13 13	247 8	88 88 1	15	5 7p
25	—					13 13	248	89 89 1	15	5 7p
26	166 167	88 89 1	88 88 1	97 98 1	97 97 1	13 13	—	89 89 1	15	5 8p
27	—	88 88 1	88 88 1	97 97 1	96 97 1	13 13	—	89 89 1	19	7 9p
Mar.										
1	166 167 1	89 89 1	88 88 1	97 98 1	97 97 1	13 13 1	—	89 89 1	15 10	7 10p
2	167 168	88 89 1	88 88 1	97 98 1	97 97 1	Shut.	247 8	89 89 1	15 10	9 12p
3	Shut.	89 89 1	88 89	98 98 1	97 97 1	—	—	89 89 1	15 8	10 12p
4	—	Shut.	88 88 1	97 98 1	97 97 1	—	—	88 89 1	15	9 11p
5	—	—	88 88 1	97 97 1	96 97 1	—	—	88 88 1	15 14	7 11p
6	—	—	88 88 1	Shut.	97 97 1	—	248	88 89	—	7 9p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Kyle</i>	533 tons.	Fletcher	March 20.
<i>Kilblain</i>	495	Shaw	March 25.
<i>Justina</i>	500	Loader	April 3.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Princess Royal</i> (troops) ...	637	Brock	March 25.
<i>Thames</i>	1425	Marquis	March 25.
<i>Repulse</i>	1424	Reade	April 5.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Anna Robertson</i>	500	Hamilton	March 31.	Portsmouth.
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FOR MADRAS, PENANG, AND CHINA.

<i>General Kyd</i> (troops)	1400	Jones	March 17.
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FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Quinton Leitch</i>	643	Gray	March 15.	Gravesend.
<i>Cumbrian</i>	425	—	March 25.	

FOR CHINA.

<i>Albion</i>	320	Huldt	March 14.
<i>Elephanta</i>	310	Ross	March 30.
<i>Paramatta</i>	401	Burns	March 31.
<i>Foam</i>	310	Greig	April 15.
<i>Emerald Isle</i>	500	St. Croix	May 1.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Symmetry</i>	400	Mackwood	March 15.
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FOR SINGAPORE.

<i>Carleton</i>	182	Tucker	March 15.
<i>Colonist</i>	261	Cowman	March 20.
<i>Alligator</i> *	200	Cook	March 20.
<i>Dowthorp</i> †	325	Lofty	March 20.

FOR BATAVIA.

<i>Margaretta</i>	389	Barcham	March 20.
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FOR MAURITIUS AND MOULMAIN.

<i>City of London</i>	395	Antrim	March 20.
<i>Union</i>	320	Webster	March 30.

FOR ST. HELENA.

<i>Rainbow</i>	200	Clark	March 18.
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* Also for Penang.

† Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>vid</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).
(<i>vid</i> Marseilles).				
Jan. 4, 1840	Feb. 14. (per <i>Zenobia</i>)	41	pr. Feb. 26	Feb. 24, March 1, &c.
Feb. 4	March 13	38	March 22	March 26, &c.
March 4	April 9	36	April 17 ..	April 19, &c.
April 4	May 6	32	May 16 ..	May 17, &c.
May 4 .....	.....	44	June 27 ..	July 1, 4, &c.
June 4 .....	.....	34	July 17 ..	July 20, &c.
July 4 .....	.....	48	pr. Sept. 2	Sept. 3, &c.
Aug. 4 .....	.....	38	Sept. 21 ..	Sept. 26, &c.
Sept. 4 .....	.....	36	Oct. 19 ..	Oct. 20, &c.
Oct. 4	Dec. 4	71	Dec. 22 ..	Dec. 24, &c.
Nov. 4	Dec. 1	40	Dec. 22 ..	Dec. 24, &c.
Dec. 4	Jan. 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	39	Jan. 19 ..	Jan. 21 (express only).

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid* Falmouth, on the 31st March, and *vid* Marseilles on the 3rd April.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 17.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held this day at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W. B. Bayley, Esq.) said, he had to acquaint the Court, that certain accounts and papers, which had been presented to Parliament since the last general Court, were now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the By-law, cap. iv. sec. 5.

The clerk read the titles of the papers, *viz.*

Copy of any Orders issued by the Governor-General of India for the Abolition of the Pilgrim Tax in the Presidency of Bengal.

Copy of Papers laid before the Government of India, shewing the Grounds of their Grant of Rs. 50,000 per annum to the Temple of Juggernath.

Copy of any Despatch sent out by the Court of Directors in the Year 1840, relating to Connexion or Interference of the Governments of India with the Religions of the Natives.

Copy of the Correspondence of the Collectors or Local Officers and the Board of Revenue at Madras, relating to the Statements made of the Revenues of Mahomedan and Hindu Religious Establishments under their charge.

Copy of a Letter, with a numerical Statement, from the Collector at Madura, dated November 1839, stating the Result of his Five Years' Management of the Pagoda or Devasthanas Revenues of that Province.

Copies of a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Committee appointed to inquire respecting the exportation of Hill Coolies, dated the 1st day of August 1838 :

Of the Report made by that Committee; with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendix :

Of the Letters from the Government of India to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated the 16th and 19th days of October 1840, on the same subject.

Copies of so much of a Minute in Council of the Governor-General of India, dated the 7th day of May 1834, as relates to the issue of pay to her Majesty's Troops serving in India :

Of any Warrant dated subsequently to the 1st day of January 1840, for regulating the issue of Pay to her Majesty's Troops serving in India; also, of any Instructions upon the same subject which may have been forwarded, since the above date, to the Civil or Military Authorities in India, by the Directors of the East-India Company, or by the Secretary at War.

Statement, shewing at what rate of exchange the rupee was issued to her Majesty's Troops serving in India, from the 7th day of May 1834 to the 1st day of January 1840; and also the quantity of pure silver contained in the rupee coined by the East-India Company, and the value thereof at the present market price of silver.

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being Warrants or Instruments granting any Pension, Salary, or Gratuity.

List specifying the Particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain Persons lately in the Service of the East-India Company, under an Arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (No. 109).

List of Particulars of the Compensation to a Person who belonged to the late Maritime Service of the East-India Company.

Copy of Special Reports of the Indian Law Commissioners.

Copy of Acts of the Government of India passed by The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, for the Years 1837, 1838, and 1839.

Particulars of all Compensations, Superannuations, Retiring Allowances, and Gratuities granted by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, between the 1st January and 31st December 1840, under the Authority of the Act of the 3rd and 4th Will. IV. cap. 85, sec. 7.

Account of Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations, and Superannuations, granted to Officers and Servants of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India and of the East-India Company, in 1840.

Lists specifying the Particulars of Compensations, Superannuations, &c. granted to Persons who have been employed by the Company, and to Secretaries and others of the Tanjore Commission, in 1840.

The *Chairman*.—I have now to lay before the Court a list of superannuations granted, since the last general Court, to servants of the East-India Company in England, under the 53rd Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93.

ABOLITION OF OATHS.

The *Chairman* said, he had next to acquaint the Court, that it was made special for the purpose of confirming the resolution of the general Court of the 16th of *Asiat. Journ.* Vol. 34. N. S. No. 136.

December 1840, ordaining a by-law of the Company for "substituting a declaration in lieu of the oath or affirmation required by the Act of the 13th George III. cap. 63, to be taken by proprietors of East-India stock at every ballot in any general Court, before being admitted to vote at such ballot, and in lieu of the affidavit or affirmation required by the Act of the 3rd and 4th William IV. cap. 85, to be made by proprietors voting by letter of attorney on the election of a director or directors of the East-India Company."

The clerk then read the proposed by-law, for which see *Asiatic Journal* for Dec. pp. 388, 389.

The *Chairman*.—I have now to propose,

That the by-law which has been read be confirmed by the Court, and that it be added to the by-laws of the Company.

The *Deputy-Chairman* (G. Lyall, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. *Weeding* said, as he was quite persuaded, that any observations he might make would not induce the Court to recede from the determination they had formerly expressed on this subject, he should not offer any further opposition to the proposed by-law. He, however, still retained the opinion which he had stated at the last general Court. He conceived that the proposed by-law was uncalled for; that it was, in fact, wholly unnecessary.

Mr. *Hardy* said, when this proposition was last before the Court, he took the liberty of entering his solemn protest against it; and, having since given the most serious consideration to the subject, his opinion remained unchanged. He gave full credit to those gentlemen who recommended the adoption of this by-law for the purity and integrity of their intentions (*hear, hear!*), and he asked from them, in return, the same credit for honesty of motive which he willingly conceded to them. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped, therefore, that they would receive, in charity and candour, the observations which he should feel it necessary to address to the Court. (*Hear, hear!*) The present, it should be observed, was the only oath that a proprietor was called on to take. Now, it was not necessary for a man to be a proprietor, or, being a proprietor, it was not necessary for him to vote at the election of a director. What reason was there, then, for proposing this new by-law? At various times, he was aware, the members of the Society of Friends, the Moravians, and the Separatists, had been qualified to vote for members of Parliament, and to act on other occasions, without taking an oath; but he had heard no reason why members of the Church of England, or other denominations of Christians, should be compelled to make a declaration instead of taking an oath. This was not a voluntary oath, nor an extra-judicial oath, such as was contemplated by the 5th and 6th William IV.; neither was it an unnecessary oath; because, if it were, it should be abolished, without any declaration being substituted for it. On the contrary, the circumstances plainly shewed, that the proprietors had an important duty to discharge, which it was necessary to discharge under a solemn sanction; therefore they were called on to make this declaration. The Act of the 9th and 10th of William III., under which the qualification was first fixed at £500, was found not to work well; and, at a period long afterwards, the 7th of George III. was enacted. By that statute, it was provided that, to enable a proprietor to vote, it was necessary that he should swear that, for six months previous to the time of voting, he had held stock to the amount of £500. In six short years afterwards, that Act, which was found not to succeed, was repealed, and the 13th of George III. was passed. The third section of that Act recited, "Whereas, it has been found that the provision made by the Charter of the tenth year of the reign of King William the Third, under which persons possessed of £500 stock are entitled to vote in general Courts, has been productive of much inconvenience in the present situation of the Company, and tends to promote the mischievous practice of making collusive transfers, which practice hath not been sufficiently prevented by the provision made by an Act of the seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, whereby the right of voting is limited to persons having been six calendar months in possession of their stock;" and then, to remedy the

evil, the statute doubled the amount of stock to be held as a qualification; it also doubled the time during which the proprietor should be in possession of such stock, in order to confer on him the right of voting; and it imposed on the proprietor an oath or (in the case of Quakers) an affirmation. Now, it was necessary under this Act, that the stock, at the moment of taking the oath, should, *bonâ fide*, belong to the proprietor for a period of twelve calendar months before voting, in his own right, and not in trust for any person or persons; that the proprietor should have been in the actual receipt of the dividends and profits for his own use; that the stock should be freed and discharged from all incumbrances that might affect the same during twelve calendar months; and that it was not transferred collusively, to qualify him to give a vote. Such a security ought not to be lightly dispensed with. But it had been said in that Court, that, if any fraud were attempted, that if any person made a false declaration, in order that, without possessing the right, he might give a vote, the officer who attended could easily discover, by turning to the book, whether he was or was not a proprietor—whether stock to a certain amount did not, for a given time, stand in his name. That might be; but could the book shew, or could the officer, by looking at it, tell whether, at the moment the party tendered his vote, he held that stock in his own right, whether it was freed and discharged from all incumbrances, and whether it was not collusively transferred? No, he could not. All these matters lay only within the knowledge of the individual; these were facts locked up in his own breast. He wished the Court to observe, that the great object of the 13th George III. was to prevent, and put an end to, the mischievous practice of collusive transfer which had grown up under the Act of the 7th of George III.; and most mischievous it must have been, when it was found necessary to pass an Act of Parliament to check it, only six years after passing the former Act. The Act of the 13th George III. was expressly directed to put an end to the mischievous practice of collusive transfers. Was it, he would ask, impossible that collusive transfers should now take place? And, if it were possible, why should they throw away the security which the legislature afforded against such frauds? Why should they not rather adhere to the security devised by the wisdom of their ancestors, the efficacy of which had stood the test of seventy years' experience? The 5th and 6th of William IV., with reference to which this by-law was now intended to be passed, was one which, to him, appeared to wear a different aspect from that which was sought to be given to it. They had, under the old Act, the oath or affirmation of the party voting as a security that he had a right to vote for directors—not only had they the security of that obligation and responsibility, but the party was liable to the penalty of perjury if he were guilty of a breach of it. But that was not all. They had the same remedy against any person who should unlawfully suborn any individual to take the oath or affirmation in order to vote, the party so put forward not having the right to vote. Here were safeguards against collusive transfers, and against the abettors of collusive transfers. What, then, were they to have in the place of these safeguards and securities? The simple and solemn (solemn, it was true) declaration of the party with reference to the self-same facts, respecting which he was before required to testify on oath. In addition to this, he was to state: "And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true." Why, heretofore, before they decided whether he, or any other proprietor who presented himself had a right to vote, the fact that you had it on oath, before the vote was given, that the proprietor possessed all the necessary qualifications, was sufficiently satisfactory; but now, in lieu of that security, they were to have the solemn declaration of the party, "that he conscientiously believed his declaration to be true." They were, it seemed, not to act on the proof of facts established on oath, but on their belief of the belief of the party who tendered his vote. That being the case, let them seriously consider what benefits they were likely to derive from the alteration. He thought that the idea of any benefit being likely to arise from it would be found wholly delusive. Under the by-law now proposed, they could not reach the promoters of collusive transfers, they could not prosecute for perjury or

subornation of perjury. It was enacted, by the 5th and 6th of William IV., "That where any declaration is substituted for an oath, by the authority of this Act, or by any authority thereby given, or to be made and subscribed under the authority of this Act, or by virtue of any power thereby given, any person subscribing such declaration untruly, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to the same penalty as in the case of perjury." Now, it was evident that this provision could not apply to a proprietor who merely made, but was not called on to subscribe a declaration. The Act said, where you substitute a declaration, to be made and subscribed for an oath, if that declaration, so made and subscribed, should turn out to be false, the party making and subscribing it shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor. Now under the 13th of Geo. III. the oath was made by the proprietor, without being subscribed; and, in like manner, the declaration, which was to be substituted for the oath, must merely be made (they could not, as the law stood, demand more,) but was not to be subscribed. They, therefore, could not punish the party making a false declaration, since by the 5th and 6th of William IV., the declaration, substituted for an oath, was to be *made and subscribed*, whereas, by the 13th of Geo. III. the oath, for which a declaration was proposed to be substituted, was only to be made and *not* to be subscribed. They ought, he conceived, to take the opinion of some eminent counsel on that point, because the Act of the 5th and 6th of Will. IV. expressly spoke of a declaration to be made and subscribed in place of an oath, a breach of which declaration, so made and subscribed, should be punished as a misdemeanor; whereas, the 13th of Geo. III. required that the oath, now about to be abolished, should only be made—and if, following that enactment, the declaration were merely made, the Act of the 5th and 6th William IV., which required both the making and subscribing the declaration, would not apply—and thus a party making a false declaration could not be punished. It was worthy of remark, that, under this new system, they would have no less than six declarations, while formerly they had only one oath. To be sure there was some degree of absurdity in the oath, because the proprietor was made to swear, whether he was possessed of his qualification "by bequest, or by marriage, or by succession to an intestate's estate, or by the custom of the city of London, or by settlement." All this was put into one oath; and when he went to vote for Directors he remonstrated against swearing that he had obtained the necessary qualification by this means, or by that means. It was, he conceived, sufficient to swear that he held, in his own right, for twelve months, the amount of stock necessary to enable him to vote. It must shake the gravity of any venerable old spinster, when she was called on to swear whether she derived her qualification from settlement or marriage. (*A laugh.*) It was very absurd, therefore, to be called on to swear that you had acquired your stock by one of the modes stated in the Act of Parliament; and the absurdity was still greater, because by the third section of the same statute (13th of Geo. III.) this very point was provided for. The oath, he considered, in other respects, a very proper one; but now they were called on to abandon a course which had prevailed for so many years, and instead of one oath, they were to have six declarations. These were technical objections to the proposed change; but he entertained still more serious and weighty objections than any of a technical character to the substitution of a declaration in the place of an oath. He knew that some men, and he respected their creed, did feel bound by religious motives not to take an oath on any occasion. He, however, was one of those who felt religiously bound to take an oath on proper occasions. And surely that was a most proper occasion, when they were called on to elect an individual to act as one of the rulers of the most extensive and potent empire on the face of the earth. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a most proper occasion for an oath, when, even under the altered system, they were called on solemnly, sincerely, and conscientiously to depose to certain facts. *In foro conscientiae*, the form was nothing. The form was added merely to impress the party more firmly with the importance of the obligation; whether the form consisted in holding up the hand to heaven, or in putting the gospel to the lips, still the essence of the oath consisted in its being

an appeal to the Supreme Being. Then, he contended, that when a person was called on to make a declaration, seriously and solemnly, instead of taking an oath, it was intended to have all the force of the obligation which it superseded. By the 9th of George IV. cap. 75, "for improving the administration of criminal justice in the East Indies," it was enacted, "That all persons, who by any laws now required to take an oath upon the Holy Evangelists, or in any other manner, for the purpose of sitting or acting as members of any court, civil or criminal, or for any other purpose whatsoever, may, instead thereof, be sworn according to the forms of their respective religions." Now the religious form of the Society of Friends and of the Moravians was "a solemn and sincere affirmation or declaration;" and, therefore, in the same statute it was enacted, "that every Quaker or Moravian, who shall be required to give evidence in any case whatsoever, criminal or civil, shall, instead of taking an oath in the usual form, be permitted to make his or her solemn affirmation or declaration in the words following—that is to say, 'I, A. B. do solemnly, sincerely, and truly, declare and affirm.'" Now, what was the nature of this solemn and sincere declaration? It was an oath, he contended, to all moral intents and purposes. (*Hear, hear!*) But perhaps it would be asked, "If such be the case, if you consider it in the light of an oath, why then are you not satisfied with the declaration which the by-law provides?" He would answer, that he was not satisfied with it as a Christian, because it was not in the name of the Supreme Being—because it was not a direct appeal to Him. (*Hear, hear!*) He should now refer to those sacred authorities, which they all revered, for the purpose of shewing that, so far from being forbidden, the solemnity of an oath was actually required by the express words of Scripture. In the 6th chap. of Deuteronomy, v. 13, it was written, "Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God, and serve him, and shalt swear by his name." This was a proof of reverence and homage. Again, in chap. 11, v. 21, they would find it set forth as the reward of obedience to the commands of the Lord—"That your days may be multiplied, and the days of your children, in the land which the Lord sware unto your father to give them." In the book of Jeremiah, chap. 49, v. 13, (and in other parts of the Scripture) the Lord himself sanctioned an oath. It was there written—"For I have sworn by myself, saith the Lord, that Bozrah shall become a desolation, a reproach, a waste, and a curse." If they turned to the 4th chap. of Jeremiah, v. 2, they would read: "And thou shalt swear, The Lord liveth, in truth, in judgment, and in righteousness; and the nations shall bless themselves in him, and in him shall they glory." They would find in chap. 12, v. 16, the following passage: "And it shall come to pass, if they will diligently learn the ways of my people, to swear by my name, The Lord liveth;" and it was here held forth, as matter of rebuke, that the people had been taught to swear by Baal. He could not see why a declaration or affirmation should be substituted for an oath; because, if he were to make such a declaration or affirmation, he felt that he would be called on to make it in the same sense in which the solemnity of an oath was understood. Dr Johnson said, an oath was an act done with religious seriousness. Now, if he were not impressed with religious seriousness—if he did not feel a deep responsibility when he made this declaration—he should consider himself to be an infidel. To render the declaration effectual, it was absolutely necessary that he who made it should be impressed with a religious feeling as to the responsibility which it imposed on him. But it might be said, and he knew it had been said, that the authorities which he had quoted from Scripture, in support of taking an oath, were authorities drawn from the *Old Testament*, and that the practice was not authorized by the *New Testament*. The declaration of our Lord, on the Mount, "Swear not at all," was what the hon. proprietor behind him (Mr. Fielder) relied on as conclusive against the administration of oaths. The hon. proprietor did not view that declaration in the same light in which he (Mr. Hardy) viewed it. In his mind, the command of our Lord was directed against the use of oaths in conversation. This was evidently the case, because our Lord, having forbidden those whom he addressed, "to swear by heaven, for it is God's throne—nor

by the earth, for it is his footstool—nor by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the Great King”—went on to say, “But let your communication” (that was, your talk, your conversation) “be yea, yea—nay, nay.” Here our Lord commanded, that they should not swear by the name of God wantonly, in conversational oaths, which many Christians were too much inclined to do in this day, (*hear, hear!*) and therefore he said, “let your communication be yea, yea—nay, nay.” But, if hon. proprietors felt themselves bound by that injunction, what became of their “solemn declaration?” Was not that something more than “yea, yea—nay, nay?” But it was quite clear that the admonition of our Lord could not fairly be taken in the sense which some gentlemen would affix to it. If it were to be so taken, how could they account for the conduct of St. Paul, a devoted follower of our Lord, who himself had voluntarily sworn, as they would find in chap. 1, v. 20, of the Epistle to the Galatians:—“Now the things which I write unto you, behold, before God, I lie not.” In many other instances, St. Paul appealed to God for the truth of what he stated. But he would not stop there. He would go to our Lord himself, to shew that he paid submission to an oath. When he was brought into the palace before the high priest, he at first maintained a dignified silence. While his accusers testified against him, he answered not—he said nothing—he held his peace. But the moment the high priest said, “I adjure thee by the living God,” he immediately, without hesitation, without remonstrance, answered. Here, then, they had the example of our Lord himself as to the propriety of taking an oath, the occasion being a fitting one. It appeared, therefore, that the practice was sanctioned by many instances in the *Old Testament*, and by the example of St. Paul and of our Lord himself in the *New Testament*. These, then, were his objections to the substitution of a declaration for an oath. When they talked of having a due regard to the conscientious feelings of individuals, he thought that they ought to take care lest they fell into the opposite extreme, and allowed too much latitude, and tolerated too much laxity, in a matter of very deep interest. The powers which they possessed over a mighty empire were most extensive; they were of the utmost importance in every point of view, moral and political. They ought to feel that, in wielding those powers, they could not go on prosperously unless it was the pleasure of an over-ruling Providence. If they provoked Him, by departing from those sacred and solemn sanctions which religion demanded, and which hitherto had been most properly attended to, they would assuredly suffer for it; and they would only have to thank themselves for their reverses, because they had taken a step which was not in unison with Christian feelings, and which would have more properly emanated from those, if such there were, who lived without God in this world!

Mr. *Alers Hankey* said, he rose, with much pain, to make a few observations on this occasion, in consequence of what had fallen from the hon. proprietor. The course which the discussion had taken was so different from what he had expected, that he felt it impossible to remain silent. The moral, and religious, and Christian principles of the hon. proprietor, he held in the greatest respect and honour; but, on the present occasion, the hon. proprietor had taken a view of the subject which was not justified by any of the principles that he had laid down. The hon. proprietor seemed to be ignorant of that religious feeling, with respect to the taking of unnecessary oaths, which had, for a considerable length of time, been exciting the deepest interest in the Christian world. His attention had been, during a long period, drawn to the subject, and he firmly believed that the multiplication of oaths had been and was a great moral and religious evil. (*Hear, hear!*) In his view of the question, that multiplication of oaths had taken place from an ignorance of the awful reverence that was due to His name who was thus appealed to; and it had, perhaps, produced a greater weakness and laxity of religious feeling amongst men than any other cause. The hon. proprietor had quoted the authority of the Scriptures—he had referred, as authorities, to passages emanating from the inspired writers—nay, he had brought into the question the appeal of the Almighty himself! He could not follow him in that course, because he thought the ground was too sacred to be touched—the matter thus quoted was of

too serious and solemn a nature to be appealed to on an occasion like this. That which he regarded as the whole question for the consideration of the Court was whether the taking of an oath, with reference to the amount of stock, was or was not a proceeding suitable to that reverence which they owed to heaven? He supposed that it was a religious feeling which originally caused the consideration of this question, and, in accordance with that feeling, he never could approve of an appeal to the venerable, sacred, and adorable name of the Almighty on occasions unfitting for such a solemnity. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought, therefore, the question came to this—"Is it an occasion worthy of an appeal to the Almighty Being, when a proprietor is called upon to verify the amount of stock which he holds, and the length of time during which he has held it?" He, for one, would say, that it was not an occasion worthy of such a solemn proceeding. (*Hear, hear!*) He rejoiced when he heard that the question was under consideration, and that it was decided that such an appeal was not necessary in the management of the elections of the Company. The hon. proprietor had adverted to various arguments in support of his proposition. But he thought, if the hon. proprietor would consider well the obligation of an oath, and the occasions on which an oath might be legally administered and taken, he would perceive that it was only proper with reference to the adjudication of some important question between man and man. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Hankey) believed that to be the Christian limitation of an oath; and he thought they went far beyond those limits, when they took the oath heretofore required at the election of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor had, in the course of his observations, referred to the example of St. Paul; but he would ask, in reference to this question, was there any, the slightest point of comparison between the subject and the occasion on which the Apostle Paul made the appeal to the Deity and that with reference to which a proprietor of East-India stock was required to make a similar appeal? Was there, he repeated, any comparison between the one case and the other? He contended that the very nature of the object which St. Paul had in view—(to impress on the minds of those whom he addressed a perfect conviction of the truth of his statements)—shewed manifestly how unworthy it was that such an appeal as that made on the part of the apostle should be made on occasions of comparatively little moment. The hon. proprietor had even appealed to the example of our Saviour himself when before the high priest, as sanctioning the taking of an oath on so pitiful a matter as the amount of a certain quantity of stock. (*Hear, hear!*) Our Saviour was appealed to on that point with reference to which the salvation and eternal happiness of mankind depended—and, as the Son of God, sent to the world to save all, he answered. But, let it be recollected, that he himself did not answer by an oath. Our Lord answered by an affirmation; and, therefore, he (Mr. Hankey) contended that this was no precedent—that the custom of taking oaths received no sanction from it. The hon. proprietor had next quoted the Almighty himself in support of his proposition. In declaring what his own conduct should be (Gen. xxii. 16), the Almighty pledged himself, there being none greater than himself, to give a confident assurance of his determination,—to give force and strength to those declarations on which mankind were to ground their hopes of eternal blessings. Now, could any thing like a parallel be drawn between a declaration made by the Almighty, on an occasion worthy of himself, in order to assure men of the confidence they might place in his promise, and an oath taken on such a subject and on such an occasion as he had repeatedly referred to? Could they compare such an awful proceeding with the comparatively trivial and insignificant declaration, that a proprietor held a certain amount of East-India Stock, and therefore had a right to vote for a director? How could a circumstance of such mighty importance be quoted in justification of taking an oath with respect to a matter of trifling importance? He trusted that these considerations would so operate on the minds of the proprietors present as to induce them to drive this question out of the Court. (*Hear, hear!*) They ought not to appeal to the Almighty on trifling occasions. In his opinion, the loss of the motion then before the Court would be productive of very great injury; and,

therefore, he should support the confirmation of the by-law with the warmest feelings of his heart, and with the strongest conviction of his judgment. (*Hear, hear!*) While he was on his legs, he wished to ask a question relative to a paper which Sir John Hobhouse had promised to Sir Robert Inglis to produce, relative to proceedings in India.

The *Chairman*.—I will answer the hon. proprietor later in the day. At present we must go on with the business.

Mr. *Marriott*.—As the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hardy) has made some observations with reference to the legal part of the question, I should like to know how far those observations coincide with the learned serjeant's (Mr. Serjeant Spankie's) view of the subject? I do not know whether the by-law was drawn up under his eye; and I shall not rest satisfied with its legal effect, until he has answered the question.

The *Chairman* said, he was sorry that this question had been made the foundation of a theological discussion. Discussions of that nature were not particularly suitable for that Court, and he greatly regretted that any such had taken place. (*Hear, hear!*) In his opinion, if one point were more plain than another, it was this, that it was wrong to call for the sanction of an oath, except on occasions of the most solemn nature. That was a growing opinion in the public mind—it was the recorded opinion of Parliament; and, in adopting this by-law, they were only carrying out the principle recognized by the Legislature. His own feeling and conscience went along with it entirely. He had had some experience of the mischievous effects of unnecessary oaths; and he entirely agreed with those who thought that, except on solemn occasions, in courts of justice, it was better that oaths should not be administered. Such was his opinion, and therefore he agreed with the Committee of By-laws in their recommendation. As to the legal question, he should say nothing, because he did not pretend to be a lawyer; but he believed that the same penalties would attach to a person violating the truth under this declaration as he would be liable to under the existing law. He understood, that the person who falsely made this declaration, and the person who conspired to induce him to do that act, would be subject to punishment for the offence. The subject had been most fully considered. He, therefore, should put the question to confirm the by-law.

Mr. *Fielder* expected, that not a word would have been said on this question, as it had been so fully argued on the last Court day. On that occasion, every one present, except two or three proprietors, were of opinion that this oath was unnecessary, and thought it right, therefore, that a declaration should be substituted. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hardy) had said, that an oath was necessary, because many of the points deposed to were of such a nature as to be confined to the breast of the party, and known to him only. Now, he denied that to be the fact. There were many means of discovering whether an individual was beneficially entitled to the property on which he claimed the right to vote. As to the religious part of the question, he begged to refer the hon. proprietor to the third Commandment, where it was emphatically laid down, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." He would also remind the hon. proprietor of the Lord's Prayer, where it was said, "Hallowed be thy name!" It was self-evident to him, that they ought never to take an oath when a declaration was sufficient. With respect to the 13th of George III., they ought to recollect, that when that Act was passed, they were a great commercial body, and great commercial abuses existed; but they had now ceased to be a commercial body, and that Act did not apply to their existing situation. As to the 5th and 6th of William IV., it had now been five years in operation, and was found to have worked well in every respect. He, therefore, thought that a declaration ought to be substituted for the existing oath.

Mr. *Twining* said, he had not originally intended to occupy the attention of the Court this day, on the subject of the by-law, nor did he mean now to take up any great length of time; but, after what had occurred, he felt that he was called on to make one or two remarks. He had hoped that the question would have passed,

without debate, in the affirmative. He could only say, that what he had heard this day, and heard with all the attention which he always gave to observations made in that Court, had not, in any respect, altered his opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) The more he had heard, the more glad he was that the Committee had recommended the by-law which was then before them. (*Hear!*) The abuse of those solemn and sacred forms, which it was exceedingly painful to hear bandied about on occasions of the most temporary nature, was productive of serious mischief, in a moral and religious point of view. Therefore, he rejoiced to find a feeling prevail, which, he believed, was very general, in favour of a solemn declaration. Such a declaration, he trusted and believed, would be found fully sufficient for all the purposes for which it was intended. (*Hear, hear!*) It was highly praiseworthy, wherever it could be effected, to relieve persons, in different classes of society, from the necessity of taking oaths; and he hoped that this alteration would receive the approbation of, and prove satisfactory to, the proprietors at large.

Mr. *Hardy* was proceeding to address the Court.

The *Chairman*.—I presume the hon. proprietor wishes to speak in explanation.

Mr. *Hardy* said, he was desirous to make a few observations in answer to what had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Hankey). He had been told by the hon. Chairman, that he ought not to introduce subjects of a theological nature in that Court. Now, when the question was, whether they should or should not use the name of God, he could not see how he could discuss the subject without touching, more or less, on theological ground. An hon. proprietor had referred him to the second Commandment. He knew that Commandment perfectly well; and he was bound by it not to take an oath vainly, and to speak truly when he did take an oath. In whatever he said, or in whatever he swore, he would appeal to the truth. He was as far from unnecessarily enlisting these topics in a discussion of this kind, as his hon. friend, or the hon. Chairman himself; but if the Committee of By-laws, without fully discussing the question in all its bearings, had come to this decision for abolishing an oath and substituting a declaration, it was necessary that he should introduce those topics for general consideration. What did his hon. friend say? He observed, that an oath was allowable in adjudicating important questions between man and man. If the question was, whether a man did or did not steal a silver spoon, there he said an oath might properly be taken; but, with reference to the prevention of collusive transfers, a matter of infinitely greater importance, then a declaration ought to be substituted, there it was not proper to demand an oath. He, however, contended that it was; and that they ought to follow the principle acted on by their ancestors for 70, nay, for 140 years.

Mr. *Fielder* (to order).—I submit that this is a reply, not an explanation, and is therefore irregular.

Mr. *Hardy*.—As the hon. proprietor does not wish to hear me, I shall sit down.

Mr. *Weeding*.—If the hon. proprietor is interrupted, I shall make a motion of adjournment, to give him an opportunity of speaking.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor has a right to speak in explanation; but, as no new motion has been made, he has no right to proceed beyond explanation. I would put it to the hon. proprietor, whether it is not desirable to let the matter rest here.

Mr. *Hardy* wished to justify the line of argument which he had taken. The instance which he had quoted was the only instance in which an oath had been put to that divine personage, our Saviour, and he immediately answered. His hon. friend said, that he did not answer on oath. Surely, when his hon. friend made that assertion, he did not understand the meaning of the word "adjure." "I adjure thee!" What was that but to command an oath?

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor will allow me to say, that he is out of order. He is irregular in proceeding with this discussion.

Mr. *Hardy*.—If this question is to be driven out of Court, my hon. friend and those who agreed with him may take that course. I shall still retain my opinion. I have only discharged my duty in bringing the subject forward; and, when I make

this solemn declaration, I shall consider myself responsible to God, and I shall feel the obligation the same as though I formally appealed to him.

The question was then put, and the motion for confirming the by-law was carried in the affirmative, only three hands being held up against it.

STATUE TO THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

The *Chairman* said, he had now to communicate to the proprietors a resolution of the Court of Directors, to place in the general court-room a statue of the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, as a public, conspicuous, and permanent mark of the admiration and gratitude of the East-India Company, and to call on the general Court for their concurrence in the object of that resolution.

The following resolution was then read by the clerk :—

At a Court of Directors, March 10, 1841,—

Resolved, *namine contradicente*, that, referring to the important services of the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, in establishing and consolidating the British dominion in India upon a basis of security which it never before possessed, a statue of his lordship be placed in the general court-room of this house, as a public, conspicuous, and permanent mark of the admiration and gratitude of the East-India Company.

That this resolution be communicated to the General Court of Proprietors at the ensuing quarterly meeting, and that they be invited to concur therein.

The *Chairman* said, that in submitting for the adoption of the Court a proposal to add one more to the statues of the distinguished and eminent men by which that place was adorned, it would be unnecessary to occupy any considerable portion of time. The merits of the Marquis Wellesley were well known; they had been very recently discussed in that Court, and were most honourably recognized by the East-India Company. They needed no panegyric, nor did the gratitude of the East-India Company require either argument or eloquence to call it into action. Nearly forty years had elapsed since the close of his lordship's administration; but the events by which it was marked were fresh in their recollections, as though of recent occurrence, and in that of those who had read his admirable papers. (*Hear!*) The Marquis Wellesley arrived in India at a period when the country was surrounded with peril; when the peace and security of that country were exposed to the most imminent dangers from within and from without; when it required the mind of a man of his great talents to rescue it from danger. It was his glorious destiny to place the British empire in India in a position of honour and safety which it had never before attained. (*Hear, hear!*) His energetic mind, embracing in one comprehensive view all the elements of Indian power, enabled him to combine them for the benefit alike of that country and his own. He selected, with unerring and intuitive judgment, the instruments best calculated to carry out his magnificent plans; while, by the force of that influence which great minds exercise over their fellow men, he imbued them with his own spirit, and directed vast, distant, and complicated operations, with a degree of precision scarcely to be looked for in the most ordinary transactions. (*Hear, hear!*) The sagacity with which he selected officers for high trusts was not more remarkable than the generous confidence which he reposed in their exertions, and the liberality with which he ascribed to them the chief merit of his own successful measures. (*Hear, hear!*) Nor was this liberality confined to those engaged in great military and political duties; it pervaded every branch of the administration, and a spirit of zealous and honourable emulation, and of kindly feeling towards the natives, was excited or encouraged in the civil service, to the extent which contributed, less conspicuously indeed, but not less assuredly, than his military and political achievements, to the honour of the British name, and to the prosperity of British India. (*Hear, hear!*) The result of his lordship's measures was, as they knew, to place the British empire in India on a basis of permanent security, to drive from that country the European influence which they had so much reason to dread, to elevate the British character in native estimation, and to make the British Government the paramount dominant power among the states of India. The wisdom of this policy had been tested by time, and approved by experience. It was now

proposed to ratify that decision by placing the statue of the illustrious Governor-General of India in that room where his name and deeds had so often called for praise, and been so often honourably mentioned. He need scarcely remind the Court that, independently of the political acts of his administration, the Marquis Wellesley had many claims upon their gratitude and respect. Had he governed India at a time when the course of events had left little room for the display of political wisdom, he would have been remembered with honour for the wisdom of his civil administration, as the patron of learning and the fostering friend of institutions calculated to promote the good government of our Indian empire. Himself a statesman and scholar of the highest eminence, he was desirous that all connected with the Government should possess the advantages of which he made so noble a use; (*Hear, hear!*) Such was the man for whose statue a niche in that room was now claimed—the defender of India in a crisis of extraordinary peril and difficulty; the consolidator of our empire; the promoter of learning—in war and in peace alike distinguished by all the qualities that could command respect. (*Hear, hear!*) Brilliant beyond comparison as was his administration, that was his smallest praise. It was on the ground of the solid benefits of which it was the source that the proprietors were now invited to perform an act of liberal justice, which he sincerely thought would be as honourable to the East-India Company as to the distinguished object of it. (*Hear, hear!*) In submitting this motion to the Court, he was sure the proprietors would pardon him if he introduced a subject which was of a personal nature. As the organ of the East-India Company, it became his duty to propose this motion; and he now performed that pleasing and honourable duty, labouring under feelings which he could not adequately express. (*Hear, hear!*) He felt personal gratitude towards the noble marquis for the liberality with which he had always endeavoured to forward his views, and to assist his interests. To his kindness and encouragement he owed much. Indeed, whatever little success had attended him in life, he might fairly ascribe to the support and patronage of the noble marquis. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. Chairman concluded by moving as follows:—

At a General Court of the East-India Company, March 17, 1841,—

A resolution of the Court of Directors of the 10th inst., proposing that a statue to the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K.G., be placed in the general court-room of this house, being read, and this Court entirely agreeing with the Court of Directors in the opinion they entertain of the services of the Marquis Wellesley, by which the British dominion in India was established and consolidated upon a basis of security which it never before possessed, and cordially concurring in the proposition now submitted to them,

Resolved, that a statue of his lordship be placed in the general court-room of this house, as a public, conspicuous, and permanent mark of the admiration and gratitude of the East-India Company.

The *Deputy Chairman* (G. Lyall, Esq.) said, he rose, with great satisfaction, to second the motion of the hon. Chairman, for placing in that Court the statue of the Marquis Wellesley. If a series of services of the most beneficial nature, of the most splendid character, and of the most transcendent importance, which, in every instance, had happily been crowned with complete success, entitled the individual performing those services to the gratitude and admiration of the Company, then did the most noble the Marquis Wellesley put forth a strong claim to their approbation, and to that mark of their respect and esteem which the resolution under discussion proposed to bestow on him. (*Hear, hear!*) He would not, after the eloquent and animated speech which had been delivered by the hon. Chairman, attempt to particularize the services performed by the Marquis Wellesley in the course of his prosperous administration. Indeed, it was altogether unnecessary that he should do so, because they were already recorded, on the brightest page of the history of the British empire, in imperishable characters. (*Hear, hear!*) The Marquis Wellesley, like many other great men, came within the scope of Mr. Burke's observation, when he truly said, that temporary obloquy was the inevitable lot of great worth and talent. The noble marquis had outlived the ephemeral calumnies and unfounded prejudices of former days, and his acts were now valued and appreciated as they deserved. (*Hear, hear!*) But, however his proceedings might have been misun-

derstood, the noble marquis had never deviated from the pursuit of those plans which he deemed, and truly deemed, most likely to add to the security and prosperity of India, but still, with untiring energy, followed that course which wisdom and foresight pointed out. (*Hear, hear!*) His fame was now completely established, and the value and importance of the services he had rendered to India and to the empire at large, were universally admitted. Great, he was convinced, would be the satisfaction which the noble marquis would derive from the vote of that day, —a vote which, he was quite certain, would be unanimous. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a proceeding that would confer honour not only on the noble marquis, but also on that Court, as it would show to the public how justly they appreciated the exalted merits of the noble marquis. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, he rose for the purpose of most cordially supporting the motion before the Court. It was proper that they should confer the greatest honour in their power on the Marquis Wellesley, one of the most illustrious and august names of this age and nation. (*Hear, hear!*) This mark of esteem was well deserved by him, who had, on all occasions, evinced the qualities of a great and wise statesman, but more especially during the time in which he filled the high office of Governor-general of India. The eminent services which he had then performed, would be found amply recorded in the annals of the East-India Company. The hon. chairman had stated, that a period of between twenty and thirty years had elapsed since the noble marquis had quitted the Government of India, a lapse of time during which many false views had been removed, and many erroneous impressions expelled, as to the policy on which he had acted. Public opinion had now stamped its seal of approbation on the manner in which he had conducted his government, and time, the great touchstone, had shown that the policy of his administration was wise and prudent. (*Hear, hear!*) It is true, that his measures had been misunderstood and confused by those who could not penetrate into the profundity of his views, but the noble marquis had had the good fortune, in the end, to see justice done to his extraordinary merits. (*Hear, hear!*) The lapse of years had placed the services of the noble marquis in the brightest possible light—they were now known and acknowledged by all—they had been more than once the theme of discussion in that Court—and, therefore, it was unnecessary that he should make any lengthened comment on them. But he might be permitted to say, that no man had ever done so much, of so various a character, and so well, for his country and for India, as the noble marquis. In the course of seven years, between the year 1798 and 1805, the noble marquis had added 140,000 square miles to the Company's territories, he had increased their resources by more than a million sterling of annual revenue, and he had swelled their population by an addition of 14,000,000 of subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) By coming under British sway, the freedom of these people was secured: their rights were preserved: and life and property were duly protected. Such were the blessings which the administration of the noble marquis conferred upon India. In making this addition to the Company's territories, he provided not merely for the stability of what he had already possessed, but so laid his plans as to insure security for that which he had thus acquired. Like a skilful architect, he had so adjusted the new territories to the old, he had united them with so much judgment, as was greatly conducive to the security of both. His extraordinary foresight directed him to take such steps as rendered it impossible to wrest from the Company the newly-gained territories, for the permanent safety of which he left nothing undone. By these accessions, he had added to the Company's dominions such a degree of strength, and such ready means of calling our resources into action, as would enable us, if threatened, to repel all aggression, and to subdue all opposition to our power. He was, therefore, rejoiced that it was now proposed to place the statue of the noble marquis in that Court, as a monument of his merits and of the Company's gratitude. It might be said, that they were about to confer this honour on an individual who was still living, whereas it was usual to wait until the death of the party to whom it was intended to erect a statue. Such, indeed, was the usual course. He, however,

was glad that it was proposed to depart from it in this instance, and to raise a statue to the noble marquis while he was still living. From the advanced age of the noble marquis—for he had now seen more than four-score years—he was not in a situation to render any further active service to the Company or to his country; and so far he might be said to have departed from public life. He was, however, informed, and he was very glad to hear it, that the noble marquis was still in the enjoyment of health, and that his mind was still acute and vigorous. The tribute which they were about to raise to his honour, would, he had no doubt, be highly gratifying to the noble marquis in the decline of life. It would cheer and animate the evening of his days. That was one reason why he was glad that this proposition was made in the life-time of the noble marquis. There was, however, another reason why he approved of placing the statue of the noble marquis in that Court, while he still lived. It was, that when viewing the image of their benefactor while living, it would impress more strongly on their minds the remembrance of his great and glorious achievements, and would inspirit and encourage those who looked on it to emulate the example of the noble marquis, and zealously to uphold the interests of the Company. India, when the noble marquis went out as Governor-general, was threatened on all sides with war. He, with a statesman's eye, viewed the situation in which the Company was placed, and saw immediately what he ought to do. He took his measures with such promptitude and ability, that, in a very short time, he put down the enemies of the Company, and accomplished the safety of India. There were two features which, in an especial degree, distinguished the master-mind of the noble marquis. One was, the skill with which he selected his officers; the other, the skill with which he directed their efforts. It seemed as if he infused into them a portion of his own spirit. He opened his whole views to them, convinced them by his reasoning, quickened them by his example, and cheered them by the confidence which he reposed in them. (*Hear, hear!*) The military and civil officers acquired a two-fold strength of decision under his government, and by these means, he, and those who acted under him, achieved those glories by which the administration of the noble marquis was so highly distinguished. (*Hear, hear!*) It was really delightful to expatiate on his various services. He had destroyed the French power in India, by plans laid in the Council, without shedding one drop of blood. By concluding a treaty with the Subahdar of the Deccan, he had caused to be disbanded a body of 14,000 men, commanded by 124 French officers, without bloodshed, thereby leaving a large force at liberty to undertake the conquest of Mysore. The formidable Maliratta league was, by his decisive policy, put an end to; the plans of Zemaun Shah, in the north-west of India, were defeated; while in the south, Mysore was conquered, and our inveterate enemy, Tippoo Saib, lost his capital and his life. By these successes, he also acquired for the Company a large extent of sea-coast. He hoped that, by placing the statue of the noble marquis in the Court-room, a double portion of his spirit would be engendered in their breasts, and that, mindful of his example, both directors and proprietors would, like him, exert their utmost energies to uphold the honour and promote the prosperity of India. (*Hear, hear!*) With that wish he would conclude; trusting, when this motion was carried, as it would be, by acclamation, that the Court of Directors would lose no time in apprizing the noble marquis of so gratifying a proceeding. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Sir *J. L. Lushington* said, that having had the honour to second a former motion in the Court of Proprietors, for giving to the noble marquis a proof of the sense entertained by them of his eminent services, he hoped he should be permitted to say a few words on the question then before them. The course now proposed was perfectly in keeping with that which they had already taken in other instances; for certainly they would be acting with no consistency, if, after what they had done with respect to others, they should refuse a statue to one who had so many and such strong claims on their esteem and gratitude. A stranger who should visit that Court—and knowing the means by which India had been saved; knowing also the distinguished statesmen by whose consummate wisdom and talents those means were

applied, and those great ends achieved—would, no doubt, be much surprised to observe, that amongst the statues of statesmen and heroes of India, that of the Marquis Wellesley should not have found a place. It had been said that Lord Clive was the founder of our Indian empire; if that were so (and he did not mean to deny the assertion), he thought that Warren Hastings and the Marquis Wellesley might be termed the master-builders of that great edifice. (*Hear, hear!*) So much had been already said, and so well said, on the merits of the noble marquis, that it would be a work of supererogation on his part if he were to attempt to add anything. His merits had been fully acknowledged and most ably described by all who had preceded him. He would, therefore, not trespass further on the time of the Court, but would sit down, in the earnest hope that the vote of the Court would be unanimous on this occasion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Montgomery Martin*, in support of the motion, said, the confidence reposed in him by the illustrious nobleman, whose glorious achievements they were on that day met to honour, would, he trusted, be his apology for offering a few observations on this gratifying occasion, which was not one of mere personal consideration, but intimately identified with the main-spring of their whole Indian policy; for the records of no government or public body, ancient or modern, ever evinced such a disposition to honour distinguished services and to encourage genuine merit, as had been displayed by the East-India Company since its formation at the close of the seventeenth century. To this just and generous policy might be mainly ascribed, under the permission of Divine Providence, the building up of that vast and extraordinary empire of which the world afforded no parallel. The noble marquis, whose pre-eminent merits were then under consideration, most fully worked out this wise and politic system, and, by his genius, kindled throughout British India, not only in every department of the government, civil and military, but in all classes of their subjects, a bright ennobling flame of patriotic feeling, which still pervaded the breasts of that distinguished body, the civil and military servants of the East-India Company. He should not attempt to recapitulate Lord Wellesley's Indian services, in extending and consolidating the British power in India. They were now, happily, too generally acknowledged to need comment, and they were far removed above every individual's praise; but he would take leave to correct a mistake which his hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) had, he was sure unintentionally, made, when adverting to the acquisitions of the noble marquis, which he stated at 14,000,000 subjects, and £1,000,000 annual revenue. His hon. friend ought rather to have said, that Lord Wellesley added to the British empire in India about half the territory the Company at present possessed, 40,000,000 of subjects, and nearly £10,000,000 sterling of annual revenue. (*Hear, hear!*) But Lord Wellesley's triumphs were of a far higher consideration than the extension of dominion—the destruction of the French power in India; the subjugation of Mysore; the breaking up of the Mahratta confederacy; the annihilation of every internal foe; and the overawing of every foreign enemy; were in themselves but accessories to his wise civil government, when, with the mind of a statesman, his lordship laid the foundation of all good government, by training up a class of men who would be found adequate to the fulfilment of the high and responsible duties committed to their care. The foundation of the college of Fort William was indeed a master-stroke of policy. Among its distinguished examiners were the honoured and respected names of Edmonstone, to whose abilities Lord Wellesley was so deeply indebted; of Hilario Barlow; of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan; and, among its professors, Messrs. Lumsden, Gilchrist, Carey, and others, who had since contributed to extend a knowledge of the literature of the East. At this college were trained those able and eminent servants of the state, who had been proudly pre-eminent in all that was essential to the conducting of a wise and honest government; need he mention the names of William Butterworth Bayley (*Hear, hear!*), of Charles Metcalfe, of John Adam; men who had successively attained the high post of acting Governors-general? need he refer to those of Richard Jenkins (*Hear, hear!*), who distinguished himself in every position in which he was placed; of Bryan Martin, Shakspeare, Swinton, Chaplin, Plowden,

and, indeed, all the ablest men at the three presidencies, who were then collected together in one focus, to drink the lore of political wisdom at its fountain-head, and who, as they evinced talents for the highest functions, were admitted into the Governor-general's office, a department founded by Lord Wellesley, where they could be daily witnesses of the secret springs of his government, and initiated in that profound statesmanship, which required the most studious early training, and was only to be perfected by constant experience? (*Hear, hear!*) As an illustration of the mode in which the College of Fort William and the Governor-general's office were made to harmonize with each other, and to produce the greatest good, he would venture to mention an example. A civil servant of the East-India Company arrived in Calcutta at the close of the last century. He was placed in the college, and soon distinguished himself at all the examinations. In 1803, he found that gentleman's name at the head of the list, receiving honorary degrees for proficiency in four languages—namely, Persian, Arabic, Hindoostanee, and Bengallee; degrees of honour, also, for his knowledge of the classics, Greek, and Latin; also for an able English thesis. The individual referred to was totally unknown to Lord Wellesley, except by his merits and services to the state; and these were the only claims ever recognized by the Governor-general. The scholar was soon transferred to the Governor-general's office; and he might mention that, while preparing Lord Wellesley's despatches, and examining the voluminous state papers entrusted to his (Mr. M. Martin's) care for selection, he found, by the signatures attached to these papers, that the industry and careful order of the scholar were fully equal to his abilities. In process of time, the gentleman to whom he alluded rose through all the several gradations of office, and twice attained the eminent and responsible station of acting Governor-general of India. On his return home, he was almost immediately elected into the direction of the affairs of the East-India Company. Was it necessary for him to add, that the example which he had selected, in illustration of Lord Wellesley's policy and of his deep intuitive knowledge of character, was their present worthy, able, and respected Chairman? (*Hear, hear!*) It was by such men, and by such means, that the government of India was conducted during Lord Wellesley's administration. That noble lord not only gave to each and all the full merits of the achievements, which his lordship's wisdom and sagacity had devised, but he was equally ready to shield them from censure, and to take upon himself the blame of their failure. (*Hear, hear!*) There were a few other points on which he begged permission to offer a brief remark. When Lord Wellesley arrived in India, he found no Christian church for the European community. The natives of India were unaware whether we had any religion or not. His lordship immediately founded a church, and supplied it with ministers. He caused the Scriptures to be translated into every Eastern language, and offered for sale at a low price; and he afforded toleration to the missionaries. But, on the other hand, he allowed no forcible interference with the religion or rights of the natives. He respected their endowments, and took care that they should receive that to which, as good subjects, they were fully entitled, the protection of the state. To use the noble marquis's own emphatic language, when speaking on the subject in the House of Lords—"A Christian governor could not do less—a British governor ought not to do more." (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted that Lord Wellesley's sound, and he would add Christian, policy would be persevered in; and that wisdom from on high would temper with discretion the zeal of those amiable persons who thought that Christianity might be suddenly inculcated by man, or effected by the compulsion of a government. (*Hear, hear!*) The minutes of the Governor-general on the agriculture of India, on the natural history of the country, and on the improvement of the great cities of the East—all demonstrated that no object of utility escaped his vigilant attention; and it was not a little remarkable, that a part of the business appointed for this day's discussion related to the adoption of a free-trade policy for India, particularly with respect to her relations with England, which Lord Wellesley so strenuously and convincingly advocated at the commencement of the present century; which was then powerfully opposed in that Court, and was the chief cause of hostility

to the Governor-general, but which the Court was now successfully endeavouring to perfect. (*Hear, hear!*) An honourable and distinguished coadjutor in Lord Wellesley's government, now present, Mr. St. George Tucker, knew how deeply depressed were the finances of India on Lord Wellesley's arrival in the East. The government paper was not only at a heavy discount, but almost unsaleable. Yet, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses consequent on the Mysore war, the Mahratta campaign, &c., the Governor-general raised the credit of the government, equipped the largest and most efficient armies that India had ever before seen, brought the whole of his forces to bear on given points, many hundred miles distant, on a given day, and out of the very elements of surrounding danger, gathered safety, honour, and wealth for the British empire. (*Hear, hear!*) To the Governor-general's foresight and patriotism they were indebted for one of the most remarkable military combinations that was ever perhaps witnessed—the junction of an English and an Anglo-Indian army on the plains of Egypt, for the expulsion of Napoleon Bonaparte and a formidable French army. (*Hear, hear!*) Wherever an enemy appeared, or might be expected, there might be found the fore-armed power of Britain. His lordship planned the capture of Bourbon and the Isle of France, of Java and Manilla, and he swept the Indian seas of French privateers, by arming the fine merchant vessels of the East-India Company, to act in conjunction with the royal navy. There were many other topics to which he would gladly allude. He should wish to advert, for instance, to his lordship's suppression of the dreadful yearly murder of infants, which took place at the mouths of the Ganges, and to the measures which he contemplated for the abolition of widow-burning, &c., when his return to Europe stopped, for the time, the progress of many of his sound and beneficial measures, which had since been adopted by the East-India Company's government. But he forebore from alluding farther to one of the greatest and most pure-minded statesmen that England ever possessed. His hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) had remarked, with much good feeling, that it rejoiced him to hear that the noble marquis enjoyed good bodily and mental health. But he would say that for Lord Wellesley there was no winter of life. To him the rich autumn of existence was perennial, and time seemed but to purify and brighten his extraordinary faculties. (*Hear, hear!*) At that moment, the noble and truly illustrious lord was as fit for the arduous post of Governor-general of India, as he proved himself to be in 1798. (*Hear, hear!*) He was requested by his esteemed friend, Sir Charles Forbes, the cause of whose absence they all so sincerely regretted (*hear, hear!*), to express his cordial concurrence in this motion; for it had ever been an object near his heart to see justice done to Lord Wellesley. Another hon. friend, who was personally a witness, in Oude, of Lord Wellesley's just policy, and who subsequently aided, as British minister at the Court of Persia, in carrying to a successful conclusion the statesman-like views of the noble marquis, had authorized him to say that severe illness alone prevented his attendance this day, to testify, from his personal knowledge, the strong sense he entertained of Lord Wellesley's great and invaluable services to his country. In conclusion, he might be permitted to state, that by erecting a statue to the Governor-general of India for his services during the most eventful period of their Eastern dominion, they were performing a wise, politic, and just act, worthy of those who proposed it, and of the nobleman whose glorious career it was intended to commemorate. They were, in effect, saying to all under their government, "Go ye, and do likewise!" Actuated by those sentiments, his earnest prayer should be, that the example of Lord Wellesley might ever prove a stimulus and encouragement to kindred spirits, to emulate each other in patriotic endeavours for the welfare, perpetuity, and honour of the British empire in India. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir R. Jenkins said, that he rose, on this occasion, under feelings of personal obligation, similar to those expressed by his hon. friend in the chair; for to the kind patronage and support of the noble marquis he was indebted for whatever success had attended him in his course as a servant of the Company. He rejoiced, therefore, at the opportunity now offered, of bearing his grateful testimony to the great and eminent services of the noble marquis, and his cordial acquiescence in the man-

ner in which it was proposed to commemorate them. The motion before the Court was founded on principles of public justice and of sound policy, which, in similar cases, would be acknowledged by all the world. It was founded on the principle that zeal and perseverance in the discharge of public duties, united to great public virtue and private worth, deserved the highest rewards which it was in the power of the state to bestow. It was perfectly true, that those who were capable of the greatest deeds were most susceptible of the love of fame. It was right, therefore, that they who deserved it, should be fed with that which had been one of the great stimulants to their civil or military achievements. It had been said, that it was not customary to erect statues during the lifetime of the individuals whose acts they were intended to honour and commemorate. He did not know how the rule was in such cases; but he did know, that if any such rule existed, an exception was made to it in the case of the Duke of Wellington; and, considering that those campaigns in which the noble duke had received his first lessons in the art of war, and commenced that glorious military career, unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in the annals of modern times, had been planned by his brother, the noble marquis, he thought that the Company ought to show their gratitude to him as the saviour of India, as the nation had done to his illustrious brother, as the saviour of Europe. (*Hear, hear!*) In giving, then, his cordial assent to this just testimonial to the great merits of the noble marquis, he would only add, that though the pecuniary rewards which had been granted to him by the Company were splendid, and had been duly appreciated, he was sure that that which was now proposed would be received by him with far greater pleasure than any which had preceded it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Twining said, that the Court of Directors having invited the concurrence of the Court of Proprietors in their resolution on this occasion, he hoped to be permitted briefly to express his cordial assent to the motion. He had scarcely expected to have again the honour and pleasure of raising his voice in that Court, and bearing his testimony to services so brilliant as those of the most noble marquis. He had long watched, with deep interest, the glorious career of the most noble marquis in India, and he now sincerely rejoiced at finding its results so appreciated and rewarded by the Court of Proprietors, for compliments of this kind were not very numerous. There were two instances before this in which the Court had borne honourable testimony to the ample success which had attended the statesmanlike plans of the noble lord. The third instance, in which honour would be done to him, was in the proposition for erecting his statue. But there was another instance in which due honour was done to him: it was in the preface to the Despatches of the noble marquis, so ably collected and put before the public by an hon. proprietor (Mr. M. Martin); a work which should be recommended as a text-book, for all times, to the civil and military servants of the Company. He was sure that the comments of the hon. proprietor on those Despatches would give the noble marquis as much satisfaction, and be as acceptable a tribute to his great merits, as any which could be bestowed. He (Mr. Twining) would conclude by expressing the very great pleasure he felt at seeing that one of the vacant niches in the Court was about to be so worthily occupied. Perhaps, on some future occasion, the Court might have to turn their thoughts to the filling up of another niche in the Court, by placing there a statue in honour of the noble marquis's illustrious brother, the Duke of Wellington, for his eminent services in India, as well as in Europe. However, he asked pardon for this digression, and again begged to express his cordial concurrence in the motion, and hoped the statue to be erected might be such as would be worthy of the noble marquis and of the Court. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir Jeremiah Bryant.—I am happy that the first duty required from me in this Court, in the new capacity with which you, gentlemen, have honoured me, is the support of an act of gracious justice, combined with the indulgence of my personal feelings of deep veneration and respect. The ruler of a great empire, like British India, ever has been, and ever will be, subject to varying and various judgment; but the Marquis Wellesley has lived to enjoy the honest and honourable triumph of his fame,
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to witness the rectitude of his views and the wisdom of his policy borne out and confirmed by the practical working of forty years. To the brilliant actions, the momentous results of that policy, it is not my intention to advert; they are the property of history, and the noble marquis is his own historian. Whatever be the result of your deliberations this day, the statue you may raise will be eclipsed by the splendid monument Lord Wellesley has erected to himself, for the Wellesley Despatches exhibit, in every page, the portrait of a great statesman. But there is one page in those Despatches which, to my feelings, affords a nobler composition for a statue than all the military splendour, and all the political wisdom, with which his administration abounds. It is that page where we find honour teaching by example; the letter of the Marquis Wellesley refusing to accept one hundred thousand pounds, offered him by the minister of the crown, as a reward for his services in India, rejected, when Lord Wellesley heard the money was to be taken from the prize-fund, collected by the life and blood of the soldier. And it exhibits a feature beyond its intrinsic grandeur. The Marquis Wellesley, it is believed, was in a condition to render the pecuniary provision acceptable: the transaction was deemed unexceptionable in England. The British minister, who thought it not objectionable to make the offer, must have thought it not objectionable in Lord Wellesley to accept it: the noble marquis thought otherwise. The position of the Marquis Wellesley is singular—perhaps unparalleled. He has approached the common term of human existence, and this day he is permitted to uplift the veil of time, and to read the final judgment of his fellow-man; and if aught can enhance his happiness at this solemn event, it must be, that the gratitude of the East-India Company, sanctioned and confirmed by our country, will be addressed to him through our present Chairman, who is an argument and illustration of that great, wise, and benevolent act of his lordship's administration, the foundation of the College of Fort William; while to our Chairman will be afforded, in the execution of your commands, the happy duty of placing in the Court, where he presides, the statue of his revered master and friend.

Mr. Lewis could not refrain from saying a few words on an occasion so interesting as the present. It was only in his way to the Court that morning that he, for the first time, heard that it was intended to propose the erection of a statue to record the public services of the Marquis of Wellesley. Nothing had emanated from the Court of Directors, since he had the honour of being a proprietor, which had afforded him greater satisfaction. It was an act as honourable to the East-India Company as it was to the noble marquis: but although honourable to that nobleman, it was (he might be allowed to add) an honour, a tribute of their esteem and admiration, to which his eminent and distinguished services justly entitled him. (*Hear, hear!*) It was true that the East-India Company were at first somewhat tardy in appreciating the merits of the noble marquis's public services. Time, however, which never failed to expose all that was false and fictitious, and confirm what was true and genuine, had convinced the public of the intrinsic merits of those services; and the Company had been foremost in acknowledging their sense of his distinguished worth. The fame and reputation of the noble marquis, as each day passed over us, acquired imperceptibly additional lustre, and it might be truly said of him:—

*“Crescit occulto velut arbor ævo
Fama Marcelli.”*

Yes, his glory daily expanded its radiating circle; it silenced obloquy—it overawed censure—it attracted, it challenged our admiration. (*Hear, hear!*) The more we considered the policy pursued by the noble marquis in his Indian administration, the principles on which it was based, the views embraced by it, or the measures adopted to carry it into effect, the more did we feel convinced, that that policy was founded on the soundest, the most statesman-like wisdom. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Lewis) only trusted that present and future Governors-general of India would study to emulate that example which he was sure they could not surpass. (*Hear, hear!*) The Despatches of the noble marquis had been alluded to by some hon. proprietors who had preceded him (Mr. Lewis) as an eternal monument of his ability

and genius. The hon. director (Sir F. Bryant) who last spoke, referred to one of the letters contained in that compilation, as reflecting the highest honour on the noble marquis's disinterestedness. There was another circumstance which he would mention as equally honourable to the noble marquis, and which strikingly shewed the amiability of his character. In the Despatches which had been published, the noble marquis would not permit any to be inserted which had the most remote tendency to wound the feelings of the living, or to reflect on the memory of the dead. (*Loud cries of "hear, hear!"*)

Mr. Lindsay said, that he fully concurred in all that had been mentioned, of the great services and merits of the noble marquis. Indeed, so much had been said, and so ably said, on the subject of the motion before the Court, that it was not his intention at first to offer any remark; nor should he have obtruded himself on the Court at all, if it were not to correct an omission which had been made, in noticing those eminent men who had done honour to the system of instruction adopted at the Institution of Fort William, and who had afterwards been honoured by the friendship and patronage of the Marquis of Wellesley. In the enumeration of these, the name of his hon. friend, Mr. Edmonstone, had been omitted; though he must say, that no man was more distinguished for his great and useful talents in the service of the Company.

Sir R. Campbell said, that his hon. friend, Mr. Lindsay, was mistaken in supposing that the name of his hon. friend, Mr. Edmonstone, had been omitted. It had been mentioned in terms of respect and praise by Mr. M. Martin. In all that had been said of the merits and services of the Marquis Wellesley, he (Sir R. Campbell) fully concurred: and his testimony on the subject was that of a dispassionate man; for he had not had the honour of serving under him in India. He had, however, been a careful observer of the acts of the noble marquis's administration, as well as of those of some of his immediate predecessors. Some stress had been laid on the addition made by the noble marquis to the number of the Company's subjects, and the amount of its revenue; but why talk of an increase of subjects, or of lacs of rupees? The great merit of the noble marquis's Indian administration was, that it was a peace government. Its great object was peace, and it went to war only in self-defence. (*Hear, hear!*) The whole policy pursued by the noble lord would bear out that statement. An hon. proprietor seemed to think that the vote now under the consideration of the Court was but a tardy act of justice to the merits of the noble marquis. That, he thought, was a subject which would be much better left out of the discussion. If it were meant to be inferred that there had been any neglect or disregard of the services of the noble lord, it was not borne out by the fact; certainly, no such neglect or disregard was ever intended. In one point, however, the vote, if it really were tardy, must be more gratifying to the feelings of the noble lord, as it showed him, that the principle on which the policy of his Indian Government had been based, had well stood the test of time; and that the regulations which he had established, and those which he adopted from the government of Lord Cornwallis, were more and more valued, as they were more duly considered. It had been said, that the vote of a statue, during the lifetime of the individual whom it was intended to honour, was not usual; but it should be recollected, that there were precedents for such a course in the cases of Lord Clive, Admiral Pocock, and Lord Cornwallis. Without making any invidious comparisons, he was sure that the noble marquis would not be considered less deserving of that honour, in his lifetime, than those distinguished men on whom it had been conferred. No man had ever served the Company with more zeal, governed its Indian empire with more wisdom and moderation, or more effectually advanced its general welfare, than the noble marquis; it was, therefore, with sincere pleasure that he joined in this vote for the erection of a statue to his honour, and he would again repeat, that its being tardy, so far from diminishing, served to enhance its real value. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. D. Salomons said, that as he was in the habit of addressing the Court on many subjects which, from time to time, occupied its attention, he was unwilling to

let the present occasion pass without offering a few words, lest he should be supposed to be indifferent to the object of the motion. He thought it must be highly gratifying to the Court of Directors to find that the feelings of the Court of Proprietors were so much in unison with their own, in their desire to bear testimony, and to do honour to the eminent services of their great benefactor in the government of India. No man ever deserved better of the Company than did the noble marquis; and he therefore rejoiced in the prospect of seeing his statue placed where it would tend to stimulate others to similar zeal and energy in the Company's service. He was the more pleased at this, because they were now in a new era, when their institutions in the city had a tendency to move westward. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped to see those niches filled with the statues of the most deserving of the Company's servants, and that, as they would not tend westward, they would remain as so many monuments of, and so many guarantees for, the stability of the Company. (*Hear, hear!*)

The resolution was then put from the Chair and carried unanimously, and with loud cheers.

EAST-INDIA RUM DUTIES.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court that it was further made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, under the by-law, cap. 10, sec. 1, the draft of a Bill now before Parliament, entitled, "A Bill to reduce the duty on rum and rum shrub, the produce of and imported from certain British possessions in the East-Indies, into the United Kingdom."

The draft of the Bill, of which the following is an abstract, was read.

The Bill provides that, instead of the duties now imposed on rum and rum shrub, the produce of any British possession within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, into which the importation of foreign sugar is or may be hereafter prohibited, the following shall be substituted, *viz.*—

For every gallon of rum, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sikes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, being the produce of any British possession within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, not being sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer, nine shillings and four-pence.

For every gallon of rum shrub, however sweetened, the produce of and imported from such possession, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, nine shillings and four-pence.

The Act not to come into operation until proof is laid before the Council that foreign rum, &c. has been prohibited to be imported into any of the British possessions within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, from which the importation of rum, &c. is allowed by this Act; nor until the Governor-General of India in Council shall have passed an Act containing such regulations for the prevention of fraud by the admixture of spirits made from rice, grain, or other substances, not being the produce of the sugar-cane, date, or palm tree, with the rum or rum shrub to be exported under this Act or otherwise, as in the opinion of the said Governor-General in Council shall be calculated for that purpose.

A certificate of origin of its being the produce of such British possession to be exhibited by the master of the ship in which the rum shall be imported.

Mr. *M. Martin* hoped that the Court of Directors would follow up the same course and apply the principle of this Bill to other articles the produce of the soil of India.

Mr. *M. Martin* postponed his motion relative to the land-tax in India (which stood for this day) to the next Court.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. *A. Hankey* called the attention of the Court to a promise made some time ago to Sir Robert H. Inglis, by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the President of the Board of Control, that a letter or despatch which he (Sir R. Inglis) had referred to, should be laid on the table of the House of Commons. He (Mr. A. Hankey) now wished to know whether that document had been laid on the table in the proprietors' room?

The *Chairman* said, he could not give a precise answer, unless he was told the specific nature of the despatch referred to. All he could say was, that copies of all the despatches and documents relating to Indian affairs, which had been published by order of either House of Parliament, were laid on the table in the proprietors' room.

Mr. *Marriott* said, that the despatch alluded to by the hon. proprietor (Mr. A. Hankey) was one which had been sent out some time ago to the Government at Madras, calling on it to explain why the despatch of 1833, touching any connexion of the Company's civil or military servants with the idolatrous ceremonies of the natives, had not been carried into operation in the presidency of Madras, as well as in those of Bengal and Bombay.

Mr. A. *Hankey* said, that the despatch to which he referred was that which had been sent out not long ago by the directors, which referred to that of 1833, and which gave instructions so strict as to the course which the Madras Government was to pursue, that there could be no mistake respecting it.

The *Chairman*.—Whatever despatches are published by either House of Parliament, are also laid on the table in the proprietors' room. If the hon. proprietor will give notice of a motion for the production of the despatch he requires, and will specify it, it shall be forthcoming.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that before the Court rose, he should wish to ask the hon. Chairman whether it was the intention of the Court of Directors to give to each proprietor a very valuable compilation, prepared under the authority of the directors, and showing, by many valuable documents, accounts of the early connexion of the Company with India. The work could not be obtained elsewhere; and he therefore hoped that the directors would consider the question, whether a copy should not be given to each of the proprietors.

The *Chairman* said, that the subject would be considered.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. D. *Salomons* wished to ask the hon. Chairman a question. The papers relating to the case of the Rajah of Sattara had been some time before the Court. What he wished to ask was, whether it was intended to bring the case again under consideration, by founding any motion on the papers before the Court?

The *Chairman*.—I am not aware that it is the intention of any hon. proprietor to bring the case forward. It is not the intention of the directors to do so, for it is not usual with them to arraign their own conduct; and that, I think, must be the object of every motion which may be brought forward, after the decision which has been already come to on the subject.

Mr. *Felder* could not say whether any proprietor intended to bring the subject forward, but this he could state, that, if brought forward, there were many who would speak on it.

Mr. D. *Salomons* then gave notice, that if no other proprietor should bring the subject forward, he would do so at the next General Court.

Mr. *Lewis*.—The hon. proprietor was of course at liberty to make whatever motion he might please with regard to the rajah's case. He (Mr. Lewis) would however, take the liberty of suggesting, that it would be better to refrain at present from so doing, as that case would shortly come before a higher tribunal, where he (Mr. Lewis) trusted the rajah would have that justice done to him which he could not obtain in this Court.

Mr. *Felder* asked whether any hon. proprietor had given any notice of motion on the subject before that day?

The *Chairman*.—I repeat that I am not aware of any such motion, or of any intention to make it beyond what I have just now heard. Any motion on the subject must be a vote of censure on the Court of Directors. The Court cannot undo what it has done on the matter.

Mr. D. *Salomons* thought that a further and more full investigation of the case was essential to the interests of India. He therefore repeated, that if no other proprietor should bring it forward at the next General Court, he would.

The Court then adjourned.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALCUTTA ETIQUETTE.

Among the customs of Calcutta, that differ from the customs of other civilized parts of the world, none strikes the stranger so immediately as the etiquette of introductions. In England, when a person locates himself in a new neighbourhood, his neighbours, and such as are within an accessible distance, call upon him; courtesy prescribes that he should be received with this attention, and a future intimacy is left to the mutual inclination of the parties. In India, it is precisely the reverse; the stranger is left to make the first advances, and under all the disadvantages of an entire ignorance of the habits of the people, and even the language of the country. One of the consequences is ludicrous enough. Society being limited, parties are in the weekly, perhaps daily, habit of meeting in public and in private, but don't "know" each other. The older Indian cannot think of breaking through "the custom," and the younger, having accomplished the disagreeable but absolutely necessary task of making a few acquaintances for himself, shrinks from doing more in the way of trespassing where society has set up a fence. What was the origin of this reversal of the order of things? It is a barbarous innovation, and the sooner it is scouted the better. A persuasive way in which to put this is, to ask any old Indian to imagine himself returning home and settling among strangers. What would he think, were he left without an acquaintance till he had done violence to his Indian prejudices and habits by going the round of all those with whom it would be agreeable to be acquainted? Yet his habits and prejudices could not be stronger than those of English gentlemen, accustomed to be sought, and not to have to seek.—*Eastern Star.*

INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of this association, on the 11th January, the number of members or subscribers was reported to be 240. The secretary then stated that, as only Jessore, aided by the contiguous districts, had organized an effective committee, and as the proposition for establishing a provident fund had not met with general support, the general committee were disposed to recommend the abolition of the association. This was met by a resolution, to the following effect:—"That the establishment of the association being not only well calculated to promote the common interests of the indigo planters themselves, but also the amelioration of the condition of the great body of agriculturists in general, it is deemed highly expedient that a further time should be allowed, and every exertion made to secure the co-operation of the mofussil members, by the formation of district committees, or even of individual correspondents." This resolution being carried *nem. con.*, the following was proposed:—"That, in order to create a fund for the relief of distressed planters, or their families after their decease, all planters should pay one rupee per chest of indigo, and assistants $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon their salaries, and that merchants and agents should be invited to contribute." This resolution was carried.

It has since been proposed to incorporate this association with the Landholders' Society.

INTRODUCTION OF ENGLISH VEGETABLES.

At the meeting of the Agri-horticultural Society, January 13th, a report by Mr. Speede on the English vegetable seeds, received overland from England, was read. The seeds consisted of various sorts of cabbage, radish, onion, turnip, carrot, parsnip, spinach, lettuce, celery, cucumber, beet, beans, pease, sage, and thyme. Most have

succeeded; some appear particularly strong and healthy, the pease yielding beautiful crops. The secretary mentioned that the prejudice against English seed by the native gardeners of Calcutta was such, that they will not buy a single packet, whereas they invariably apply for the Cape seeds. The result of Mr. Speede's experiments proves that, when good seeds are sent, there is no fear of a crop.

THE BANKS.

The Bank of Bengal accounts, on the 27th January, showed, on the Dr. side, Co.'s Rs. 2,78,65,763; on the Cr. side, Co.'s Rs. 1,67,24,192, leaving a balance of net stock of Co.'s Rs. 1,11,41,571. The profit on the banking business of the past half-year amounts to Co.'s Rs. 4,76,606 (including the profit at Mirzapore), which is at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 8 14 6½ per cent. per annum on the stock. To this profit the directors have added Co.'s Rs. 4,893, taken from the old sicca rupee A bank notes, making a sum equal to the dividend declared, or at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

The Union Bank has determined on a dividend of nine per cent. At the half-yearly meeting on the 16th January, the secretary's report stated that, "the capital of the bank being now fully paid up, there is an increase of stock compared with the corresponding period of the former year, amounting to Co.'s Rs. 5,23,000, while the apparent profit, exclusive of the premium received on the sale of shares, is greater by Rs. 81,711 than that of the six months ending in December 1840, amounting to Co.'s Rs. 4,29,101, less premium on shares sold, 34,076. Net profit on business 3,95,025. Profits to December, 1839, 3,13,314. Excess of profits from 1st July to 31st December, 1840, 81,711."

The Union Bank business—the cleverly compounded, because non-prosecutable affair, which one hardly knows what to call, seeing that learned counsel in the law said it was no offence at all—is not quite forgotten; and if it were, it would be likely to be revived, for it is said that Mr. A. H. Sim, indignant at the charges of fraud that were brought against him, only after his departure, is about to return to this country, bent upon showing that, if any irregularity attaches to his conduct in connexion with the Bank, the same irregularity has been practised, to a much greater extent, by others in Calcutta.—*Eastern Star*, Jan. 17.

THE BORING OPERATIONS AT FORT WILLIAM.

A report of the committee, under whose directions the boring operations in the fort were conducted, has been published in the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. It is of great length, describing all the mechanical details with minuteness. The following is a summary of the points of interest to the geologist:—

After penetrating through the surface soil to a depth of about ten feet, a stratum of stiff blue clay, fifteen feet in thickness, was met with. Underlying this was a light-coloured sandy clay, which became gradually darker in colour, from the admixture of vegetable matter, till it passed into a bed of peat, at a distance of about eighty feet from the surface. Beds of clay and variegated sand, intermixed with kunkur, mica, and small pebbles, alternated to a depth of 120 feet, when the sand became loose, and almost semifluid in its texture. At 152 feet, the quicksand became darker in colour and coarser in grain, intermixed with red water-worn nodules of hydrated oxide of iron, resembling to a certain extent the laterite of South India. At 159 feet, a stiff clay with yellow veins occurred, altering at 163 feet remarkably in colour and substance, and becoming dark, friable, and apparently containing much vegetable and ferruginous matter. A fine sand succeeded at 170 feet, and this gradually became coarser, and mixed with fragments of quartz and felspar, to a depth of 180 feet. At 196 feet, clay, impregnated with iron, was passed through; and at 221 feet, sand recurred, containing fragments of limestone, with nodules of kunkur, and pieces of quartz and felspar; the same stratum continued to 340 feet, and at 350 feet a fossil bone, conjectured to be the humerus of a dog, was extracted. At 360 feet, a piece of supposed

tortoise-shell was found, and subsequently several pieces of the same substance were obtained. At 372 feet, another fossil bone was discovered, but it could not be identified, from its being torn and broken by the borer. At 382 feet, a few pieces of fine coal, such as are found in the beds of mountain streams, with some fragments of decayed wood, were picked out of the sand; and at 400 feet, a piece of limestone was brought up. From 400 to 481 feet, fine sand, like that of a sea-shore, intermixed largely with shingle, composed of fragments of primary rocks, quartz, felspar, mica, slate, limestone, prevailed; and in this stratum the bore has been terminated.

The operations were continued till the 20th April, 1840, when repeated failures of the galvanic process occasioned the attempt to be abandoned.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN.

The Dost, on his journey to Hindostan, on the 26th November, having expressed a desire to be present at a merry-meeting of the Feringhees, was introduced to the mess of the European regiment. There was a large party, the band, &c.; and when the cloth was removed, Lieut. Nicolson went out and returned with the ex-ameer, who sat several hours listening to the music and songs, apparently very well pleased. He smoked a cheroot, too, but did not seem particularly to relish its flavour. The officers paid him great attention, rising upon his entrance and again at his departure; indeed, it appears that all the officers of the escort not only treat him with the utmost respect, but take the liveliest pleasure in doing so; whereas very many could never be induced to show any marks of respect to the Shah, who generally did not return the salutes of those who did condescend to honour him. The Dost, on the other hand, is said to be extremely courteous and affable—quite free from petty pride and hauteur. Before he left Cabul, he held a levee, which was well attended by our officers. "He was seated," writes a correspondent, "on the floor, when we went in, and immediately requested us to be seated; so we squatted on the ground in a circle. We then entered into a lively conversation, Nicolson acting as interpreter. The ex-ruler is a fine man, with a very intelligent face, a high intellectual forehead marked with three deep furrows, very fine animated brown eyes, and a well-shaped nose; but the mouth is not in keeping, and the loss of two front teeth gives it an unpleasant expression. His hair is grizzled, and his beard somewhat neglected. He is prematurely grey, but, with the exception of the furrows on the brow, and a few crow's-feet about the eyes, his face is not wrinkled."—*Hurk.*, Dec. 21.

FREEDOM OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

Nothing is more calculated to convince the nations of Europe of the intrinsic strength of our Indian administration, than the fact, that it allows to a hundred millions of conquered subjects such an unrestrained expression of public opinion, through the medium of the press, as neither the Emperor of Russia nor the King of France would venture to grant to their native subjects. And here it would be unfair to overlook the peculiar circumstances in which the authorities were placed during the Affghan campaign, and which still further illustrates the confidence which the British Government feels in its strength. If at any time the prudence of emancipating the press might have been doubted, it was at that period of difficulty when the empire seemed to be beset with perils from within and without, and when a certain portion of the native press set itself diligently to sow the seeds of disaffection among our native subjects, to abuse the Government with the most opprobrious epithets, and to suggest that the time was come for throwing off our yoke. Even in this period of danger, Lord Auckland nobly refused to interfere with the freedom of the press. The whole litter of libellers, which the Mohamedan press had brought forth, was allowed to exhaust its bigotted spleen without hindrance, though it was known that hundreds of copies of these seditious papers were sent up the Persian Gulf, to encourage the advance of the Russo-Persian army towards India; and the libellers were at length silenced, not by an *ex-officio* information filed by the advocate-

general, but by the capture of Ghuzni and Cabul, and the occupation of Affghanistan.
—*Friend of India*, Dec. 24.

HORSE-RACES AT CALCUTTA.

The race-course of Calcutta is not exactly the counterpart of Epsom Downs, Ascot Heath, or Newmarket, but in no single respect does it differ so widely as in the company visiting it, while sport is afoot. At home, "the races" are synonymous with unknown quantities of rank, fashion, and fun, and wherever the locality be, all the town and half the country flock to the scene of action. Here the races are something for a few to get up for, and nothing more. Take away fifty familiars, and the very horses would be ashamed to run. The very marked blank, however, is the absence of ladies; they are, as far as the races are concerned, like Mr. Gray's horses, "nowhere." It is not a satisfactory explanation that the time of day prevents their attendance, because if they can constantly sit up till two in the morning without injury to their precious constitutions, they might on an occasion get up at seven, for they don't always go to quadrille parties, or at-homes, over-night. A better reason I suspect is, that our races lack the excitement of those in England; I mean the excitement of a new drive, a pleasant party, cold chickens, and champagne. If this be so, it would be well to supply some other excitement, seeing that we cannot remove Calcutta or the Course, make pleasant parties out of day-by-day dangles, or indulge with any propriety in Simpkin before bohea. It might, and doubtless would, tell beneficially on the beauty of the Stand, if a little innocent gambling, in the shape of raffles or otherwise, were provided between the running, for nothing has more attraction for the female mind; or, perhaps, better still, because more rational, some stalls might be rigged out for the sale of fancy articles, for the especial benefit of the poor prisoners in the gaol opposite, or of the inmates of some other public asylum.—*Notes of an Idler, in Eastern Star*.

MR. T. S. SMYTH.

The *Englishman* has published some long, desultory "leading" articles respecting certain alleged "grievances" of natives at Hyderabad, coupled with charges and insinuations against certain Europeans, official and non-official. These articles were understood to be written by Mr. Thos. Sydney Smith, of the Madras Bar, who had proceeded to the Nizam's dominions, and took up his station at the British cantonment, at Secunderabad. In the *Englishman* of November 17th, appears a copy of a long letter, addressed by Mr. Smyth to Major Gen. Fraser, the resident at Hyderabad, stating that he had been represented as "a troublesome person," and that his expulsion from the Nizam's dominions had been proposed, "on the ground that he was endeavouring to excite discontent among the Nizam's subjects;" avowing, "unhesitatingly, that there is no business which he will at any time undertake more readily than that of exposing such conduct on the part of British subjects, of whatever station, as they would not venture to pursue towards their own countrymen, but do, too frequently, pursue deliberately and unblushingly towards the natives of this country;" referring to certain of such alleged cases, and containing some strong assertions and insinuations against various persons, and amongst others, against Capt. Malcolm, the assistant to the resident at Hyderabad. This letter was followed by a note from Mr. Smyth, also printed in the *Englishman* (addressed to the editor), in which he declares that, "though he does not wish to retract, quite the reverse, any fact that he had stated concerning Capt. Malcolm, but only wished he had stated them in more temperate language;" and says, "I do regret the tone of insinuation which appears in more than one part of that letter, and in which I feel I was not justified, though some apology for my inconsiderate language will probably be found in my firm belief (which has since received a further corroboration) of the correctness of my informant's statement, that Capt. Malcolm had suggested to the minister to write the note to which I alluded: that the note has been written, has been since

avowed. I have not been in any manner requested or called upon to express my regret as I have done; but having, on reflection, thought it my duty to do so in one quarter, I feel equally bound, in candour, to express this regret as candidly and publicly as I made the insinuations which I regret." Capt. Malcolm seems to have taken immediate steps, on the public appearance of the letter to Gen. Fraser, to obtain redress for what he deemed a personal offence; and the following letters were published in the *Englishman*:

"To the Editor of the *Englishman*.—Sir: Your journal of the 17th ult. having been the medium of conveying to the public a letter, written by Mr. Smyth, the tone of which I considered personally offensive, I beg you will do me the favour to give equal publicity in your next issue to the accompanying document, which has been placed by that gentleman in the hands of my friend Capt. Briggs. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, D. A. MALCOLM, Captain, 3rd regt. Bombay N.I."

"Hyderabad Residency, Dec. 4, 1840."

"Capt. Briggs having called on me, on behalf of Capt. Malcolm, on account of an offensive letter published in the *Englishman* of the 17th ult., and having stated at the same time that, as the charges preferred in that letter had been submitted by me to the resident, Capt. Malcolm's official superior, he will afford no explanation of them, neither does he demand any; I, nevertheless, feel it due to him to express my regret for the offensive tone of that letter, and explicitly declare that the insinuations I indulged in were unwarrantable and unjustifiable, and that I regret them accordingly. I consider it due to myself to add, that I now make this statement because it contains my real sentiments, voluntarily and publicly expressed nearly a month ago, in my letters to Lord Auckland, in my memorial to the Supreme Government, and (as I conceive and intended) in the same *Englishman* which contains the offensive letter, though not communicated to Capt. Malcolm. (Signed) THOS. SYDNEY SMYTH."

"Secunderabad, Dec. 2, 1840. (A true copy.) STEPHEN CHARLES BRIGGS."

LORD KEANE AND HIS ACCUSERS.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, January 30, publishes the following letter:—

"Set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the devil, is an old saying—so it appears to have been with this person who signs himself *There it is you see*, who, through private pique, accuses Sir J. Keane of murder. It is not my wish to defend Sir J. Keane, but being an eye-witness of the act, I shall merely state what occurred, and leave the case to the British community to judge between the conduct of their countryman and his accuser. Within a short distance of Sir J. Keane's tent, and within a quarter of a mile of the cavalry quarter guards, there was a field filled with plundering camp followers. The troopers of the cavalry did not do their duty by turning them out. Sir J. Keane sent his aide-de-camp to enforce his orders, and the field was cleared of them; a few minutes afterwards the field was again filled—a second time Sir J. Keane sent his aide-de-camp to enforce his orders, and a second time they were turned out—a third time they entered, and a trooper of the 2nd cavalry amongst them dressed like a common camp follower; immediately afterwards, I heard the report of a gun from near Sir J. Keane's tent, and subsequently heard a trooper of the 2nd cavalry had been wounded. The orders given to the troopers guarding this field were, to cut any one down that came in it, and after turning them out a second time, Sir J. Keane said, 'If these men will not obey my orders, I will have out the whole cavalry division, for you might as well have so many old women as the Native troopers.' I believe there were some both of the 2nd and 3rd cavalry, and although the latter were reckoned the most insubordinate, they have not proved themselves to be the most courageous."

The editor of the *Agra Ukhbar* admits that the correspondent who brought the charge might have been misinformed, and that the trooper, and the other plunderers, were themselves to blame for what happened.

MILITARY FUND.

The general meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund, held January

27th, brought together a greater number of persons than usual. After reading the report for the past year, which exhibits a more flattering picture of the state of affairs than any previous year had done, Major Henderson entered into an explanation of the present system of keeping accounts and conducting the financial affairs of the institution generally, which seemed to give great satisfaction. The accounts were passed, by a unanimous vote of the meeting. Some conversation then took place, respecting the possibility of recovering from Mr. Martindell's estate any portion of the sum abstracted by him. It appeared, however, that the opinion of the law adviser of the fund was unfavourable to any suit, on the ground of the institution being destitute of the charter of a corporate body. Security to the extent of Rupees 10,000 was given to Mr. Martindell by the cashier, but over this the Directors had no control; nor could they avail themselves of any security which a secretary might be called upon to give, while they remained without the power of prosecuting. The Meerut propositions, for which the meeting had been made special, were then brought forward, but not a single individual could be found to afford them the least support. The proxies for the Mofussil, extra to those proceeding from the originators of the propositions at Meerut, were eleven in number! The propositions were as follows:—That the office of secretary should be held by an officer who should give his *undivided* attention to the fund; that he provide security to the amount of Rs. 50 000; that the Governor-general should be solicited to permit an officer from the effective branch to be selected for this duty, or that not being acceded to, an officer from the invalids to be taken; that the accounts be monthly examined by three Directors, and a statement be published in the Calcutta papers quarterly.

At a special meeting on the 6th February, Major Henderson, having resolved to retire from the service (being about to join the firm of Carr, Tagore, and Co.), resigned the office of secretary; it was resolved that the election of a successor should take place on the 22nd March, and that security to the extent of Rs. 20,000 be required of him. The only candidates were Capt. Brittridge (retired list) and Major Hough (Invalids).

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—The following despatches have been published by the Governor-General in Council, reporting the complete defeat, in the district of Zamin Dawur, of a strong body of rebels, under a chief named Auktur Khan, by a detachment under the command of Capt. W. H. Farrington.

"To T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government.

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, a letter from Maj. Gen. Nott, enclosing a report, under date the 4th inst., from Capt. Farrington, commanding a detachment employed on service in Zumeen Dewar. This action strikes me as reflecting great credit on Capt. Farrington and the troops employed on the occasion.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Maj. Gen. commanding the troops in Afghanistan.

"*Affghanistan*, Head-Quarters, Camp Khwar, January 23rd, 1841."

From Maj. Gen. Nott, commanding Candahar and Shawl.

"To Capt. Douglas, Ass. Adj. Gen.

"Candahar, 8th January. 1841.

"Sir,—My letter of the 23rd ult. will have informed you of my having sent a detachment under Capt. Farrington, into the district of Zamin Dawur, for the purpose of dispersing a body of rebels under a chief named Auktur Khan. I have now the honour to forward a despatch, under date the 4th inst., from Capt. Farrington, by which it appears that he came up with Auktur Khan on the 31st ult., and completely defeated him. I trust that the excellent conduct of the troops, under much fatigue and privation, will meet with the approbation of Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton.

"I have, &c.,

"W. NORRY, Major General, commanding Candahar and Shawl."

"To Captain Polwhele, Major of Brigade, Candahar.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report as follows, for the information of Major Gen. Nott, Commanding.

"You are already aware that the detachment under my command reached Koosh-kina-Kood on the 28th ult., where we halted on the following day, to enable Lieut. Elliot to complete his arrangements. On the morning of the 30th, we moved on Sungboor, sixteen miles in the direction of Saerwan Killah, where the force under Mahomed Allum Khan had been completely worsted the evening before by the rebels, his guns taken from him, &c. &c. This unfortunate defeat had been the means of enabling the rebel chief to gain many adherents, and his force, from all accounts, was beginning to assume a formidable appearance. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to make our movements as rapidly and secretly as possible. For this purpose the detachment moved on Girish on the morning of the 31st, distant twenty-five miles, crossing the river Hellinond. The rebels, imagining we were moving on their position at Saerwan Killah, had arranged to make a *chupawah* on the Girish Fort, and had crossed the river for that purpose.

"On the 1st January, we continued our march to Kareegha, 22 miles, and by so doing the rebels, uncertain of our actual position, were in a manner outwitted; for at one time they thought there was another force in their rear. On the 2nd, a halt was indispensable to refresh men and cattle, but the information received having led us to suppose that the enemy were in our vicinity, a reconnoitering party, consisting of Guddo Khan's horse and some of the 1st cavalry, with Lieuts. Patterson and Hawkins, H. A., proceeded in the direction of Lundie Nowah. This party proved to be of the most essential service, for it was ascertained by them that the enemy had actually taken up a position near the village of that name. Accordingly, on the morning of the 3rd, the force moved soon after sun-rise, and about 10 a.m. reached the heights in front of the village of Lundie Kowah, where the rebels had taken up a strong position amongst sand hills, with a canal along their rear: Guddo Khan's *ressallah*, with Lieut. Patterson, having succeeded in driving in their advance posts, gave time for the guns under Lieut. Hawkins, supported by the 2nd regt. N.I., to get into position. A well-directed fire of shrapnell and grape having been opened on the rebels, amounting to 1200 or 1500 horse and foot, they were prevented crossing the crest of the heights behind which they were ensconced. The 1st followed up the advantage thus gained by the artillery, and, under a heavy fire of matchlocks, drove the enemy completely from their position. The rebels had been drawn up in four divisions, two of which attempted to turn our left, but unsuccessfully, the cavalry having charged and defeated their object in that quarter. By this time the flight was pretty general, and the party of the 1st cavalry, with Guddo Khan's *ressallah*, pursued and completed the route. One standard was taken. The killed and wounded on our side are as annexed. That on the enemy amounted to sixty left dead on the field, amongst which a chief, Fuegbolah Allizza. The wounded were proportionally great; but as the enemy carried them all away, their numbers cannot be estimated correctly. Having refreshed my men at Lundie Nowah by half an hour's halt, the detachment continued its march on Shornek, the strong hold of the rebel chieftain, where the guns lost by Mahomed Allum Khan were recaptured.

"I also beg to mention that since Lieut. Elliot, the Political Agent, first joined me at Koosh-kina-Kood, I have found his information with regard to the country and the movements of the rebels to have been most accurate, and his arrangements for the supplies and forage of the troops most admirable.

"In conclusion, where all have done their duty it would be invidious to name individuals; but from the circumstances of Guddo Khan's *ressallah* not being a component part of the regular force, I may be excused in bringing to the notice of the Major-General the conspicuous gallantry of that leader and his men: his loss has been most severe, as you will see from the return.

"I have the honour to enclose an extract of detachment orders on the occasion for the Major-General's information.

"I have, &c.,

"H. W. FARRINGTON, Capt. Comd. Detach. on Field Service."

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Detachment, commanded by Capt. Farrington, on the 3rd inst. at Loondenamow.

Camp, Shahrab, 4th Jan. 1841.

2nd Reg. N.I.—One Lieutenant (Young) and one sepoy severely, and one lieutenant (Patterson) and two sepoy slightly wounded.

H. Art. S.F.—One horse killed and one severely wounded.

Ressalah 1st Regt. L.C.—One havildar and one horse killed; three sepoy and three horses severely, and five sepoy and one horse slightly wounded.

Ressalah Affghan Horse.—Two sepoy and four horses killed; seven sepoy and seven horses severely, and one sepoy and five horses slightly wounded.

(For the latest news from Affghanistan and Scinde, see the Bombay Intelligence.)

THE PUNJAB.—Shere Singh, the son of Runjeet Singh, whose quiet abdication of the throne led the European public to stigmatize him as a coward, has suddenly reappeared on the scene, and repossessed himself of the supreme authority. It appears that, when he disappeared from public view, it was to muster his adherents to the struggle. Nearly all the Sirdars in the kingdom, including the Generals Court and Ventura, throw the weight of their influence into his scale, and enabled him to seize upon the city of Lahore. Dheean Singh, the all-powerful minister, who had apparently espoused the party of the Queen, quitted her several days before the outbreak, and it is supposed that he left Heera Singh with her, only the better to conceal his designs, and that he is in fact the soul of the present movement. The Queen with a few troops held out in the citadel for several days, during which there was some severe fighting between the parties, and many lives are said to have been lost. Gen. Ventura is described as having offered his mediation, which was cheerfully accepted on the third day, when a mutiny among the troops of the Ranee appeared to compromise her safety. At the date of the last accounts, the Queen had retired from the struggle, Shere Singh had reascended the throne, and tranquillity had been restored. The British representative took no part in these transactions, as nothing affecting British interests has yet arisen in the Punjab which required our Government to identify itself with the cause of either party. If Shere Singh should continue to grant the privilege of a passage through his dominions for the British troops journeying to and from Affghanistan, there can be no obstacle to the reestablishment of friendly relations with him. Any hesitation on his part, however, or any attempt to abridge the privilege, will of course lead to an armed interference in the affairs of the Punjab. It is easy to perceive from the rapid change of monarchs, five having sat on the throne in eighteen months, and from the existence of rival factions, that the strength and integrity of Runjeet's kingdom has for ever departed; and that, sooner or later, the British Government will be called to interfere in such a manner as effectually to extinguish its independence.—*Friend of India, Feb. 4.*

The news from Lahore is of the highest importance, as it is highly probable that the British army will be soon called on to interfere. It appears that Shere Singh having induced the troops outside the city of Lahore to join his standard, commenced an attack with a determination to remove the Ranee Chund Kooar, mother of No Nehal Singh, from the throne. The city gates were suddenly ordered to be closed on the evening of the 14th of January; guns were planted at them, and no persons allowed to approach the walls from the outside. On the 15th nothing was decided, but, during the night, some of Shere Singh's partisans having entered one of the gates, that chief succeeded in establishing himself in the city, where he held a durbar. The fort still held out for the Ranee and continued to fire upon the adherents of Shere Singh. The contest, which it was at first thought would speedily terminate in favour of the assailant, was continued up to the date of the latest intelligence. Orders had been issued to several British regiments to prepare for marching, as it was expected towards the capital of Punjab.—*Bomb. Cour., Mar. 1.*

The *Agra Ukhbar*, the *Delhi Gazette*, and the *Loodiana Ukhbar* contain very full details of this revolution; we subjoin a digest of the different accounts:—

A letter, dated "Camp, Lahore, January 16th," states that on the evening of the 14th, on a sudden, all the gates of the city were closed, and guns planted at every

gate with a party of men, who permitted no person to enter the city. During this time a continual fire was kept up in the cantonments, from the different brigades which joined Shere Singh, who just before arrived from Buttalah, and on whose account the gates of the city had been closed by order of the Ranee Chund Koor. The firing from the heavy guns was kept up until eight or nine p.m. On the 15th, part of the force had joined Shere Singh. The Ranee was at this time in the palace with a strong force, bent upon resistance, should Shere Singh attempt to force a passage into the city. Affairs remained in this state, now and then a stray gun being fired from both parties, and vakeels passing between them. The Ranee, however, remained irresolute, and would not surrender the throne to Shere Singh. However, during the night, at one of the gates, they let in some of the force on the side of Shere Singh, and the inside party, next morning, thought resistance useless, and gave in. Shere Singh came as far as Huzooreebaugh, and, on attempting to enter, received a fire from the fort. This was answered, and the parties were engaged a couple of hours.

Another account states, that Shere Singh arrived at Lahore, at midnight of the 15th, surrounded the royal musjid, and ultimately established a footing in its vicinity, and next morning he entered the city by the northern gate, and, with the assistance of the artillery of Mewa Sing, gained the musnud. Many of the Sirdars, the Kasee Saba, are within the fort, and the guns are playing on every side; part of the fort having been knocked down. Rajah Golaub Sing, who defends the fort, has resolved to stand out to the last extremity; and though Khoshyal Sing had entered, yet up to last accounts he had not appeared in the presence of Shere Singh. Generals Court and Ventura, and other officers, have come in; but the fort has not yet been reduced.

An European officer of rank in the Sikh army gives a minute report of the circumstances which led to this revolution. He states that it was never the intention of Shere Singh to acquiesce in the loss of his authority; that he simulated acquiescence to gain time. Secretly, he opened a correspondence with many of the principal Sirdars, and more especially with MM. Ventura, Court, and Avitable. The result of these secret negotiations was such as to encourage him to hope for their support, if he made a vigorous effort, unassisted save by his immediate followers—a questionable sort of aid. It at least implied, that these officers would not be actively hostile to his cause. On the 8th January, Shere Singh quitted the retirement of his Jagher of Butala, and proceeded in the direction of Lahore with a mere handful of troops, not more than 500 fighting men of all arms, the majority cavalry. His route lay through the fertile plains which are traversed by the noble canal that flows from the Ravee at Shahpoor. By rapid marches, he proceeded with his little band, almost unobserved, to the capital; and halting at an open spot called Boodhoo-kawa ('Boodhoo's brick-kiln'), he there waited the fulfilment of promises orally conveyed to him from Ventura, who lost no time in joining him, and whom the writer accompanied. Gen. Ventura's force consisted of about 6,000 Suwars, about 700 infantry, and 21 guns. To their amazement, Rajah Dhyani Singh galloped up to the Awa, at the head of some half-dozen followers. The crafty old fox was unwilling that another should enact the pleasant messenger of the welcome intelligence that he had sided with Shere Singh against the Ma Jee, but still unaccompanied save by the half-dozen Moosabibs and other Fidveean khas, attended by whom alone he ran no risk of collision. With open arms the "Lion Tiger" greeted him, hugging him with *empressment*. Dhyani Singh's troops, 15,000 Suwars, were in his train. He had come straight from Joommo, and had no time to bring with him either infantry or guns. The Sindha Wala, Leua Singh, a Sirdar of five or six lacs merely, and not above 7,000 men, and Mujeetea, a Sirdar, whose jagher might be ten lacs, but whose troops do not exceed 7,000 men, and Kooshial Singh, a Sirdar of minor importance, were all of any weight that now remained by the Queen. Shere Singh now pushed on at once for Lahore, and was joined *en route* by Sirdar Nihal Singh, of Uloolewaleeur, with his 500 Suwars and seven tōps, and sundry others. They fell in with Jusut Misurs khuzanuh, in tumboos, at the Mofee bazar, near the fort, going from Lahore

to Noorpoor and Bissowlee, which was breached and assaulted. The result proved doubtful for some time; for with her mere handful of troops the ranee kept them at bay for three hours, and slew 2,000 men, and it was not till the old fort was nearly all ready to tumble about her ears that the lady warrior gave in, and even this she did, not without stipulating for honourable treatment to herself and her surviving followers. These conditions were of course agreed to, and Chundkoor is once more in the underoon of her huwelee, among her own handmaidens, while an act of indemnity, it is said, is about to be passed, pending the promulgation of which, however, Monsieur Court and Lena Singh have fled in different directions, though there is no prospect of any very vigorous pursuit of them. Among the killed were about 400 spectators, and moonshees and writers to the several regiments were cut up to the amount of 100; many of these gentry having rendered themselves peculiarly obnoxious by the registry of fines levied on the men for real or alleged misconduct, as well as for being suspected of making money unfairly at the expense of the men. The writer adds: "It is now currently known that Chundkoor has despatched Sirdar Jeet Singh (brother to Lena Singh), to Mr. Clarke at Umballa, and thence to Mr. Metcalf at Delhi, with offers to relinquish six annas in the rupee in favour of the Company, if the British Government will support her with some thousands of troops against the illegitimate Shere Singh, whom she describes as a *mootumunna*, or *le-paluk*' (adopted son of the late Runjeet), and whose father is at this moment in existence at Eminabad."

A writer in the *Delhi Gazette* states that all had become quiet at Lahore. Gen. Court had to fly for his life; his troops turned upon him, because he was averse to joining Shere Singh and fight against the Queen, to whom, on the first appearance of a disputed succession, he had sworn allegiance. Gen. Ventura, it would appear, could not afford him protection, considering such a course might involve him also in the scrape. Court, from the last accounts, was off Ferozepore, near the bridge of boats; he had sought a landing at that station, but our non-interference system had prevented this. A later letter states that, in consequence of a very friendly message from Shere Singh, Gen. Court started for Lahore on the 29th.

Rumours are rife as to some interference on our side, and it is said, that the 1st and 9th Cavalry, the Buffs, and Dragoons, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

The *Loodianah Ukhbar* of the 29th January states that 30 citizens and 1,000 troops had fallen; that, on the 21st, nearly all the influential Sirdars, having recognised Shere Singh as their sovereign, placed him on the musnud, and proclaimed him King, and that the Dowager Queen, Chund Kooar, had been prevailed on to accept a jagheer of Rs. 600,000, and live in retirement at Sikarpore.

Rajpootana.—In consequence of rival parties of Naths having returned to Joudpore, on the invitation, it is said, of the Raja Maun Sing, the Joudpore Legion, and its camel guns, have been moved up to that fortress, at the requisition of Capt. Ludlow, the political agent there.

Kishen Sing, the rebel of Kaluk, recently killed himself by ripping open his belly, having first attempted to murder his wife.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Jan. 27.

EXCERPTA.

The young Raja of Burdwan, Maharaj Mahtab Chunder Bahadoor, has placed at the disposal of Government the princely sum of one lakh of rupees, to be appropriated to the support of the Lying-in Hospital, the Medical College, and other educational institutions, under the immediate management of the Committee of Public Instruction.

The new Mutiny Act was to have come into operation on the 1st January; but the corresponding Articles of War (owing to some negligence) had not then been sent out, and it was suggested whether, in fact, there were any Articles of War at all.

Mr. Grant, magistrate of Delhi, has sent to the Asiatic Society a case of forged

seals, discovered among the ruins near the town by a party of prisoners at work there. They purport to be the seals of most of the persons of note who held authority during the decline of the Mogul empire, and must have been used in the fabrication of false sunnuds, deeds, and warrants.

There has been, we regret to learn, some display of dissatisfaction in that favourite old corps the 38th N.I., that was not long since sent from Ferozepore towards Quetta, which appears to have arisen from the non-payment of the promised money rations.—*Englishman*, Jan. 29.

The Court of Directors have discountenanced the refusal of the civil service in 1840 to retain the reduced number of two-thirds of annuities yearly with the reduced proportion of valuation payment, namely, one quarter, before offered by the Court—and they have again offered the annuities of the present year on the same reduced term of purchase with refunds of all surplus subscriptions above the quarter value of the annuities.

Another attempt was made at the Exchange sale rooms to get rid of Capt. Elliot's scrip for fifty chests of Benares opium, but no bidder appearing, it was all taken in again at Rs.490 and Rs.500.

We learn from a private letter that the report of the Clibborn commission reached Sukkur on the 6th or 7th ult., and created, as may be supposed, an extraordinary sensation in that place. The army—meaning thereby the commissioned portion of it—is said to be “in a flame.” Courts of inquiry were being demanded, challenges of proof given, papers and documents called for—in short, the excitement was general, and not likely to be speedily allayed. We shall hear more anon of this very singular business, and strongly suspect that some facts will soon be brought to light not very creditable to some of the commissioners.—*Hark*, Feb. 4.

The Agra Bank has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on their stock for the last half-year.

A serious defalcation has occurred in the Orphan Asylum at Secundra; the managing committee are about to investigate the matter.

Raja Rajnarain Roy, of kidnapping notoriety, has established a convention of his orthodox countrymen for the diffusion and vindication of the Hindoo religion.

The proposed construction of aqueducts in the native part of the town, for public accommodation and convenience, has met with the approbation of the parties to whose consideration it was submitted, and measures are in progress for the speedy accomplishment of the object.

Some remarks in one of the papers upon the policy and expediency of the interference of the legislature of India with the existing law touching the forfeiture of inheritance by a Hindoo, in case of a renunciation of the Hindoo creed, alarmed the Durma Sobha, who have nominated a sub-committee to prepare an application to government, deprecatory of any alteration in the existing law.

A letter from Chota Nagpore states that the Coles there are rapidly abandoning their predatory habits, and beginning to manifest an increased desire to enjoy the superior blessings of a social life.

The fate of the Kidderpore Male Upper Orphan School was determined on the 3rd February, at a meeting of the general management. Only *six* members attended; three were for the abolition of the school, two for a further reference to the army, and the sixth remained *neutral*; so that the votes were in favour of referring the matter to Government for instructions to carry into effect the decision pronounced by the army, on the former reference to it. The matter may, therefore, be considered as settled, and the Kidderpore Upper Boys' School abolished!

The result of the opium sale, February 8th, was as follows:—Behar, 1,345 chests, Rs. 725 to 785; Benares, 700 chests, Rs. 660 to 680.

A General Court Martial was sitting in the Fort for the trial of Major Smith.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOMSOOR HILL DISTRICTS.

The appointment of Dr. Lloyd to the medical charge of the establishment of the collectors and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, has been made in order to enable him to accompany the political agent to the hill districts of Goomsoor, for the purpose of endeavouring to suppress the horrible practice pursued by the natives of kidnapping young children and sacrificing them to propitiate their gods. Conciliatory measures only will be adopted for the attainment of this object; successfully to effect which will doubtless occupy a long time. Meanwhile, Dr. Lloyd will be engaged in exploring the country, and in making observations relative to its natural history and geology. The most important results may be anticipated from his inquiries. The hill districts form a beautiful table land, at a great elevation above the sea. The climate is delightful, and Mr. Russell states "very healthy throughout the year." Ice, of a very moderate thickness, can be obtained in one night. The scenery is spoken of as being sublime.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 20.

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTERS.

Extract of a letter dated Tinnevely, February 1st:—"I observe that Capt. J. V. Hughes is appointed superintendant of the American cotton planters, lately sent out by the Court of Directors, and who have been located in our districts. Much complaint, or I should rather say, dissatisfaction, has been already exhibited by these our trans-Atlantic visitors at the unceremonious manner in which they have been treated by the Government, who have made no provision whatever for their being comfortably housed and set to work, in the manner calculated to ensure a willing co-operation on their part in forwarding the objects of the Court of Directors. I can easily imagine that these persons, isolated as they are, and in a manner cut off from society, must find themselves any thing but comfortable in their peculiar position, and they must certainly feel this the more if they find their professional prospects in any way clouded in this distant land, where to give full force and vigour to their exertions, both revenue board and collectors of districts must afford them every information and assistance: to say nothing of the local civil servants coming down in some small degree from the high horse which they have been accustomed to ride, always bearing in mind that these free-born Yankees will not exactly stand the airs that some of our civil friends may think fit to produce for the special benefit of these sons of the Far West, who, though somewhat roughspun in manners, have evidently plenty of good sense and natural shrewdness, without the slightest fear of 'the powers that be,' to whom, if I am not misinformed, the Americans have already transmitted some pungent epistles, no less remarkable for freedom of expression than the elaborate manner wherein 'Brother Jonathan' has set forth all his objections to the arrangements of the local authorities.—*U. S. Gaz.* Jan. 9.

SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

In the southern Mahratta country, the Fort of Nepanee was besieged by a force from Belgaum under Major Vivian. An outwork was taken, and three guns, and the enemy, about 500 strong, forced back into the fort, which was shelled and taken.

A correspondent at Belgaum gives the following particulars of the affair: "Our troops arrived on the 19th February, and commenced the siege by an incessant fire of shot and shell from the mortar battery, driving the rebels inside the fort and capturing the guns, &c., they had left behind them in their flight. On the morning of the 20th, the rebels having refused to surrender, our troops were ordered to advance and storm the fort. There was a little sharp work in carrying the outposts, the Arabs fighting very bravely. The garrison, however, evacuated the fort at five o'clock, having twenty-one killed and above forty wounded; twenty-three of the latter are now in the Field Hospital. The loss on our side is as follows: Foot Artillery

one wounded dangerously; H.M.'s 4th Regiment, one killed, three wounded, one dangerously, two seriously; 18th Regt. N. I., ~~one~~ killed, one wounded, severely; 26th Regt., one killed, three wounded; Camp Followers, three killed, six wounded. Major Vivian and Lieut. Stevens were also both slightly wounded. The whole detachment displayed throughout the greatest bravery, and deserve the highest praise. The district round about has been said to be disaffected to the Company's rule."

EXCERPTA.

We understand that the Supreme Government has come to the determination of adopting a uniform system of weights and measures at all the presidencies, founded on the tola as a unit. A committee has been formed at Madras for the purpose of furthering the measure, and collecting the opinions of all public officers and others.

—*Athenæum*.

On the 9th January, an immense dead whale was washed on shore a little south of the fort. It was determined that the carcase should, if possible, be got out to sea again, so as to be thrown clear of Madras, where, from its offensive putridity, if suffered to remain, pestilential results might be apprehended. With this view, the town major and master-attendant's department sent out boats to endeavour to tow the carcase away, but the sharks were so large and numerous, that the boatmen were afraid to approach it. Owing to the strong current and surf which prevailed, it having been found impossible thus to remove the body of the whale, after various ineffectual attempts, it was shattered by firing double-headed shot from the ramparts, and the fragments were eventually buried in the sand. The carcase was sixty feet long.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

Beginning with the ordinary sailing-vessels of the Company's navy, they in all amount to 15 in number, of an aggregate burthen of 3,419 tons, and an aggregate armament of 128 guns; consisting of one ship (which, however, is dismantled, and used as a bulk); three sloops of war, of about 400 tons burthen, and an armament of 18 thirty-two pounders each; four brigs, of 258, 255, 192, and 179 tons respectively, of 10 and 6 light guns; six schooners, of from 70 to 157 tons, two of which are armed with long thirty-two pound guns, the others with 4 six-pounders each; and of two light cutters. These, though not apparently a very formidable fleet, are smart light teak-built craft, chiefly employed in protecting the trade along the coast, or in the packets or transport service. They are at present greatly over-worked, especially those of them stationed in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf; and heavy complaints are made of their being under-officered, the directors having, in 1838 and 1839, reduced the establishment from 7 captains, 12 commanders, and 45 lieutenants, to 4 captains, 8 commanders, and 40 lieutenants, amongst whom are shared the duties of the 15 sailing-vessels. Seven large steam-vessels, of from 700 to 900 tons, are now afloat; besides two of 900 and 1,000 tons, nearly ready. Seven armed iron steamers on the Indus, and four in the Euphrates, of from 40 to 70-horse power each. Each vessel has a detachment of the marine battalion on board. The whole of this squadron and steam flotilla is commanded by Capt. Oliver, R.N., superintendent of the Indian Navy, and resident in Bombay, on board the *Hastings*. A system of instruction in naval gunnery is carried on, similar in detail to that pursued in H.M.S. *Excellent*; also a school of navigation and engineering.

It is to their steamers that the Company now look as the right arm of the strength of their marine. These consist of nine splendid vessels, one of which is still unfinished, of an aggregate burthen of 15,658 tons, and a gross value of about £500,000. They are mostly in very high condition. The *Auckland*, the latest built, is still in dock, but is entirely finished, and will be floated out on the first spring-tide. The

Semiramis is not yet completed. By far the fastest of the Company's steamers is the *Victoria*, a beautiful teak ship, built in Bombay in 1840, commanded by Lieut. Ormsby, and which has hitherto beat every vessel in the packet-service in her voyages to and from Suez with the overland mails. The *Auckland* and *Sesostris* are steam-frigates, with no great power of engine for the size of the ship, but with a fine schooner-rig for canvas: this is also meant to be the case with the *Semiramis*. The *Sesostris* and the *Cleopatra* are the finest vessels under sail, making on a wind, if it blows fresh, from nine to ten knots an hour, and beating most sailing-vessels that come in their way. The same is expected to be the case with the *Auckland* and the *Semiramis*. The first-named of these two sets of vessels have different modes of disposing of their engines, so as to sustain as little retardation as possible from the immersion of their paddle-floats; the *Cleopatra* disunites her connecting-rods at their junction with the crank, and permits the paddles and paddle-shaft to revolve freely altogether; the *Sesostris* takes out her crank-pins. We believe the former of these plans to be the preferable of the two methods, where the construction of the machinery permits its application. The steamers at present are mostly in a state of very high efficiency, with the exception of the *Hugh Lindsay*, *Zenobia*, and *Berenice*, of which the last only requires some repairs in her sheathing, and a general overhaul, she having been literally knocked off her legs with hard and incessant work. The following is a list of the steamers, and of their various appointments:—*Victoria*, 714 tons, 230-horse power, 3 guns, speed $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour under steam. *Atalanta*, 667 tons, 210-horse power, 3 guns, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. *Hugh Lindsay*, 411 tons, 180-horse power, 4 guns, 6 miles. *Cleopatra*, 700 tons, 220-horse power, 3 guns, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. *Sesostris*, 900 tons, 220-horse power, 4 guns, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. *Berenice*, 646 tons, 230-horse power, 3 guns, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. *Zenobia*, 670 tons, 285-horse power. *Auckland*, 950 tons, 220-horse power, 4 guns. *Semiramis* (in dock), 1,000 tons, 300-horse power, 4 guns. The *Auckland* was floated out of dock on the 9th January.

With the exception of the *Hugh Lindsay*, which is old-fashioned and tardy in her motions, and the frigates *Auckland*, *Sesostris*, and *Semiramis*, the other steamers are mostly employed in the packet-service to Suez, a voyage out and in of 5,984 miles, commonly performed, all delays included, in 38 to 40 days—the stay at Suez being about 100 hours, that at Aden 36. These steamers consume from 600 to 700 tons of coal each voyage, the expense of which is about £3 sterling; it is computed, however, that, taking wastage into account, the cost of that employed in raising steam must be upwards of £4; so that the coaling alone costs from £2,500 to £3,000 for each voyage up the Red Sea. The cost of coal for the Bombay steam flotilla amounts annually to upwards of £30,000. The greater part of this is contracted for in England, and costs about £3 when landed at Bombay: a considerable portion has of late been purchased at Bombay, and has cost somewhere about £1. 16s. per ton. At Suez, about 1,500 tons are required annually; cost, including salary of agents, £5. 10s. per ton. The number of passengers of all descriptions for two years preceding May 1840 was, from Suez 234, for Suez 255; these include servants and children. The fare of first-class passengers betwixt Suez and Bombay is £80; of which £30 goes to the commander of the vessel for table-money, and £50 into the Government treasury. The gross receipts for passengers in the period just alluded to have been somewhat above £30,000; of which about £12,000 has gone to the commanders for table-money, and £18,000 to the treasury.—*Bombay Times*.

THE MURREES.

In connexion with the Murree question, we seem to have been the aggressors, by marching a force into their country without the slightest apparent provocation by them. The Murrees, little suspecting our intention, treated us as friends; the small force under Major Billamore, then in the hills, met with no opposition; and the officer in command frequently expressed his opinion, that a naig and three sepoys might sweep the Murree and Boojtie hills from one end to the other. But it was our policy to occupy Kahun, a post in the centre of the Murree hills, to drive the people

from their stronghold, and to endeavour to constrain them, by the payment of tribute, to acknowledge their fealty to Shah Shooja, at a period up to which they had remained, as a tribe, nominally only tributary to the Khanate of Khelat, but otherwise acknowledging no allegiance but to their immediate chief. In pursuance of this system, Capt. Brown, of the 5th N.I., with about three hundred bayonets, one 6-pounder howitzer, and fifty or sixty irregular horse, under Lieut. Clarke, proceeded in April last to occupy the fort of Kahun. The route was found difficult, and had opposition been offered by the Murrees, our object then must have been baffled, from the nature of the country. On arriving at Kahun, Capt. Brown found that the Murree tribe had abandoned their fort, panic-stricken, as it would seem, by the movement. On the return of Capt. Brown's escort, with about seven hundred unladen camels, Lieut. Clarke was surprised at the pass of Surtof, and, with about seventy men, cut to pieces. The motive for this attack seems involved in mystery, combined as it is with the fact of Capt. Brown's party being permitted to advance free from opposition. A native officer's party also, who were returning with some eighty men to Kahun, after seeing Lieut. Clarke through a difficult part of the hills, was cut up to a man. These were the first offensive measures by the Murree tribe towards ourselves, and seem to have been the result of the unexpected occupancy of Kahun. The chiefs then, for the first time, perceived our object, and with the brave spirit of mountaineers, determined to preserve their country and independence. Capt. Brown was thus left with but 180 men and two officers; his means of obtaining any further supplies beyond those which he had brought to Kahun were destroyed, and all direct and regular communication between his little fortress and the plains entirely cut off. In this isolated position, surrounded by hostile tribes, who could muster about 2,000 fighting men in the hills around him, Capt. Brown maintained his little party for five months; during the latter period of which time the Murrees were untiring in their efforts to attack him when off his guard, to lay ambushes for his people, and to decoy him from the fort. They were in all these schemes baffled, however, by the unwearying vigilance and the steady precaution of Capt. Brown. His men were, many of them, ill, and too weak to move; and should distress compel him to slaughter his gun-bullocks and his camels, his power of leaving the fort was utterly lost. Flocks of goats and sheep were slowly driven past, bullocks suffered to feed close to the walls of the fort, and every device put into requisition which their ingenuity could furnish. All, however, was in vain; Capt. Brown never for a moment relaxed his vigilance. The failure of Major Clibborn's party ensued, and Capt. Brown's position was then considered desperate, for it could be scarcely anticipated that the Murrees, flushed with their success, and showing their firm determination rather to die than to suffer us to enter their hills as conquerors, and dictate terms of submission to them as a tribe, would show mercy to the isolated party in the fort of Kahun. The Murrees, however, notwithstanding their success in preventing the advance of Major Clibborn's party, considered themselves beaten; and yet resolved, if possible, to alarm Capt. Brown by an appearance of victory. To this end they pitched the tents of the sepoy's opposite the fort, dragged up the spiked guns, pointing them at the gateway, and led past strings of camels, captured from our party. Notwithstanding this, Capt. Brown rather increased than relaxed his vigilance; for days he was ignorant of the fate of the convoy, and when he learnt its failure, and was directed to take any means in his power for the safety of his party, his discretion became more apparent. It became necessary to open a communication with Doda Murree, and this was effected by means of an emissary, who, being in our pay, and having influence with the chiefs, induced the nephew of Doda to visit Kahun, whom Capt. Brown persuaded to believe that his supplies were abundant, by showing him bags filled with sand instead of flour, and other devices of the same kind, assuring him that a short period would bring reinforcements from the plains, which the Murrees, after their late losses, had little chance of opposing. All this had its due effect; the Murrees appeared only anxious that their country should be left free from the presence and control of the British, and Capt. Brown made terms with Doda to the

effect that he, with his detachment, would evacuate the fort of Kahun, if secure of a safe convoy to the plains. The treaty was agreed upon, and a nephew of Doda's, with about forty Murrees, accompanied Capt. Brown's detachment from Kahun, and escorted the brave band in safety to the plains. Camels had been readily sold by them to carry the sick, every assistance which could be required was freely given, and none amongst the most chivalrous could have shown more generosity to an enemy, whose position placed him within their power, than the Murrees then did to Capt. Brown and his party, during their march to the plains. In one case, a sepoy, from faintness, was unable to proceed; a Murree placed him on his horse, and brought him carefully forward: and at Poolajee, where a deficiency of forage became a subject of difficulty, the Murrees readily supplied the quantity required. In no instance did the Murrees break faith with us, although Doda refused to present himself at the fort of Kahun during the period of negotiation; urging, as his excuse, our alleged treachery to Beja Khan, who, the Murrees stated, was invited as a guest by the British, and detained as a prisoner.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 6.

THE NUFOOSK AFFAIR.

The inquiries of the commission were instituted with the cordial concurrence of the Government, but the dissatisfaction of the Government with the report of the commission was first awakened when it was discovered that the commissioners had alleged, as a ground of blame against Major Clibborn, that he had not beforehand given sufficient consideration, amongst other things, to the drawings of Dr. Kirk,* these drawings, as the evidence testifies, having been made after the convoy had entered the pass; that Major Clibborn had not paid sufficient regard to the information of Capt. Brown that the Murrees had assembled in the passes and destroyed the road, it appearing, by the report of Capt. Brown himself, that such information had certainly been drawn up for Major Clibborn's direction, but that it had been found impossible to have it transmitted to him; the latest accounts which he had received from Kahun, before undertaking the expedition, being, that the roads were open and uninjured! The report of the commission concludes with the statement, "that if Major Clibborn had searched, he might have found water on the spot;" the sole evidence upon this point being, that Capt. Brown, on his retreat from Kahun, during or just after the rains, saw water near the spot where the dead bodies lay rotting around; whereas the affair of Nufoosk occurred during the dry season, when there is no evidence whatever that water was to be found at hand, but the strongest presumption to the contrary!—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 27.

SURAT.

A letter from Surat gives an account of the alterations in the surface of the ground, recently effected by the operations of the Taptee river, near the sea. This stream, which used formerly to wash the walls of the city, now threatens to wash them down, by taking a short cut across betwixt two of its bendings. It sometimes inundates the houses situated four or five miles away from its ordinary low-water channel, and may at some not very remote period carry the city itself before it, with its six miles of surrounding wall and ruined fortifications. The last great flood was in 1837, when it rose thirty-seven feet above high-water mark, where it meets the tide. The process which the Taptee is performing is singular. It is throwing out spits and mud-banks from the salient angles of its banks, and cutting away the re-entering banks, on one of which Surat stands. This checks the current, and consequently

* The mode in which Dr. Kirk's drawings came into the hands of the commission is rather curious, according to our version of the story:—Major Clibborn, happening to have them in his possession, lent them to a friend of —, one of the commissioners. By this officer they were detained considerably longer than there seemed to be any occasion for, and ultimately returned with the sketch of the pass where the battle occurred withdrawn. Upon this the commission seemed to have dragged in the unfortunate drawings as evidence against Major Clibborn. We received this from a quarter that leaves on our mind no doubt of its accuracy. It is curious, but not more so than many of the other circumstances connected with these proceedings.

forms a larger and heavier bar at its mouth, which again causes a re-action in her periods of flood, so that the waters, thus in a great measure ponded back, frequently rise to the height of eight or ten feet in the lower parts of the town.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 9.

THE SECOND CAVALRY.

The conduct of the 2nd Cavalry at Purwan Durrah still forms a fertile topic of discussion. The opinions formed by those who witnessed the scene of their disgrace, and who were acquainted with all the particulars, so far as they were known to Europeans, seem different from the explanation sent forth by some of the papers of Calcutta and Bombay. Our correspondents concur in the opinion, that no further explanation need be sought after, but simple terror; that the flight was the consequence of panic, and nothing else; the terrible reputation of Dost Mahomed, and the rush of the Affghan horse, who had got the priority in the charge, frightening the regular cavalry, whose over-trained horses and absurd caps and accoutrements are occupation enough for them, when facing irregular and independent troopers. It is not, perhaps, very marvellous that princes of the royal blood, or noble colonels who never smelt powder from a more dangerous weapon than a fowling-piece, should insist on drilling and equipping our household troops, clapping water-buckets in the shape of jack-boots on their feet, and ladies' muffs as grenadier caps on their heads, so as to render them unfit for any duty but that of the drill or parade ground; but surely it is unaccountable, that the Indian army, whose whole existence is one of severe field service, should be decked and decorated with all sorts of unsuitable and useless foppery, up to the very point of maximum inconvenience and inutility, when the officers themselves must, from their own experience, be so perfectly well aware of the importance of an immediate change.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 9.

There has been a native court of inquiry on the conduct of the 2nd Cavalry native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and troopers. Most of them said, when their officers gave the words "forward, canter, and charge," they advanced, cantered, and charged as they did on parade, and followed close behind their officers, but were *overpowered by numbers*. One Subadar said he could not give an opinion of what the other troops did; but when the officers called out "charge," he charged with his troop, but their pistols were not loaded, and their swords would not cut, and what could they do? The Subadar of Capt. Ponsonby's troop, who the officers say was the first to bolt, stated that the four troops charged behind the officers, and he with his troop charged close alongside Capt. P. Captain P.'s astonishment at such an assertion may well be imagined! Two or three said that they rode out at the order to charge, but they cannot say if the rest followed, as *they did not look behind*. Every thing was so fairly and clearly said and done by the Europeans, that the parties with all their cunning cannot find an excuse.

The colloquy mentioned by the *Englishman* between Ponsonby and Fraser is all imaginary; nor, as the *Delhi Gazette* states, did Capt. Fraser say "we must go alone." The officers say that no words were spoken but "come on, canter, and charge."—*Agra Ukhbar*, Jan. 21.

The following orders have been issued by Sir W. Cotton:—

"Camp, Cabool, 8th November, 1840. The Major General has already published to the troops, in orders dated 4th inst., his approbation of their services during the past arduous campaign; he cannot, however, on the return of the detachment under Major Gen. Sir R. Sale, allow the occasion to pass without expressing to the Major General, and to the officers and men lately employed under his orders, his sense of their services, under circumstances of great difficulty, and in a country particularly unfavourable to military operations. The great aim and object of the campaign has been accomplished in the surrender of Dost Mahomed Khan; this glorious result must be mainly attributed to the defeat he sustained in the first instance from the troops under Brigadier Dennie at Bamean, and subsequently to the actions

fought by the force under Sir R. Sale in Kohistan. The Major General deeply laments that the proud exultation he feels at the conduct of the troops should be clouded by the reports he has received from Major Gen. Sir R. Sale of the misbehaviour in the action of the 2nd inst. of the native officers and men of the 2nd squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, who, when their officers nobly charged the enemy, failed to give them that support which honour and duty demanded. Such conduct has completely destroyed the confidence which the Major General felt in that regt., and he has resolved to return them to the provinces."

MR. FARISH.

On the 18th February, a number of gentlemen assembled in the Town Hall, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the most appropriate mode of testifying the respect and esteem generally entertained for the character and services of the Hon. Mr. Farish, on the occasion of his departure from India," when it was resolved to establish scholarships in the new Grant Medical College, to be called the "Farish Scholarships," the necessary sum to be raised by subscription; and it was further resolved that the resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, and to the Court of Directors, with a request that the amount subscribed may be received as a perpetual and inalienable endowment to the Grant Medical College, and that such assistance may be granted as may be requisite to carry the object of the subscribers into full effect.

A deputation waited upon Mr. Farish to announce to him these resolutions, and to request his acquiescence. The sentiments of the meeting were conveyed to Mr. Farish by Mr. J. H. Crawford, the chairman, and responded to in a feeling manner by Mr. Farish.

The natives (with the exception of Manockjee Cursetjee, a Parsee, and Aga Mahomed Jaffer, a young Mussulman gentleman) absented themselves from the meeting, which provoked strong expressions from some of the members, particularly Mr. John Skinner, who thought their absence exhibited great ingratitude towards Mr. Farish, "who had always shown himself to be their true and disinterested friend and benefactor." Considering the absence of the natives as a signal mark of disrespect, and one which deserved to receive the marked disapprobation of the Europeans, he accordingly moved "that the natives, on account of their absence from the meeting, should be excluded from annexing their names, or adding their contributions, to the testimonial." This resolution was, however, negatived by 29 to 24.

The *Courier* very properly remarks, that whatever motives may have deterred the natives from attending, they ought not to be censured for expressing their opinion in so mild a manner. "The Parsees very generally entertain an opinion that Mr. Farish took considerable interest in the conversion of natives; it matters not whether the opinion be well or ill founded, since such was their belief. The feeling of dislike thereby engendered towards him was such as would naturally arise in the breasts of men of all classes and religions if similarly situated; it would, therefore, have been an act of the most consummate hypocrisy had the natives joined in expressing esteem for one whom they believed to have injured them in the tenderest point, and by absenting themselves from the meeting, they displayed a spirit of candour and manly independence which does them the highest honour."

ADEN.

Letters from Aden state, that all is quiet there; vegetables and fruits are supplied in abundance. The trade is increasing very much. A ship and several bughlahs were in the harbour, and had disposed of their several cargoes. There is still danger beyond the wall. Capt. Stiles, E. R., very imprudently rode a distance from the camp, and was shot at by an Arab; luckily, he just escaped the ball by bobbing his head. A European soldier was killed last year by going a distance from the wall unarmed.—*Courier*, Feb. 13.

SIR JOHN W. AWDRY.

At the rising of the Supreme Court on the 18th February, on an intimation from the Chief Justice that his labours were ended, Mr. Cochrane, on behalf of the bar and the solicitors, offered their thanks for the kindness they had experienced at his hands, and expressed their warm wishes for his happiness in the calm quietude of his retirement. Sir John Awdry returned his acknowledgments in an affecting speech.

SIR JAMES CARNAC AT BARODA.

We have been favoured with the contents of a letter from Baroda, by which we learn, that our worthy Governor and staff reached that place on the 26th ult., and took up their quarters in the residency. Previous to the arrival of the Governor, Mr. Boyd, the resident, had intimated his coming to his Highness the Guicowar, who, in consequence, went forth in great state to receive him, accompanied by Mr. Boyd, with his russala, and the regiment stationed there. His Highness the Guicowar met the Governor at the race-course, where both personages alighted, and met each other very cordially. The Governor then mounted with the Maharajah on his elephant, and the Dewanjee's son, Bhaskerow, began fanning them from behind. On the second elephant sat his H.'s elder son and Capt. Carnac, and on the third, his younger son, Appa Sahib, and Mr. Boyd, and thus they went to the residency. Lady Carnac had by this time gone to the residency in a palanqueen, to whom the Governor introduced his Highness for the first time. Next day was the *Fusant Punchmee*, and as the elder son of H. H. Row Sahib had a son on that day, there was given a party on the occasion, to which the Governor went. Next day H. H. visited the Governor.—*U. S. Gaz., Feb. 5.*

The subjects of dispute betwixt the British Government and the Guicowar have been adjusted in an amicable manner, and the pergunnas of Pitland and Newsaree have been released from attachment.—*Ibid., Feb. 9.*

Sir James and his family returned to Bombay on the 12th.

AFFGHANISTAN AND SCINDE.

The last accounts from Scinde represent that matters are progressing satisfactorily there, and that the hill tribes were all entering into treaties with us. Nusseer Khan had not surrendered, as was reported, and generally believed; he is now said to have gone to Khelat, to give himself up to Col. Stacey, of the Bengal army. The army under Gen. Brooks was encamped near Baugh.

In Affghanistan all is tolerably quiet for such a convulsed country; some disturbances took place near Candahar, at a place called Ghirisk, and a body of 1,200 or 1,500 rebels got together with two guns; they were, however, quickly defeated by a field detachment under Capt. Farrington, who took their standard and guns. An expedition is talked of to Nijrow about the middle of the year, to make the refractory chiefs pay tribute to Shah Shoojah. The chiefs on the Toorkistan frontier have always been troublesome, and much difficulty may be expected in their settlement.

A letter from Kurachee, dated 24th February, gives the following items:—"It is reported that a Persian army is marching on Herat, and Shah Kamran has sent a friendly deputation to meet it. Major Rawlinson has intercepted letters at Candahar from Shah Shoojah to the chiefs of the Murree tribe, and others on the hills, requesting them to detain our troops below the pass as long as possible. This, it is supposed, will in some measure stay the probable return of some of the corps to Kurachee en route to India. The 5th regt. left Sukkur on the 10th, on their way down here. The 1st troop of Horse Artillery are said to be marching to Shikarpoor; but it is not at all improbable that the late news may stay them." However, by a letter from Bhaug of the 11th February, we find that the 1st troop of Horse Artillery were to leave for Kurachee in a few days, after completing the 4th troop in men, horses, and guns, which is to remain with Major-Gen. Brooks.—*Gaz., March 1.*

Letters from Scinde, to the 7th of February, state that the 25th Regt. is to proceed to Khelat. We also believe that ere this Nusseer Khan has given himself up,

as only a short time ago he summoned all the chiefs, but they declined attending him, saying, "It was of no use fighting with the English." He has gone (so report says) to Khelat, to give himself up to Col. Stacey, of the Bengal army, having no faith in Mr. Ross Bell, who, he imagines, deceived him before. Meer Bhoy, a Khan, the commander-in-chief of the Zheree tribe of Brahooses, who was taken prisoner at the fight of the Pass of Kotre, has been sent by Mr. Ross Bell to the tribes to make arrangements with them, and he passed through here on his way to Zheree, a few days' march up the Gundava Pass. He is a noble fellow, and great trust is placed in him, and every one here thinks worthily so; he spoke very highly of Mr. Ross Bell's kindness to him on reaching Sukkur, as a prisoner. It appears he behaved very well at Khelat, in poor Loveday's affair, and stuck to him to the very last. Great hopes are entertained from his mission to the Tribes.

Symptoms of breaking up the Scinde field force have shown themselves, as the 5th regt. N. I., a wing of H. M.'s 41st foot, and some artillery, have been ordered to proceed down the Indus; the 5th N. I. go, it is said, to Sattara.—*Cour.*, Mar. 1.

Mr. Masson has been liberated, and had made his way again to Khelat, with the hope of being able to trace out some of his lost property.

None of the troops can be spared just now, but will be sent off before the hot weather commences, provided the country is finally settled, which, it is expected, it will be in a few days, as Nusseer Khan and the whole of the chiefs of the Brahooses and Murree Tribes have sued for peace on any terms. The question is to be finally settled at Baugh, to which place the troops are now moving by detachments, on account of the want of water on the route. The head-quarters with the cavalry will go by Poo-lajee and Lheree. The political agent, Mr. Ross Bell, will move on the 17th for Baugh. Brigadier Valiant and the first brigade of infantry will follow on the 18th. The 4th troop of horse artillery and one wing of the 20th regt. N. I. marched yesterday for Quetta, to which place the 38th Bengal N. I. marched on the 2nd inst., through the Bolan Pass, the direct road to Quetta. The other wing of the 20th and first troop of horse artillery march for Baugh to-morrow. The general has already tranquillized some of the Brahoose chiefs by employing 3,000 of their camels in carrying supplies from Sukkur to Quetta. This is an excellent and economical arrangement, and it gives the Brahooses so employed a direct interest in supplying the British government and putting down plundering. By the bye, they say that one half of those camels belonged formerly to our Government and were taken at Nufoosk and elsewhere.—*Cour.*, Feb. 2.

Letters from Scinde state that Gen. Brooks was to leave Shapoor on January 30th, for Baugh, Mr. Ross Bell starting on the morrow for the same place. A large force is assembled at Baugh and Dadur, from thence they go up the Pass, and are to be stationed at Quetta, Mustong and Khelat. It is believed the following will be the disposition of the force:—At Quetta, 20th and 21st N. I., and 1 troop horse artillery. At Mustong, 1st and 3rd light cavalry, and H. M. 40th foot. At Khelat, 25th N. I., and 4 guns; at Dadur, 6th N. I., Curtis' and Skinner's horse, and 1 company foot artillery. At Sukkur, 1st and 2nd grenadiers, and 1 Company foot artillery. Mustong, it is believed, is to be the head-quarters, both of the political and military departments.—*Gaz.*, Feb. 19.

Letters from Quetta, to the 19th Feb., state that the young Khan had not come to terms, although very anxious to do so, and had offered to meet Mr. Bell at the Gundava Pass to arrange matters. Much is said of Capt. Bean's management, and the great progress he has made in the affections of the people of the Shawl valley; his influence is great, and the poor people are cultivating in security almost every portion of the fertile valley, the public buildings are said to be good and substantial, and the whole arrangements reflect great credit upon the political agent. The weather is piercingly cold, though very variable, the thermometer standing at 24° one

day and at 65° the following. Ice an inch and a half or two inches thick, and the weather altogether tries the constitutions of the Bengalese; but the Europeans have much improved since leaving Dadur, which is not at all suited to them, a kind of fever carrying off the stoutest men in four or five days.—*Times*, Mar. 1.

Letters from Ferozepore mention that Dost Mahomed Khan came in there on the 5th February, the European regiment, the 48th, Garbett's troop of horse artillery, and last in rear of the whole, the 2d cavalry. The Dost had 11 kujuwahs filled with women hid by curtains. There was to be great feasting next day. The ex-ameer remained there until the 10th, when he proceeded towards Loodeana. He is said to be desirous of going to Calcutta for the purpose of seeing Lord Auckland; but it is doubtful whether his wish will be gratified. Dost Mahomed and many of his family had suffered from fever, but rapidly recovered. Since his illness, the ex-chief looked haggard and melancholy; but he went out hawking with his sons and nephews almost daily, and is a keen sportsman. He plays at chess with the officers, and is always kind and courteous in his manners towards them.

On the 30th January, the convoy moved out of cantonments and crossed the Sutledge; it halted on the right bank of the Sutledge during the 31st. A letter was received at the station from Mr. Clark, at Umballah, which stated he was fearful that risk might attend the troops in passing through the Punjab, in the unsettled state of that country; but his assistant, Capt. Lawrence, being of a different opinion, the troops moved forward (after muster had been taken by Lieut. Colonel Oliver) to Kussoor, a march of nine miles, at which place Gen. Court was waiting the order of the Lahore government for his return. It was the intention of Gen. Elphinstone and Brigadier Anquetil to proceed daily a march a head of the convoy: upon reflection, this was thought impracticable, and they marched with the convoy.

EXCERPTA.

The present turbulent condition of affairs in Upper Sind, and to the north-west generally, interferes very materially with commercial interests. The kafilas of merchants, bringing goods from the north-west, usually arrived in Upper Sind at the commencement of the cold season, and, during the rule of Dost Mahomed and Mehrab Khan, were accustomed to purchase safety for themselves and goods by a payment of "black mail" to the various predatory and independent tribes who held possession of the lands between Cabul and Upper Sind, obtaining an escort, by which means the necessary confidence was obtained by the northern trader, who, under the security of this tax, travelled in safety among the wildest of the desert tribes with his silks and loonghees of Moultan and Bhawalpoor, his turquoise, indigo, rich embroideries, gums, dried fruits, and brilliant dyes. The last season, one or two kafilas alone have ventured down the pass, and these brought simply fruits.

Owing to the increase of the Parsee population, the building of an additional dukhma, or tower of silence, became exigent, and a large subscription, amounting to Rs. 85,000, was raised for the purpose among the people of this tribe, rich and poor; but at a religious congregation of the Parsees, in their *Austush Bheram*, an insignificant individual among the crowd came forward with an offer of building the dukhma at his own individual cost, and begged that the large amount already subscribed might be reserved for other purposes of charity. Doubts were thrown at the man's ability to complete such a stupendous work, when he offered to place at the disposal of the punchayat a lakh of rupees, or more if required, and gave respectable references for that purpose. This most liberal offer was hailed with amazement. The spirited individual's name is Cowasjee Eduljee.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Nov. 20.

A correspondent, who has lately proceeded into the Deccan, gives us a pleasing account of the success of Mr. Mutti's labours in promoting the cultivation of the mulberry tree in that district. Around Narrangaou, Wargau, Kasseylah, &c., there are upwards of 100,000 trees planted, exclusive of an immense number growing in

Mr. Mutti's mulberry hedges; and so great is now the enthusiasm among the natives to cultivate the tree, that Mr. M. is beset with applications from the ryots to come to them, and send some of his people to plant for them.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 6.

The plunder taken at Dadur and Kotra seems not to have been of any intrinsic value, consisting principally of camels, carpets, and well-worn articles of apparel. A few *Korans* of some value were found amongst the sepoys and sowars, two or three of which were curiously illumined copies, with singularly beautiful penmanship displayed on their fly-leaves; they were supposed to have been the property of Nusseer Khan.

The Governor-General of the Portuguese settlements in Asia has declared that all descriptions of merchandize, including opium, may be deposited in the ports of Goa, Diu, and Damaun, on the payment of an *ad valorem* duty of one per cent., and that no further tax will be levied on their exportation.

Dutch India.

The Java papers contain an article of the 8th of December, which says:—"After the eruption of Mount Gede, on the 22nd of November, other eruptions have taken place; the explosion of the 1st was more violent than the two others. After the first violent explosion, accompanied with a slight motion of the earth, the fire rose from the crater to the height of 400 or 500 feet, at the same time a thick column of smoke rose to the height of 15,000 feet. The noise resembled the report of several pieces of artillery, accompanied by flashes of lightning. An eye-witness, on the 11th, ascended to the top of Mount Gede, and stopped there the night. He was awakened, about four o'clock in the morning, by an explosion of the crater. The fire rose to the height of 150 feet. On the same morning stones were cast up from one to four feet in diameter, and many of similar size. The largest fell the distance of two pals from the crater; the smaller ones, with pieces of brimstone an inch in diameter, four pals; and ashes 16 pals from the crater. In the eruption of the 2nd, the noise of which was louder than the preceding, many stones, about five feet in diameter, fell. A building where silkworm eggs were kept was burnt to the ground, at the distance of a pal from the crater, as well as the leaves on all the trees a quarter of a pal from the crater. Many trees have been much damaged by the falling stones, and the road is so blocked up by the quantity of stones that it cannot be passed on horseback. It is feared that Mount Gede will not remain quiet.

Burmah.

By the last arrivals from Rangoon, we learn that great preparations are making in that place for the reception of the king. A large palace is erecting for him, to be surrounded apparently by very extensive fortifications of some kind. So actively are these preparations now carried on, that, it is generally believed, the king is really coming down to this part of his dominions, though his object in so doing seems shrouded in much mystery. Some say that he desires to be crowned again either at Rangoon, or at Pegu, the ancient Talain capital. Some, that this visit is connected with a prophecy of the approaching extinction of his dynasty. Some, that it is intended as a mere display of grandeur, and would have Maulmain look out sharp for her existence. It would appear that some intention exists of removing the town of Rangoon from the banks of the river farther inland, but for what object it is difficult to understand, as such a movement would tend to destroy the place altogether. The preparations for this royal visit do not seem to be altogether confined to Rangoon. Something of the same kind is said to be going on at Pegu, and it is whispered that his Majesty may possibly come to Martaban, just to take a peep at her opposite English neighbour, Maulmain.—*Maulmain Chron.*, Jan. 6.

China

Down to the 6th January, twenty days later than the advices received last month, the negotiations between the British (acting) plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner had made no sensible progress. The latter was evidently procrastinating; and threats had been made by Capt. Elliot to break off; the 28th December was fixed upon as positively the "last day," when, if a satisfactory chop was not received from Keshen, the Bogue forts were to be attacked.* But this as well as previous terms was suffered to pass by our "shilly-shally" negotiator. At length, the Imperial Commissioner not having acceded to the terms offered by Capt. Elliot, the latter transferred the conduct of the affair to the hands of Commodore Bremer, who made immediate arrangements for commencing hostilities.

The Commissioner, it would appear, was not idle, but availed himself of the delays granted by our plenipotentiary to make preparations for defence, erecting new batteries at the Bogue, barricading the bars in the river by sinking boats laden with stones, throwing up breastworks near Canton, and levying troops.

On the morning of the 7th January, the steamers *Nemesis*, *Enterprise*, and *Madagascar*, with 700 of the Madras 37th N.I. and Bengal Volunteers, about 200 Europeans (Cameronians), and 400 marines and seamen, under Major Pratt, H.M.'s 26th, proceeded to the Bogue, and landed the troops in a bay below Chuenpee fort. H.M.'s ships *Calliope*, *Larne*, and *Hyacinth* opened a cannonade on the lower battery of the fort, while the *Nemesis* and *Queen* steamers threw shells into the upper tower, recently erected, which was taken possession of by the British troops, who at first met with resistance, but poured down a heavy fire of musketry on all the lower works, and drove the Chinese from their guns. In two hours the fort was in possession of the English, with a loss of only 3 killed and 26 wounded; that of the Chinese is estimated at from 500 to 700. Many were killed in the attempt to escape by jumping down from their embrasures, a depth of 20 feet to the rocks below. The tower mounted 10 guns and the lower fort 25.

Whilst this was enacting at Chuenpee, H.M.S. *Druid*, *Samarang*, *Modeste*, and *Columbine*, under Capt. Soott, of the *Samarang*, took up their position opposite to the fort of Ty-kok-tow, about three miles to the southward of Chuenpee, and opened their fire upon it, which was for a while returned with great spirit; but the guns of the fort were soon disabled, when a party of sailors were landed to take possession, which they effected, but not without resistance from the Chinese, who are represented to have fought bravely to the last, and the first-lieutenant of the *Samarang* was wounded in the breast by a spear. At about eleven o'clock the English flag floated from this fort also.

The steam-vessels then attacked a fleet of war junks, strongly moored at the mouth of a small river, in Anson's Bay, but, owing to the shallowness of the water, the *Nemesis* only could approach them, towing twelve armed boats from H.M.'s ships. The junks attempted to escape, but the first rocket set fire to one junk, which blew up with all her crew; eighteen others were blown up by our boats, and the rest escaped into the inner waters of the Bogue. The *Nemesis* then proceeded to a town up the river, much to the astonishment of the natives, and brought away two war-junks, which were moored to the shore, without firing a shot, or receiving any, such was the consternation at her appearance alone at a place only navigable for junks! The commodore expressed himself much pleased with what the *Nemesis* had accomplished; and a remark made by Capt. Elliot, the chief superintendent, that the *Nemesis* had done the work of two line-of-battle ships, proves her services have been somewhat important; one shot only struck her, the others falling short, or going over her.† The Chinese admiral, who escaped severely wounded, sent a request that the

* The Imperial Commissioner, it is said, sent all his chops through the pilots, or a low mandarin, formerly a comprador, and Capt. Elliot received them in that channel without objection.

† The *Nemesis* was built by Mr. John Laird, of the Birkenhead iron-works, Cheshire. The dimensions of this vessel are—length, 160 feet; beam, 29, between the paddle-wheels; depth, 10 feet 6 inches. Her burden is about 740 tons; loaded with 200 tons of coals, provisions for four months, ample stores for

red button on his cap, an emblem of his rank, which he abandoned in his retreat, might be returned to him, which was complied with.

Next morning (the 8th) every thing was ready to attack the principal fort of Anunghoy, and H. M. S. *Blenheim*, towed by a steamer, had already taken up a position opposite to it, and the *Queen* steamer had sent some shells into the Wang-tong fort, facing that of Anunghoy, when a flag of truce appeared at the admiral's mast-head, and a signal was made to desist from further aggression. This interruption of hostilities was caused by the Chinese admiral sending, by means of an old woman, in a *tanka* boat, a flag of truce to Capt. Elliot, praying for delay, that he might send a despatch to Canton. The two reduced forts were utterly destroyed; the guns partly blown up and partly rendered otherwise unserviceable, and thrown into the sea.

A circular was issued by Capt. Elliot, addressed "to H. B. M.'s subjects," dated H. M. S. *Wellesley*, off Anunghoy, 8th January, in which he stated that "a communication had been received from the Chinese commander-in-chief, which had led to an armistice, with purpose to afford the High Commissioner time to consider certain conditions now offered for his acceptance."

The *Canton Register* states that the plenipotentiary, after the capture of the forts at Chuenpee and Ty-kok-tow, took the first step to open communications with the commandant of Anunghoy; "a message was sent, through some of the Chinese prisoners, to that officer, informing him, that if he would haul down his flags, the British would cease hostilities; in reply, the Chinese commandant deputed his heralds in the *tanka* boat. When the commandant of Anunghoy hauled his flags down, he told the British officer who brought the message, that he could not surrender the fort: and that, though they were desirous of peace, they were quite prepared for war."

From this period till the 20th January, little or nothing was known of the progress of the negotiations, except that on the 11th the Imperial Commissioner issued an edict "for the clear understanding of affairs," in which he states that "the demands of the English barbarians are exorbitant;" that "without waiting for an answer, they suddenly attacked Shakeo and Takeo with their guns; our troops returned the attack, and the victory was undecided; at present they are grappling with each other, but it is hard to be assured that they (the English) will not go to the westward and create disturbances; immediate measures should be taken to suppress and guard against them." He goes on: "Formerly, because the said barbarians stated their complaints and begged for favour, I received the imperial orders to examine into those complaints; and because a rough or general examination has not yet been made, how dare the said barbarians behave in this unruly, mad, and disobedient manner? Now it is impossible willingly to allow them to trade as before, as their perverse rebellion is increasing." He directs the authorities to cut off the supply of provisions to the "traitors" and "plundering banditti," and to seize them when they appear on the coast. Yet, on the 17th, Capt. Elliot officially announced to H. M.'s subjects, that "the negotiations with the Imperial Commissioner were in an advanced state upon a satisfactory footing."

On the 20th, the following circular appeared, addressed "to her Britannic Majesty's subjects," and dated Macao, Jan. 20:

"H. M.'s plenipotentiary has now to announce the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself, involving the following conditions:

for two years, armament, and ammunition, her draught of water does not exceed 6 feet, and, with proportionately less lading, will go on 4 feet 6 inches. The armament consists of two medium 32-pounders, on pivots, one placed forward, the other aft; six movable swivels for the bulwarks; muskets, rifles, pistols, boarding-pikes, and cutlasses, in due proportion. She was also amply supplied with shrapnell and other shells, and Congreve rockets. Her engines were made by Messrs. George Forrester and Co., of Liverpool; they are on the common condensing principle, and of the aggregate power of 120 horses. The *Nemesis* left England early in 1840, and proceeded under secret instructions to Ceylon, where her commander, William Hutecheon Hall, R.N., received orders from the Governor-General of India to proceed to the China seas, and place himself under the orders of the British Admiral. She arrived at her destination on the 25th November last, and brought up off Macao in eight feet water; and in the midst of a fleet of Chinese fishing-boats. The material of which this vessel is constructed, her armament, and her surprisingly small draft of water, made a great impression on the Chinese.

"1. The cession of the island and harbour of Hong-kong to the British crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

"2. An indemnity to the British Government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.

"3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.

"4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement.

"Details remain matter of negotiation.

"The plenipotentiary seizes the earliest occasion to declare that H. M.'s Government has sought for no privilege in China exclusively for the advantage of British ships and merchants, and he is only performing his duty in offering the protection of the British flag to the subjects, citizens, and ships of foreign powers that may resort to her Majesty's possession. Pending her Majesty's further pleasure, there will be no port or other charge to the British Government.

"The plenipotentiary now permits himself to make a few general observations.

"The oblivion of past and redressed injuries will follow naturally from the right feeling of the Queen's subjects. Indeed it should be remembered that no extent of modification resulting only from political intervention can be efficacious in the steady improvement of our condition, unless it be systematically seconded by conciliatory treatment of the people and becoming deference for the institutions and government of the country, upon the threshold of which we are about to be established.

"The plenipotentiary can only presume to advert very briefly to the zeal and wisdom of the commander of the expedition to China; and to that rare union of ardour, patience, and forbearance which has distinguished the officers and forces of all arms at all points of occupation and operation. He is well assured the British community will sympathize cordially with him in their sentiments of lasting respect for his Exc. and the whole force, which he is ashamed to express in such inadequate language.

"He cannot conclude without declaring that, next to these causes, the peaceful adjustment of difficulties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith of the very eminent person with whom negotiations are still pending.

"(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
"H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, China."

Another circular, of the same date, is as follows:

"H. M.'s plenipotentiary considers it incumbent upon himself to lose no time in assuring the commercial community that he will use his best efforts with H. M.'s Government to secure an early and entire advance of their claims for the indemnity; and, mindful of the interests of parties in India, he will not fail respectfully to move the right hon. the Governor-General of India to second these purposes as far as may seem just to his lordship.

"(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
"H. M.'s Plenipotentiary."

The Imperial Commissioner, on his part, issued a despatch to the Keunmingfoo of Macao, in which he says:—"The English barbarians are now obedient to orders, and, by an official document, have restored Tinghae and Shakeo; invoking me with the most earnest importunity that I should for them report, and beg (the imperial) favour. At present all affairs are perfectly well settled. The former order for stopping their trade and cutting off the supplies of provisions, it is unnecessary to enforce; it is for this purpose that I issue these orders."

On the 22d of January, Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer arrived in the Roads, accompanied by several ships of war and steamers. The English colours were removed from, and Chinese planted in their stead on Chuenpee; the ships of war had all left the Bogue, and part of them was to proceed to Hong-kong immediately, to take possession of that island, in the name of her Majesty. On the 26th, the

British flag was to be hoisted at Hong Kong, and a portion of the force to be disembarked. The troops were then to reembark, and to remain on board ship until proper quarters were provided for them on shore. Capt. Elliot was about to proceed in a steamer up the river to the second bar, where he was to have an interview with the Imperial Commissioner.

In the attack on the forts, Capt. Ellis commanded the marines, and Capt. Knowles the artillery; the force of this arm consisted of two 24-pounder howitzers and two 6-pounder guns; the guns were worked by the artillery men, but to each howitzer 30 seamen of the *Blenheim* were attached, and to the 6-pounders 15 seamen of the ships from which they were landed, to drag them into position. The guns were placed on the ridge of the hill commanding the entrenchment.

"All the dispositions having been made (says one of the private accounts of an eye-witness), and the troops landed at the watering-place to the southward of the island, they formed, and pushed strong covering parties in advance of the guns, and then waited the effect of their fire, as well as that of the squadron; they then marched in two bodies on the hill fort into which the *Queen* and *Nemesis* had previously thrown some shells; on reaching the intervening valley, the stockade opened a fire on the troops; but was soon silenced by the field-pieces; the troops—the Cameronians and Marines—then pushed forward up the hill and took possession of the fort, whilst the Bengal volunteers and 37th M. N. I. debouched from the valley to the northward, and then, left shoulders forward, marched round the hill. After driving the Chinese, who made a handsome defence, out of the stockade, the Cameronians and Marines deployed and rushed down the hill on the lower and largest fort, entered the embrasures, and drove all before them, the garrison escaping through the northern gate, when in a few minutes they were intercepted in their retreat by the native troops, which had debouched from the valley, who opened a most destructive fire upon them; this spot, a short distance from the northern gate and beach, was the slaughter-house: it was here the hiptae, a mandarin of the third class, was killed, obstinately refusing quarter from a serjeant of marines, who ran up to him as his people were carrying him off severely wounded. He cut at the serjeant, who parried the blow with his bayonet, and nearly had the worst of the encounter: the gallant Tartar was shot. The Chinese, with the Cameronians and Marines in their rear and the native troops in front, rushed into the water to escape, but there fell beneath the united fire of the troops. It should be here remarked that the Chinese do not understand either giving or taking quarter, in the European military sense of those conditions; many of the Chinese, when in the water, fired their matchlocks at the native troops, and then threw them away and made no submission; this hit and fall-down proceeding the Sipahis did not understand, but returned the fire of the Chinese, of course with fatal effect.

"The left division was led in splendid style by the *Druid*, Capt. Smith; the *Druid* reserving her fire, although a brisk cannonade was kept up from this extensive fort until she dropt her anchor, when instantly she poured in a destructive broadside—her example being followed by the other ships, as they came up in succession. A landing was effected to storm the fort, but the Chinese obstinately defended themselves at the north gate, being driven by the broadsides from the batteries, but not until a great many of their guns were dismounted or rendered unserviceable. Several personal encounters here took place, and to show the obstinacy of their defence, a mandarin, having lost his arms, grappled with an officer of the *Modeste*, and bit him severely in the arm. The *Columbine* being on the flank, her batteries enfilading the fort, threw in upon the enemy, who were now firing and retiring, a destructive discharge of grape and canister. In an hour the British flag floated over the fort. The enemy's loss was great. Here, as at Chuenpee, the clothes (padded with cotton) of the killed and wounded, as they fell, were ignited by their matches and ammunition boxes, which they carry in front, and the bodies almost consumed by fire.

"The stockades were well and strongly built, but their situation was not well selected, being commanded by the neighbouring hills. They afford a proof of the

advance the Chinese have made in the means of defence. From the freshness of the materials employed in their construction, it would appear, that they have been erected within these few weeks—while the British plenipotentiary has been negotiating;—and had they been held by determined men, or rather skilful soldiers, it would have cost our troops some trouble to have taken them. As it was, the marines had a good many men wounded in the attack; and although exposed to a heavy and galling fire from the field-pieces and musketry, the Chinese resolutely defended them for twenty minutes, and it was only a forward movement of the gallant and ever-distinguished Cameronians and marines that induced them to evacuate the works. The deep dry ditch and breast-work of these defences offered no small obstacles to our attacking force. Some amusing scenes occurred whilst our men were struggling who should be the first up the steep and hard clay sides of the dry ditch, proving how totally reckless are British soldiers and sailors in the hour of danger.

“During the attack, Major Pratt, of the Cameronians, was seen a long way in advance, under the very defences of the enemy, with admirable coolness, quietly making a reconnoitre of their position. The gallant major, on looking through one of the embrasures, saw there was a body of Chinese close to it, when he coolly turned to the only soldier with him, a marine, and said—‘just shoot me one of these fellows, will you’—the action followed the word, and the rest of the Chinese forthwith retired to a more respectful distance.

“In the construction of Chinese forts, the materials they employ for the upper part of their works, such as parapets, embrasures, &c., are particularly well chosen for the purpose. It appears to be a composition, like chunam, upon which our shot made but little impression. Most of the Chinese guns were of small calibre, the metal, wretched iron, and as wretchedly manufactured, a single blow of a hammer being sufficient to knock off the trunnions; they were all spiked or otherwise destroyed, and most of them were thrown into the sea.

“The sites of houses and huts are now only to be distinguished by smoking ruins. The ground over the whole extent of the fortifications is thickly strewn with tattered remnants of cloths, &c.: the Chinese suffered horribly from falling, when wounded, on their burning matches, which set fire to their padded cotton garments and powder flasks, which they wear round the waist, and literally blew them up, and burnt them slowly to death. The burial of these black, mangled corpses was a fearful spectacle. The beach, running from Chuenpe fort down into Anson's bay is strewn with the charred timbers of the junks so effectually destroyed by the *Nemesis* and the boats of the squadron, among which many Chinese corpses are yet lying, (January 14). Many of the bodies were large and athletic, much beyond the generality of the natives of this province. Just over the brow of the rising ground at the landing-place of the Chuenpe fort, great numbers of the dead lie buried in one large common grave, over whom some careless, thoughtless, ‘jolly jack tar’ has raised a board bearing the following inspiring inscription:—‘This is the road to glory.’

“The poorer natives do not show any fear at our having taken Chuenpe; numbers of boats are about the fleet; and in many instances the Chinese have returned to seek the bodies of their slain relations, which they have exhumed, and although in a state of decomposition, they are carrying the bodies away in great numbers.”

On the 13th January, H. M.'s ships *Calliope*, *Sulphur*, *Modeste*, *Columbine* and *Starling*, moved up the river to the westward of the north and south Wangtung islands. Capt. Maitland, Major Pratt, and Capt. Knowles landed, and crawled up to the top of the south Wangtung hill, to reconnoitre the fort; they were observed by the Chinese, who trained their guns to bear upon the ships, but did not fire.

A long correspondence appears in the Canton papers respecting the exemption of two American ships, the *Panama* and the *Koskiusko* (formerly the English ship *Malcolm*) from the blockade of the town and port of Canton, and their egress with cargoes of teas, which, it appears, was sanctioned by Capt. Elliot as “a suitable act of friendly respect to the flag of the United States.” The British merchants have re-

monstrated against this exception as unfair, and have also protested against the proceeding and against the illegality of the blockade. A letter from Macao says:—“These vessels were at Canton prior to the notice of blockade having been issued by Sir Gordon Bremer on his first arrival in China. They were consequently entitled to free egress with any cargo which they might at that time have had on board. The objection is, therefore, confined to their having, of their own accord, remained in the blockaded port until the consignees had purchased and shipped a valuable cargo of teas; under which circumstances, their being allowed to pass out was granting an undue degree of preference to foreigners, and tended to vitiate the blockade.”

Intelligence from Chusan, to the 12th January, states that the troops were gradually recovering their health, the temperature being reduced to 33°, and the provision market being plentifully supplied with wholesome meat, fish, poultry, and vegetables. This island, it is understood, will now be evacuated, and no port opened to the northward.

A letter from Toonkoo states, that several spies were discovered among the Chinese boats, taking the names of the Chinese who supplied the English with provisions; but the parties implicated attacked them, killed five or six, and confined the same number in a boat filled with combustibles, which were set fire to, the poor creatures being literally roasted alive.

The particulars regarding the loss of the *Kite* have transpired. It appears that she struck on a quicksand off the coast during a squall, and capsized; that Capt. Noble and his child were drowned, Mrs. N. being saved by Lieut. Douglas, R.N., who, with some lascars and soldiers, got into one of the ship's boats, were captured and conveyed as prisoners to Ningpo, where they were at first inhumanly treated, Mrs. Noble being, like the rest, thrust manacled into a cage. This treatment was gradually mitigated, and they were at length allowed comforts and indulgences.

It appears that Capt. Anstruther's capture was thus effected. While out on a survey, attended by a native servant, they were surrounded by a crowd of Chinese, who attacked them, and though they made the best resistance they could, the servant was killed, and Capt. A. struck down and overpowered.

An order has been issued by the Imperial Commissioners to release all the prisoners at Ningpo.

The Chinese have likewise released M. Tallandier, a French missionary, who, having been arrested in the interior, had been kept in custody at Canton for three months.

Extract of a letter from Ningpo:—“Ko, the general of the Ningpo force, addressed a proclamation to the 500 soldiers of the Tinghae districts, who have not yet repaired to Chinghae, to return to the camp. He also issued a general summons to the inhabitants of this island, who are strong, and possess the requisite qualifications, to enlist at Chinghae in the Emperor's service. A subsequent proclamation, addressed to the Imperial High Commissioner, assures the people of this island, that having been sufferers in a national cause, and being injured by barbarians, he would beseech the Emperor to remit them back their taxes, as soon as he had managed the barbarians; he adds that the barbarians having asked for peace and commerce, both had been granted them, and the minister Ko was now on his way to Canton to settle the affair: the High Commissioner would soon force the barbarians out to sea, and, in the mean time, the inhabitants ought to prosecute their peaceful avocations, and not to fight with the barbarians. The army that is to guard the whole sea-coast amounts to 30,000 men. Towards the end of October, the people of the adjacent districts rose in open revolt, on account of the heavy oppressions and stoppage of all trade, and a considerable part of this army was sent to quell the insurrection, in which they succeeded. On the conclusion of the truce, more than 10,000 men were sent to their homes and garrisons.

Our prisoners continue to be well treated, and every kind of indulgence is shewn them by the authorities.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A splendid river has been discovered between the Clarence river and Moreton Bay; it has thirty feet of water on the bar, and has been visited by a Mr. Scott, who states that he traced it up for more than thirty miles, and believes there is more cedar upon it than all the rivers hitherto discovered, and describes the country as most beautiful.—*Sydney Herald*, August 21.

The Supreme Court was occupied, in October, for some hours, in the trial of an action of assault and battery, brought by Major Mudie against Mr. J. Kinchilea, jun., in which the damages were laid at £1,000. Major Mudie is the author of a work entitled, *The Felony of New South Wales*, in which some severe animadversions are made upon certain members of the Sydney community, and amongst others upon Mr. Kinchilea. The parties met in the streets, and Mr. K. began an attack, which was carried on in a mode somewhat like a pitched battle. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages £50.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

H. M.'s ships *Erebus* and *Terror* will take their departure on their voyage of discovery at the end of the present month, leaving behind them several officers to carry on the details at the observatory. The magnetic instruments are some of the most extensive and costly ever made; the expense it is said amounted to £57,000. The greatest credit is due to Capt. Ross, R. N., the commander of the expedition, for the high order and efficient state of the ships' companies; he has been ably seconded by Capt. Crozier, who commands the *Terror*. The expedition is purely scientific, and was fitted out chiefly at the recommendation of the Marquis of Northampton, President of the Royal Society.—*H. T. Adv.*, Oct. 16.

The most extensive land sale ever known is to take place at Melbourne in December; the quantity is 105,940 acres, the upset price of which is upwards of £97,000.—*Ibid.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The following address, "numerously and respectfully signed," has been presented to Governor Gawler, approving of the extra-judicial and summary execution of the Big Murray natives (see p. 204):

"We the undersigned, inhabitants of South Australia (more especially of Adelaide), beg thus publicly to express our high sense of your Exc.'s efforts to ameliorate the condition of the natives of this province, more particularly as shewn in the provision which has been made for the temporal wants of those who have maintained a friendly intercourse with us—as also in extending a fostering care to the protector and to the missionaries in their endeavours to introduce among them the blessings of education and religion. Whilst your memorialists thus freely express themselves with respect to your Exc.'s efforts to ameliorate the condition of the natives, they regret that circumstances should have arisen with respect to the 'Milmenrura, or Big Murray Tribe,' which would have rendered further forbearance as pregnant with danger to the colony as it would have proved subversive of all the ends of justice. The murder of seventeen Europeans by a tribe, of whose moral guilt no one has expressed a doubt, rendered some bold and decided step necessary, both as a means of quelling the alarm with which the public mind was agitated, as also of intimidating the natives, and restraining them from the commission of similar future atrocities.

"Having thus freely expressed their opinion as to the necessity of the course which your Exc. was led to adopt, it only remains for your memorialists to put on record their high sense of the leniency and spirit of moderation with which that course was carried into effect. It affords your memorialists the highest satisfaction to observe, that no further sacrifice of human blood was effected, and that the commission throughout was executed in a spirit and manner, of all others the most likely to impress upon the natives the salutary moral lesson it was intended to convey."

In his reply to this address, the governor observes :—

“ The question at issue is not one of ordinary moment—it involves the discussion of great principles, which must bear very prominently, either for good or for evil, on a most important subject in the future progress of the province. It involves the consideration, as to whether the *temporizing system*, which leaves contest very much in the hands of private parties, on the one hand, or the *energetic system* on the other, which preserves the administration of justice towards both parties in the hands of the Government, is the best calculated to promote the ends of justice and humanity towards the aborigines, and of due peace and protection towards settlers in contact with them. No system, under which those, at least, of the native tribes who are without the boundaries of the settled districts, are considered as under the protection of British ordinary law, can be decided and energetic. The colonists have united in a body with the Government, in support of the adoption of what I may be allowed to call the *energetic system*; they have distinguished at once the difference of position between an ancient and great state in which savages are only known by name, and a new and comparatively small community placed in the midst of uncivilized tribes; and in so doing, so promptly and numerous, have accomplished, I conceive, as remarkable a triumph of public just discrimination, as ever occurred in any community. I say that ‘ the colonists have united in a body,’ because the very long and highly respectable list of names attached to the address with which you have favoured me, added to other circumstances that have come to my knowledge, prove, either that the protest which maintained opposite opinions is not now considered as worth presenting, or that, if presented, the number of names attached to it would be so inconsiderable as to establish the fact, that, as a body, the colonists have no share in it.”

The acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. Hall), in communicating to the *South Australian Register* the particulars of the execution of these natives, observes: “ There is great reason to believe, that a prompt execution of the guilty parties, on the spot where the crime was perpetrated, and in the presence of their tribe, who were fully aware of their guilt, will have a very beneficial effect in deterring the natives of that district, for the future, from making wanton and unprovoked attacks on the persons or property of the Europeans who are about to settle in that neighbourhood. If the offenders had been brought up to Adelaide, it is very probable that they could not have been tried and punished under the English criminal law; but even if that could have been done, the effect of the example would have been lost to the other members of the tribe, who would have been more irritated by the removal of their comrades as prisoners, than awed or impressed by any account which they might hear of the punishment of the offenders.”

The governor has published an official report of the spearing of a youth, ten years of age, the son of a Mr. Hawson, by the natives at Port Lincoln. The boy stated that, on the 5th October, he was left at his father's sheep station, whilst his brother came into the town, and that a party of ten or eleven natives surrounded his hut, and wished for something to eat. He gave them some bread and rice—all he had, and as they endeavoured to force themselves into his hut, he went out and fastened the door, standing on the outside with his gun by his side and a sword in his hand, which he held up for the purpose of frightening them. He did not make any signs of using them. One of the children gave him a spear to throw, and while in the act of throwing it, he received two spears in his chest; he took up the gun and shot one native, who fell, but got up again and ran away. They all fled, but returned, and showed signs of throwing another spear, when he lifted the gun a second time, upon which they all made off. He remained with the spears, seven feet long, sticking in his breast; he tried to cut and saw them, without effect; he also tried to walk home, but could not; he then sat upon the ground and put the ends of the spears in the fire, to try to burn them off, and in this position he was found at ten o'clock at night, upon the return of his brother (having been speared eleven hours), who imme-

diately sawed the ends of the spears off, and placed him on horseback and brought him into town, where he died. The report adds:—"I understand that the natives have been fired at from some of the stations; I hope this is not the case. The Rev. Mr. Schurman, the German Missionary, says, that Mr. E. Hawson (the brother) told him that he shot after some a short time ago, to frighten them, after they had stolen something from the same hut where they speared his brother. This is denied by the family, but I will ascertain the truth upon the return of the party."

The governor has issued a proclamation stating that, as similar atrocities may from time to time occur, and inconsiderate persons may thereby be provoked to use violent retaliatory measures against the aborigines; notice is given, "That the Colonial Government is ready to use all proper precautions for the protection of the colonists against the aggressions of the aborigines, and to apprehend, identify, and bring to punishment, all offenders of this class; and, that any persons who may use violent retaliatory measures against the natives, except in the most urgently necessary actual defence of life and property, will render themselves liable to be dealt with according to the extreme rigour of the law."

A further report from the Marine Surveyor (Mr. Pullen), states, that he had again crossed the bar of the Murray. He says:—"At nine o'clock A.M. I left Encounter Bay, with the boat sent for the Lake service; about one o'clock, we were off the bar, when, from the heavy sea on, and lowness of the boat in the water, it was some time before I could make out the channel; at last we pushed in, carrying a depth of seven feet at dead low water. From its being done at such a time, and carrying such water, I am perfectly satisfied of its practicability."

PORT PHILLIP.

It appears by the Port Phillip papers, that the journeymen carpenters have struck, refusing to work for less than *four guineas* per week! One of the Port Phillip papers informs us, that "in the interior, the veriest nincompoop that ever shouldered a hod, or mucked a byre, turns up his nose at any wages lower than a pound a-week and rations. Female servants of any description are not to be had for love or money; in fact, such is the scarcity of labour in the province, that the servant, and not the employer, is the master."

Sandwich Islands.

The 4th of July was celebrated by a large number of the American residents here, who gave a dinner at the house of Haallilio, in the valley of Manoa. The king and his suite, with many other invited guests, were present. The party left town together, forming a strong cavalcade, and as they rode across the plain, presented a gay and cheerful appearance. The dinner was cooked in a native style, and the manner of partaking nearly so. The dishes were placed upon mats upon the floor, and the party arranged themselves around this primitive table in such attitudes as best suited their ease or convenience. Many toasts were drank, and the festivities were enlivened by a variety of fine songs. Nothing occurred to interrupt the harmony of the scene, and although not confined exclusively to Americans, every one appeared to be united in the celebration of the day. Salutes were fired at morning, noon, and sunset, from the fort, and from some of the vessels in the harbour.

Several specimens of raw silk from the plantations at Koloa and Hanelei have been received at Honolulu lately, which for evenness of thread, strength and gloss, are unsurpassed by the best productions of skill in the United States. They are reeled from the pure American worm, and from the cross-breed of the American and China. The white specimen, which has the strongest thread, is from the American. The others are of the mixed breed, and give a finer thread, of a delicate straw or dark orange colour, of exceedingly beautiful lustre. A portion of this was reeled by the

native women, and proves beyond doubt their ability to compete (under proper management) with foreign reelers. The only hindrance to a large crop this season may arise from a threatened scarcity of mulberry leaves.—*Honolulu Polynesian*.

Polynesia.

The remains of the two missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Williams and Harris, were, it is supposed, recovered by Capt. Croker, of H.M.'s ship *Favourite*, at Nupati Bay (Dillon's Bay), in the island of Erumango. Standing in to the island, on the 27th of February, a boat was manned, and Capt. Croker, with his second lieutenant and Mr. Cunningham, also Lalolange, Naurita, and another native, put off from the ship. The party consisted of twenty persons. As the boat neared the shore, a canoe pushed off from the eastern side of the bay, having six men in it; but a squall coming on, they put back again. Some natives were seen among the rocks, and the war-shell sounded in various directions. It now became necessary to proceed with great caution; for it was the anxious duty of the commander to obtain the remains without the effusion of blood. At the approach of the boat, the natives fled precipitately, but being called to by the interpreters, they returned, and a negotiation commenced. The Erumangans said that but few bones remained; two heads were at the west of the bay, and a few bones to the east. Various temptations were offered to procure the whole, but they were ineffectual; the natives declared they had made a feast of the bodies at the edge of the brook, and had cast away several of the bones into the lagoon; that it was not their custom to preserve any part on such occasions, except the arm and leg-bones, of which they formed tools and made fish-hooks. They stated, moreover, that another tribe had made an incursion upon them, and had taken away all or most of the clothes. The natives were now gathered round the boat, and several were at last induced to go off in search of the bones, and after a while, returned with a few, which the Samoans and Tannes concurred in believing to be the bones of white men. When the heads were inquired for, it was said they had been carried some distance, and that the men who had gone for them had not returned. A trade was now carried on for some time. Among the throng, Mr. Cunningham recognized a man who husked coco-nuts in the bows of the *Camden's* boat, just as Mr. Harris left, and who was afterwards among the murderers of Mr. Williams. At the call of Naurita, several laid down their arms, and brought both bows and arrows for sale. Having waited on the burning beach for several hours, and it being afternoon, Capt. Croker suggested that the party should leave for the ship, and visit the natives again the next morning. On getting into the boat, however, many of the savages ran down towards it in crowds, picking up stones on the beach. Old Naurita was quickly at his post, and harangued them on the number of muskets in the hands of the boat's crew, and required them to refrain from any insult or aggression. Just as the boat was putting off, some were observed running down with skulls in their hands. The boat waited for the messengers; they brought three skulls, the only ones belonging to white men they possessed, and they affirmed that they were the remains of the two bodies sought for, and of another white man. Having thus obtained all that could be procured, the party returned to the vessel.

New Zealand.

Advices to the 8th October, from the Bay of Islands, represent that the inhabitants continue to be greatly exasperated at the provisions of the Claims to Lands Act, and a meeting was held, at which some strong resolutions were passed. Another meeting was about to be called to petition for an independent government.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

ADVANCES ON GOODS CONSIGNED TO THE PORT OF BRISTOL.

Financial Department, Dec. 30, 1840.—The Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal directs that the following despatch from the Hon. Court of Directors, addressed to the Government of India, in the financial department, dated the 21st Oct. last, be published for the information of the mercantile community:—

“ With reference to our orders of the 17th Aug. 1838, directing that advances upon consignments of goods should be confined, as far as practicable, to the great staple commodities of India, and to paragraph 5 of your letter in this department, dated the 17th Feb. last, expressing an apprehension of its becoming necessary to extend the benefit of the advances to other articles; we deem it expedient, with a view to obviate that necessity, to grant to our respective Governments the discretion of making advances on goods consigned to the port of Bristol. You will take care, however, previously to the adoption of that measure, to satisfy yourselves that the amount of advance likely to be required will be sufficiently considerable, on comparison with the advances required for such ports as Liverpool or Glasgow, to justify the admission of a new port of consignment with its attendant expenses.”

TENASSERIM DIVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Fort William, Jan. 20, 1841.—With a view to bring the expenditure connected with the public buildings in the Tenasserim provinces under the audit and control of the Military Board, in like manner as all public works within the presidency of Fort William, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that those provinces shall henceforward form a first-class division in the department of public works, to be designated the Tenasserim division, and attached to the circle of the South-Eastern Provinces, under charge of an executive officer of the Bengal establishment.

BRIGADING OF THE INFANTRY IN AFFGHANISTAN.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 28, 1841.—In conformity with the instructions conveyed in Government G.Os., dated the 9th ultimo, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the Infantry in Afghanistan to be brigaded in the following manner:—

1st Brigade of Infantry.—H.M. 13th Light Infantry, 16th N.I., 35th do., and 37th do.—Maj. Gen. Sir R. H. Sale, K.C.B., to command; Capt. H. C. Wade, H.M. 13th L. Inf., major of brigade.

2nd Brigade of Infantry.—2nd N.I., 42nd do., and 43rd do.—Maj. Gen. W. Nott to command; Capt. T. Polwhele, 42nd N.I., major of brigade.

3rd Brigade of Infantry.—H.M. 44th regt. of Foot; 27th N.I., and 54th do.—Brigadier J. Shelton to command; Capt. W. Grant, 27th N.I., major of brigade.

THE 2ND REGT. OF CAVALRY.

Fort William, Feb. 10, 1841.—No. 38 of 1841.—With feelings of deep regret, the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in council announces to the army the shameful “ misbehaviour before the enemy ” of two squadrons of the 2nd regt. Bengal light cavalry, and the ignominious punishment with which, after the fullest consideration, his lordship in council feels himself imperatively called upon to visit their disgraceful misconduct.

2. From the proceedings of courts of inquiry, which have been laid before government by his exc. the Commander-in-chief, it appears, that on the 2nd of Novem-

ber last, at Purwan Dhurrah, in the Kohistan of Kabul, the squadrons in question, comprising two-thirds of the whole regiment, while confronting a body of Afghan horse, were ordered to charge, but could not be induced to follow their European officers, and further, that, when their manifest cowardice emboldened the enemy to become the assailants, so far from even defending themselves, they turned their horses and fled in panic and inextricable confusion, and only staid their flight when they had gained the rear of the column from which they had been detached in pursuit.

3. The noble example set them by their European officers, whom they basely allowed to charge unsupported, and of whom Captains Fraser and Ponsonby were severely wounded and Lieut. and Adjutant Crispin killed on the spot, renders their dastardly conduct the more inexcusable; and the disgrace with which they have covered their regiment and themselves at the close of military operations, during which the most conspicuous bravery has been displayed by their brethren in arms, imposes on government the necessity of removing them from the gallant army to which they are a reproach, and in which their continuance would doubtless be a source of regret and dissatisfaction.

4. His Lordship in council accordingly directs that the 2nd regiment of light cavalry be struck out of the list of the Bengal army;—that the whole of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and troopers, who were present on the 2nd of November with the two squadrons under the command of Capt. Fraser, whether borne on the strength of those squadrons or doing duty with them, be dismissed the service; and that the remaining native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and troopers of the corps be drafted into the other cavalry regiments, in such proportions as his exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

5. The dismissal of the two squadrons is to be carried into effect in the most impressive manner, as soon as possible after the return of the regiment to Hindoostan; and none of the dismissed parties are ever to be re-enlisted, or employed in any way in the service of government.

6. Should any officers or men of the squadrons ordered to be dismissed, who were present with Capt. Fraser's detachment on the 2nd of November, have been immediately transferred to the invalid establishment, they are to be forthwith struck off its rolls.

7. His exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving full effect to the intentions of government.

8. Instructions will be issued hereafter for the disposal and employment of the European officers of the 2nd regt. light cavalry.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 11, 1841.—In furtherance of the general orders of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in council, of the 10th instant, his exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the Major-General, commanding the Sirhind division, to cause the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, troopers, and farriers, who disgraced themselves and their regiment, on the morning of the 2nd of November last, to be disarmed, in presence of the troops at division headquarters, assembled for the purpose, and to be turned out of cantonments; arrangements having been previously made for paying them up to the date of their dismissal.

The above orders are to be read and explained to every regiment in the army, at a parade specially directed for that purpose.

The native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, farriers, and troopers of the 2nd light cavalry, who were not present in the 2nd November last, are to be distributed amongst the remaining regiments of cavalry in the following manner: (here follows the mode of distribution).

The above details are to be paid up to the 1st inst. and sent, taking with them their horses and appointments, to join the regiments to which they have been transferred, on the strength of which they will be borne as supernumeraries, until vacancies occur for bringing them on the effective strength. The men for the 5th regt. will

remain at Kurnaul under charge of the assist. adj. general of the Sirhind division, until an opportunity offers for sending them to join the corps in Afghanistan.

Descriptive rolls of the transfers, men and horses, to be prepared by Lieut.-Col. H. F. Salter, and forwarded to the officer commanding the different regiments.

The European officers will remain at Kurnaul, and retain charge of the horses of the dismissed men.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. R. M. SPARKS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 5, 1841.—At a general court martial, assembled at Kurnaul, on the 23rd of Nov. 1840, Lieut. R. M. Sparks, H.M. 3rd regt. (or Buffs) was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—Lieut. Robert Manners Sparks, H.M. 3rd regt. (or Buffs) charged by me, Maj. Clunie, of the same regt. with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances; viz.

1st. In not having, after the death of the late Ens. Flood, H.M. 3rd regt. (or Buffs), on or about the 21st May, 1839, made known to the officers assembled under the 128th section of the articles of war, or the heirs of the said Ens. Flood, that he (Lieut. Sparks) was indebted to the estate of the said Ensign, in the sum of 130 rupees, or thereabouts.

2nd. In not including the above debt in a statement which he gave me, Major Clunie, on or about the 21st July, 1840, and which statement he then declared to be a true account of his debts up to the 30th June, 1840.

3rd. In falsely stating to me, Major Clunie, and also to Capt. Lukis, paymaster, H.M. 3rd regt. (or Buffs) about the end of Aug. 1840, that he had sold some plated articles to Ens. Flood, H.M. 3rd regt. (or Buffs) for the sum of 100 rupees, to be paid in monthly instalments; whereas he (Lieut. Sparks) had made over the said plated articles to Ens. Flood, in consideration of the debt of 130 rupees, or thereabout, which he, Ens. Flood, had discovered to be due to the estate of his father, the late Ens. Flood.

(Signed) J. O. CLUNIE, Major, 3rd (or Buffs) Commanding.

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before it, finds, that the prisoner, Lieut. R. M. Sparks, H.M. 3rd regt. (or Buffs) is:—Of the first instance of the charge, guilty. Of the second instance of the charge, guilty. Of the third instance of the charge, guilty.

The court is further of opinion, with regard to the preamble, that the conduct of which it has found Lieut. R. M. Sparks guilty, was unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. R. M. Sparks, H.M. 3rd regt. (or Buffs) to be dismissed from her Majesty's service.

Revised Sentence.—The court, having re-considered their sentence, beg, with much deference to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to adhere to their former sentence.

Confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Recommendation of the Court.—The court having performed what they consider to be their duty in awarding dismissal, beg, in consideration of the prisoner's services, testimonials, and severe wound received by him on service, to recommend him to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.—The court having interceded for the prisoner, rather than amend their finding, his Excellency thinks that a remission of punishment more nearly suits the case than reducing Lieut. Sparks to destitution. Lieut. Sparks is therefore to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 30. Messrs. W. S. Paterson, Wm. Grey, and F. B. Pearson (appointed to civil service) reported their arrival from England.

Jan. 6. Capt. G. T. Marshall resumed charge of duties of secretary to College of Fort William on 1st Jan.

Jan. 11. Lieut. Cristall, 8th Bombay N.I., to officiate as 2nd assistant to political agent in Lower Sindh: date 30th Oct. last.

13. Assist. Surg. John Wood to officiate as postmaster of Chittagong.

18. Brev. Capt. Elliott D'Arcy Todd, regt. of artillery, to be political agent at Herat.

19. Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to be joint magistrate and deputy collector stationed at Midnapore.

Mr. G. Loch to be a ditto ditto, attached to Dacca, but will continue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furreedpore.

Mr. W. Bell to be a ditto ditto, attached to Tipperah, but will continue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda.

Mr. C. Garstin, civil and sessions judge of Behar, having reported his return from Cape of Good Hope, permitted to assume charge of his appointment.

20. Lieut. Van Homrigh placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief from date of his making over charge of state prisoner Hadjee Khan Kakur to commanding officer at Landour.

Mr. C. Blechynden to be postmaster at Keerpoy v. Mr. Warner resigned.

21. Mr. J. M. Brander, civil assistant surgeon, to be post-master at Goruckpore.

Mr. T. D. Reid, deputy collector of Muttra, to be post-master of that station.

25. Doctor Winchester, attached to Lower Sindh political agency, resumed charge of his duties on 29th Dec.

26. Mr. F. W. Russell to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Hooghly v. Mr. R. Barlow.

Mr. H. P. Russell to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Moorshedabad, v. Mr. F. W. Russell.

Mr. G. G. Mackintosh received charge of treasuries of Central Cuttack from Mr. O. W. Malet, on 4th Jan.

Assist. Surg. George Rae, 1st regt. Shah Shoojah's force, took charge of post-office at Quetta on 2d Dec. last.

Feb. 1. Capt. C. Mackenzie, 48th Madras N.I., to officiate as assistant to political agent. Peshawur, during absence of Lieut. Caulfeild.

H. H. the Nuwab Nazim, of Bengal, being about to return to Moorshedabad, Capt. St. G. D. Showers, 72nd N.I., appointed to be superintendent of education of H. H. under agent to Governor-general, till further orders.

3. The Hon. F. Drummond, Messrs. W. R. Carnac, J. F. D. Inglis, and M. H. Court, of civil service of this presidency, reported their arrival from England.

4. Mr. W. S. Hudson, sub-assistant in Assam, to be vested with special powers of a deputy collector, under Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as a member of sudder board of revenue, during absence on leave of Mr. James Pattle.

Mr. J. Dunbar to officiate, until further orders, as commissioner of revenue, of 18th or Jessore division v. Mr. Davidson.

Mr. J. Shaw to officiate as civil and sessions judge of East Burdwan, v. Mr. Dunbar.

Mr. R. J. Loughnan, additional sessions judge of Dacca, appointed additional civil judge, likewise, of that district.

8. Lieut. Col. N. Alves, agent to governor-general for states of Rajpootana and commissioner of Ajmere, permitted to resign these appointments from date on which he may embark for Europe.

9. Mr. H. B. Brownlow to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Bhaugulpore, during absence of Mr. R. Williams.

Mr. W. St. Quintin, to officiate as additional judge of Behar, v. Mr. Brownlow.

Mr. R. B. Garrett, to officiate as collector of Rajshaye, v. Mr. Dirom.

Mr. C. Whitmore, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom, v. Mr. H. Alexander.

Mr. J. Alexander, to officiate as magistrate of Nuddea, v. Mr. Whitmore.

Mr. R. H. Russell, to be assistant to magistrate and collector at Moorshedabad.

Lieut. T. Simpson, to be a principal assistant to commissioner on South Western Frontier, and to be stationed at Hazareebaugh, v. Major L. Bird, whose services, at his own request, are placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

15. Col. J. Low, c. b., resident at Lucknow, resumed charge of residency on 1st Feb.

The following gentlemen have reported their return, viz.—From Europe: Messrs.

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H. P. Russell, T. P. Woodecock, C. Allen, T. B. Bayley, H. Ricketts, J. Lean, R. Trotter, and J. Shaw.—From Cape: Mr. Chas. Garstin.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—Dec. 9. Mr. W. Lambert, for four months, to presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.—11. Mr. F. H. Robinson, leave for three months, on private affairs.—Jan. 6. Mr. E. A. Blundell, leave for three months, to Presidency, on private affairs.—Mr. H. Stainforth, for two years, to Australia, on med. cert.—Hon. J. C. Erskine, leave in extension, to Oct. 1841, on med. cert.—12. Mr. R. F. Hodgson, for two years, to Cape, on med. cert.—19. Mr. James Pattie, for two years, to sea, on med. cert.—Capt. G. Ellis, revenue surveyor, for two years, to Dargeiling, on med. cert.—29. Mr. J. H. Astell, to Europe, on furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 21. The Rev. F. A. Dawson, chaplain (on leave), to discharge ecclesiastical duties of Simlah, during his residence there.

Jan. 13. The Rev. John Vaughan reported his return from Cape of Good Hope.

20. Mr. W. H. Abbott, reappointed to be registrar of archdeaconry of Calcutta and secretary to the Lord Bishop.

The services of the Rev. J. Vaughan transferred to N. W. Provinces.

Feb. 4. The Rev. Theodore Dunkin, B. A., to be attached to N. W. P.

10. The services of the Rev. J. C. Proby placed at disposal of Lieut.-governor of N. W. Provinces.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Dec. 21. The Rev. J. J. Tucker, chaplain of Saugor, for three months, preparatory to his embarkation on furlough.—Jan. 25. The Rev. James Whiting, chaplain of Meerut, to Europe, on furl., with option of retiring from the service.—30. The Rev. M. J. Jennings, district chaplain of Kurnaul, to Europe, on furl.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, &c., Dec. 21, 1840.—Capt. L. W. Hart, 22nd Bombay N. I., placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Cabool, for employment in service of H. M. Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk.

Dec. 28.—Cornet and Adj. C. G. Becher to act as 2nd in command of 1st. Regt. of Cavalry, Oude Auxiliary Force, during employment of Lieut. R. Hill as officiating brigade major of that force.

Dec. 29.—Capt. H. Rutherford, of artillery, to officiate as aid-de-camp to Lieut.-Governor of N. W. Provinces during absence of Capt. Campbell.

Jan. 4.—Maj. D. Downing resumed command of Joudhpore Legion on 7th Dec.

Jan. 6.—Assist. Surg. Wood, 15th N. I., placed in temp. charge of civil medical duties of station of Chittagong, in addition to those of military.

Jan. 20.—Capt. W. Buttanshaw, 7th N. I., permitted, at his own request, to retire from service of E. I. Comp. on pension of a Major.

7th N. I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. R. Bagshaw to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Birch to be lieut., from 15th Jan. 1841, in suc. to Capt. W. Buttanshaw, retired.

The undermentioned officers of Cav. and Inf. are prom. to rank of capt. by brev., from date expressed: Lieut. N. A. Parker, 58th N. I., Lieut. F. Collyer, 5th L. C., Lieut. J. Iveson, 7th N. I., and Lieut. W. J. E. Boys, 9th L. C., from 18th Jan. 1841.

Lieut. J. Glasford, ex. eng. of Benares, to be ex. eng. Bareilly div.

Capt. G. T. Greene, Eng., to be ex. eng. of Benares div., vice Lieut. J. Glasford. Superint. Surg. T. Tweedie, to be 3rd member of Med. Board, and offic. sup. Surg. at Presidency, from 1st inst., in suc. to Surg. Ludlow.

Brev. Capt. J. Dyson, 21st N. I. to be dep. judge adv. gen. on estab. from 23rd Dec. 1840, v. Capt. F. Angelo.

Capt. A. L. Campbell, 1st L. C., placed at disposal of Gov. of Fort St. George, for emp. on personal staff of a Maj. Gen. com. a division of army of that presidency.

Capt. F. B. Todd, 11th N. I., transferred to invalid estab.

Assist. Surg. H. Walker, attached to civ. station of Gwalparah, to have med. charge of the Gov. Gen. body guard, vice Assist. Surg. F. H. Brett.

Jan. 27.—*Artillery.* 2nd Lieut. G. Penrice to be 1st lieut. from 12th Jan. 1841, v. 1st Lieut. J. D. Bell dec.

11th N. I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. F. Blois to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E.

L. Denny to be lieut. from 29th Jan. 1841, in suc. to Capt. F. B. Todd, transf. to Inv. Estab.

36th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. F. Flemyng to be capt. of a comp., and Eus. C. Holroyd to be lieut. from 12th Jan. 1841, in suc. to Capt. W. C. Carleton, decd.

Lieut. J. Baldock, 22nd N.I. to be capt. by brev. from 23rd Jan. 1841.

Cadets of Infantry.—N. W. Mainwaring, T. B. Logan, S. Warren, T. E. B. Lees, A. Bagot, R. L. Thompson, G. A. St. Peter Fooks, A. W. Owen, P. A. Young, W. H. Lowther, H. R. James, H. F. Rideout, F. J. Nelson, W. Darell, J. N. Young, and W. B. Irwin, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. F. Abbott, of eng., to be ex. engineer in Dinapore div. of dep. of pub. works: Assist. surg. J. Duncan, 54th N.I., to be civil assist. surg. at Chittagong, vice assist. surg. T. W. Burt., proceeding to Europe on furl.

Lieut. Col. W. Martin, 24th N. I., is permitted, at his own request, to retire from service of E. I. Comp., on the pens. of a col.

Infantry, Maj. B. Delamain to be lieut. col., vice Lieut. Col. J. Craigie, dec., with rank from 4th Jan. 1841, vice Lieut. Col. R. Seymour retired.

66th N. I., Capt. M. G. White to be maj., Lieut. G. Nugent to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. Strachey to be lieut. from 4th Jan. 1841, in suc. to Maj. R. Delamain prom.

Feb. 3.—Mr. C. B. Chalmers admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

The following appointments made by Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, on his personal staff:—Ens. G. N. Oakes, 46th N.I., to be A.-d.-c., vice Lieut. W. K. Haslewood, proceeded to Europe on furl.—Ens. G. E. Hillier, H. M. 62nd regt., to be A.-d.-c., vice Capt. St. G. D. Showers.

Surg. J. Griffiths, of med. depart., permitted to retire from service of E. I. Com., on pension of his rank.

Surg. A. Simson, M.D., med. depart., permitted to retire from service of E. I. Comp., on pension of his rank.

Engineers, 1st-Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, to be capt., and 2nd-Lieut. R. Pigou, to be 1st-lieut. from 25th Jan. 1841, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. G. Thomson, c.B., retired.

The undermentioned officers of infantry to have rank of capt., by brev., from date expressed.—Lieut. J. De Fountain, 56th N.I., J. N. Rind, 37th do., C. R. Gwatkin, 60th do., and A. De Fountain, 40th do., 30th Jan. 1841.

Assist. Surg. T. A. Wethered placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal for med. duties of Hidgellie and appointment of assistant to salt agent.

Assist. Surg. J. Bowron to be surg., vice Surg. E. Clarkson, retired.

Cadets of Infantry, G. T. Gowan, R. C. Barclay, H. B. Edwards, C. St. G. Brownlow, H. G. Sim, R. R. Adams, and R. T. Leigh, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. W. Martin, 52nd N. I., to be dep. judge adv. gen. on estab., in suc. to Brev. Maj. C. Rogers, 20th N.I., who has proceeded to Europe on furl.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. H. B. Henderson, 8th N.I., dep. mil. and. gen., permitted, at his own request, to retire from service E. I. Comp., on pension of a lieut. col.

Feb. 10.—Lieut. J. W. Bennett, 1st Europ. regt., app. to charge of a party of Comp.'s invalids, &c., of the season, unders orders for Europe.

Assist. Surg. E. T. Downes, to be surg. from 1st Feb. 1841, vice Surg. A. Simpson, M.D., retired on pension of his rank.

Assist. Surg. C. Finch, M.D., to be surg. from 10th Feb. 1841, vice Surg. J. Griffiths, retired on pension of his rank.

The undermentioned officers of cavalry and infantry promoted to rank of capt. by brev., from dates expressed:—Lieut. G. W. Stokes, 59th N.I., and Lieut. W. Lamb, 51st do., from 4th Feb. 1841.—Lieut. A. Macdougall, 73rd, N.I., Lieut. J. G. A. Rice, 6th do., Lieut. W. St. Leger Mitchell, 13th do., Lieut. J. C. Cooper, 49th do., and Lieut. W. H. Tweedale, 8th L.C., 5th Feb. 1841.

Surg. R. Shaw, placed at disposal of lieut. gov. N. W. Provinces, for the purpose of being appointed to med. duties of civil station of Agra, vice Surg. R. Foley, M.D., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Maj. T. Croxton, artillery, permitted to retire from service of E. I. Comp., on pension of a lieut. col. from 1st March next.

Capt. C. Fovle, 65th N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Cadet of Infantry E. N. T. R. O'Connor, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell, to perform med. duties of civil station of Gwalparah, vice Assist. Surg. H. Walker.

Assist. Surg. A. R. Morton, M.D., app. to charge of med. duties at Darjeeling.

Assist. Surg. A. Paton, 1st Europ. regt. placed at disposal of envoy and minister at Court of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk for employment in his majesty's service.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 18, 1840.—Brev. Capt. G. Cautley, station staff at Landour, to take charge of depot there, on departure of Lieut.-Col. Beresford.

Lieut. G. M. Prendergrast, 44th N.I., to act as adj. to 3rd local horse, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. E. Harvey.

Dec. 19.—Lieut. F. W. Burkingyoung to act as adj. to 5th N.I.

Dec. 21.—Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Ferris, 12th N.I., to act as major of brigade to a detachment on Northern Frontier, under command of Lieut. Col. T. Oliver; and Surg. E. T. Harpur, 12th do., to afford medical aid to staff at head-quarters of same detachment and to 5th and 6th troops of 6th L. C.; date 28th Nov.

Dec. 28.—2nd Lieut. D'O. R. Bristow to act as adj. and qu. master to division of artillery at Benares during annual practice.

Brev. Capt. F. C. Marsden, 29th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 66th N. I.

Dec. 29.—The following orders, issued by Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Cotton, commanding in Afghanistan, confirmed:—Capt. W. G. Lennox, 43rd N.I., to proceed to provinces of Hindoostan, in anticipation of leave, on private affairs; Surg. R. M. M. Thompson, 1st Europ. Regt., to afford medical aid to detachment of European invalids proceeding under command of Capt. Foulstone; Surg. M. Nisbet, m. n., 48th N. I., to afford medical aid to native invalids proceeding under same officer's charge.

Dec. 30.—Assist. Surg. Arthur, m. n., 11th Madras N. I., to afford medical aid to prisoners in jail, and to Nujeeb corps at Julbulpore.

Lieut. C. B. Horsburgh to act as adj. to left wing 5th N. I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters; also to perform duties of detachment staff to troops proceeding with 1st convoy towards Ferozepore.

Assist. Surg. W. Brydon to act as adj. to left wing 5th N. I., and to detachment of 5th L. C., &c., at Ferozepore; date 5th Dec.

Surg. A. Davidson, m. n., 10th L. C., to afford medical aid to 3rd comp. 2nd bat. artillery, and Surg. B. Bell, 60th N. I., to assume medical charge of right wing 5th N. I., at Ferozepore; date 7th Dec.

Assist. Surg. R. O. Davidson to proceed towards Kurnaul in medical charge of Capt. Campbell's detachment; date Meerut, 8th Dec.

Assist. Surg. T. Thomson, m. n., to take medical charge of 1st L. I. Bat.

Brev. Capt. W. B. Holmes to be acting adj. to 12th N. I.; date 11th Dec.

Assist. Surg. E. Edlin, m. n., to proceed in med. charge of 1st and 2nd comps. of 5th bat. artillery, towards Benares and Dinapore; date Cawnpore, 12th Dec.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Guise app. to med. charge of troops and civil establishments at Etawah; and Surg. J. Johnstone, m. n., 31st N. I., to perform med. duties of civil station of Mynpoorie, during employment, at Etawah, of Assist. Surg. Guise; dated 15th Dec.

Assist. Surg. G. Turner to afford med. aid to staff at Dinapore.

Lieut. H. L. Bird to act as adj. to left wing 48th N. I.; date 13th Nov.

Dec. 31.—Capt. W. Shortreed, 1st Europ. Regt., to be brigade major to detachment moving from Afghanistan towards the provinces, under command of Lieut.-Col. H. M. Wheeler; date 24th Nov.

Jan. 1, 1841.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown to afford medical aid to Capt. Burn's battalion in Afghanistan; date 30th Nov.

Jan. 2.—Lieut. E. W. Hicks to officiate as interp. and qu.-master to 67th N. I.

Surg. A. Davidson, 10th L. C., to afford med. aid to staff at Ferozepore.

Surg. H. Taylor, 33rd N. I., to relieve Assist. Surg. T. Thomson, m. n., from medical charge of 1st L. I. Bat., and latter officer to proceed towards Ferozepore, in progress to join head quarters of British troops serving in Afghanistan; date Meerut 14 Dec.

1st Lieut. E. G. Austin to act as adj. and qu.-mast. to 2nd brigade horse artillery.

Assist. Surg. G. T. C. Fogarty to assume med. charge of 14th N. I., at Agra; date 19th Dec.

Brev. Capt. E. S. Lloyd to be acting adj. to left wing 49th N. I.; date 21st Dec.

Jan. 6.—Lieut. E. Marriott to act as adj. to 57th N. I., during period Brev. Capt. and Adj. C. J. Richardson may remain in command of regt.

Assist. Surg. E. Campbell directed to move towards Ferozepore, in progress to join head quarters of British troops serving in Afghanistan; date Meerut 25th Dec.

Jan. 11.—Assist. Surg. T. A. Wethered to do duty under Superintending Surg. at Barrackpore.

The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. and Brev. Maj. H. J. Wood from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.—Capts. G. H. Rawlinson from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.; E. Madden, from 4th comp. 6th bat. to 3rd comp. 3rd bat.; S. W. Fenning from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 2nd comp. 7th bat.; G. H. Swinley (new prom.) to 1st comp. 5th bat., and to join when relieved by Brev. Capt. Duncan.—1st Lieuts. and Brev. Capts. F. B. Boileau from 4th comp. 7th bat. to 1st tr. 3rd brigade; F. K. Duncan from 2nd

tr. 2nd brigade to 3rd brigade; A. Hunfrays from 1st tr. 3rd brigade to 1st comp. 1st bat.—1st Lieuts. F. W. Cornish from 4th comp. 6th bat. to 2nd comp. 7th bat.; E. G. Austin from 4th tr. 2nd brigade to 2nd tr. 2nd brigade; V. Eyre from 1st tr. 2nd brigade to 3rd comp. 1st bat.; W. Timbrell from 3rd tr. 2nd brigade to 4th tr. 2nd brigade; W. Barr from 4th tr. 2nd brigade to 3rd tr. 2nd brigade; H. E. I. Thuillier (new prom.) to 1st comp. 2nd bat.—2nd Lieuts. J. Mill from 1st comp. 3rd bat. to 4th tr. 2nd brigade; P. Christie from 2nd comp. 4th bat. to 5th comp. 6th bat.

Jan. 12.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown to afford med. aid to a detachment of 2nd comp. 6th bat. artillery, in Afghanistan; date 10th Dec.

Assist. Surg. S. Currie, M. D., app. to medical charge of artillery at Meerut, and of staff at division head quarters, v. Forrest reported sick.

Assist. Surg. C. J. Davidson to afford medical aid to 4th and 5th comps. of 24th N. I.; date Baitool 15th Nov.

Lieut. J. Towgood, 35th N. I., placed at disposal of deputy com. general, for temp. employment with convoy proceeding to Afghanistan; date 1st Dec.

Assist. Surg. H. Koe to proceed to Ferozepore, in progress to join head quarters of British troops serving in Afghanistan; date Meerut 2nd Jan.

Assist. Surg. G. Harper to afford medical aid to 49th N. I.

Jan. 13.—Lieut. W. H. Jeremie to act as interp. and qu.-master to 38th N. I.

Jan. 16.—Unposted Ensign J. G. Batten to do duty with 34th N. I. at Agra.

Assist. Surg. R. O. Davidson to proceed to Loodianah, and afford medical aid to 59th N. I. and a detachment of 4th Irregular Cavalry; date Sirhind 2nd Jan.

Jan. 18.—Lieut. G. Nugent, 66th N. I., app. to charge of sudder bazar and commissariat abkaree mehals at Cawnpore; date 10th Dec.

Lieut. H. T. Combe, 1st Europ. Regt., to be brigade quarter-master to brigade under Lieut.-Col. Wheeler's command; date 24th Nov.

Jan. 20.—Maj. Gen. F. J. T. Johnston, col. of 2nd L. C., permitted to reside at Sultanpore, Oude, and draw his pay and allowances from Cawnpore pay-office.

The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. W. J. Symons from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 7th comp. 7th bat.—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Fitzgerald, from 3rd comp. 2nd bat. to 3rd comp. 1st bat.—2nd Lieuts. T. W. Pulman from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 6th comp. 6th bat.; H. A. Olpherts from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. 3rd bat., and to await its arrival at Dum Dum; R. H. Pollock to 3rd comp. 5th bat.; D. C. Vanrenen to 2nd comp. 4th bat.; E. Allen to 1st comp. 4th bat.

The following officers are appointed to do duty with a detachment of drafts required to complete 4th bat. of artillery at Cawnpore, and a party of infantry recruits proceeding with it to join 2nd European Regt. at Ghazepore:—Brev. Maj. F. S. Sothey, of artillery, to command; Lieut. J. H. W. Mayow, of 2nd Europ. Regt.; 2nd Lieuts. D. C. Vanrenen and E. Allen, of artillery.—Assist. Surg. G. F. Thomson, M. D., to proceed in medical charge of the party.

Capt. G. Mansell, H. M. 16th Lancers, and Lieut. J. Sandeman, 17th N. I., to do duty at Landour dépôt during ensuing season.

4th L. C. Cornet F. N. Edmonstone to be interp. and qu.-master.

Jan. 21.—Assist. Surg. A. R. Morton, M. D., posted to 2nd brig. of h. a., and directed to join its head-quarters at Meerut.

Mr. W. Martindell, pension estab., late a local Lieut. in 1st irreg. cav., permitted to reside at Hansi, and draw his stipend from Meerut pay-office.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. E. J. Mackay, to act as Adj. to 16th N. I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. A. Balderston.

By Brigadier J. H. Thompson, commanding the Eastern frontier, dated 7th inst., directing Capt. F. C. ... to act as Brig. Maj. on Eastern frontier, on departure with his regt. of Capt. McNair.

Lieut.-Col. M. C. Webber (on staff employ), removed from 17th N. I. to left wing 1st Europ. regt. vice Lieut.-Col. A. Roberts, C. B., from latter to former corps.

Lieut. R. Inglis, 37th N. I. directed to proceed to Bareilly, for purpose of enlisting, and conducting the drill, of recruits required to complete that corps to established strength.

1st L. C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. L. L. Scott, to be Adj., vice Moore, who has obtained furl. to Europe.

18th N. I. Lieut. H. E. Pearson to be Adj., vice Pigott, who has obtained furl. to Europe.

Lieut. J. H. W. Mayow, 2nd Europ. regt., relieved from duty assigned to him in General Orders of 20th inst.

The undermentioned Ensigns, recently posted to corps serving in Afghanistan, are, with sanction of Government, directed to do duty, until further orders, with regi-

ments specified, and stationed at Loodianah,—Ens. E. S. Garstin, 5th N. C., Boswell, 2nd, and R. Harcourt, 42nd N. I., with 53rd regt.; Ens. J. Sibley, 54th, B. Parrott, 37th, and R. Unwin, 16th N. I., with 59th regt.; Ens. H. C. Gardner, 38th, and T. E. B. Lees, 43rd N. I., with 74th regt.

Assist. Surg. T. A. Wethered, at present doing duty under orders of Superintending Surg. at Barrackpore, appointed to med. charge of a detach. of recruits for H. M. regt., about to be stationed at Chinsurah, during ensuing hot season; Assist. Surg. T. S. Lacy, at present serving with art. at Dum-Dum, to do duty with same detachment, and both officers directed to repair forthwith to Chinsurah.

Jan. 25.—Superintending Surg. J. Atkinson, at present serving with troops in Afghanistan, posted to Cawnpore division.

Dr. T. Tweedie, appointed to a seat at medical board, in Gov. G. O. of 20th inst. to make over charge of Sup. Surg.'s office at Cawnpore, to senior Surg. of Company's service at station.

Lieut. E. Hall, 52nd N. I., having been declared by a committee held at Nusseeraabad, to be qualified to discharge duties of interpreter to a native corps, exempted from further examination, except that by the college examiners, which it is expected he will undergo whenever he may visit presidency.

Jan. 26.—The removals, respectively, of Capt. and Brev. Maj. H. J. Wood, and Capt. G. H. Rawlinson, of art. published in G. O. of 11th inst. cancelled, and those officers reported to companies and battalions to which they previously belonged.

Surg. E. T. Harpur removed from 12th N. I. and posted to 1st N. C., vice Surg. J. Griffiths transf. from latter to former corps.—Surg. Harpur to proceed without delay to Ferozepore, in progress to join his regt. in Afghanistan.

Assist. Surg. A. Donaldson, M.D., removed from 67th N. I., and directed to do duty under orders of officiating Superint. Surgeon at Presidency.

Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot posted to 67th N. I., and directed to join.

Jan. 27.—Capt. D. F. Evans, 16th N. I., directed to repair to Futtehghurh, for purpose of enlisting and conducting drill of recruits required to complete estab. of that corps.

Jan. 28.—Assist. Surg. W. Dunbar, M.D., removed from Ramghurh L. I. Batt. and app. to 5th irreg. cav. vice Assist. Surg. Macdonald, about to embark for Europe, on med. cert.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Macrae, M.D., at present serving with the detachment of Ramghurh corps at Chyebassa, appointed to med. charge of Ramghurh L. I. Batt. until further orders.

Jan. 29.—Ens. J. G. Batten, removed from 9th to 44th N. I., as junior of his rank, and directed to join.

Ens. G. T. Gowan, recently posted to 27th N. I., serving in Afghanistan, directed to do duty with 33rd regt. at Meerut, until further orders.

Feb. 1.—Head-Quarters, Calcutta.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in council, is pleased to confirm the following orders, issued by Maj. Gen. G. Burrell, commanding troops with Eastern expedition: confirmed, viz., Brev. Capt. A. G. Moorhead, of H. M. 26th, to act as sub. assist. com. gen. with a detachment about to embark for Manilla; date 1st Nov. Capt. Ralph Smith, Bengal volunteer regt. to act as an assistant to commissariat depart. on a salary of 150 rupees per mensem.

Lieut. W. O. Harris, 32nd N. I., doing duty with Assam L. I. Batt., at his own request permitted to rejoin his own regiment.

Feb. 2.—*Sylhet L. Inf. Bat.*—Lieut. W. Blackwood, 59th N. I., to be 2nd in command.

Ens. L. R. Newhouse, at his own request, removed from 50th to 19th N. I., as junior of his rank, and directed to join.

Feb. 3.—*36th N. I.*—Brev. Capt. J. J. Hamilton to be adj. vice Flemyng prom.

Ens. G. A. St. P. Fooks is removed from 39th to 50th N. I. at Saugor, as junior of his rank.

Assist. Surg. T. S. Lacy, now on duty at Chinsurah, appointed to the med. charge of a detachment of recruits, &c., for H. M. 21st, 26th, and 49th regts. ordered to proceed, by water, to Berhampore and Dinapore, under com. of Lieut. J. Ramsay, of latter corps.

Feb. 4.—Surg. A. Wood (on furlough) removed from 1st bat. of art. to 11th N. I., and Surg. R. M. M. Thomson, from 1st Eur. regt. to 1st batt. art. at Dum-Dum.

Feb. 5.—Surg. E. Edlin, M.D., posted to 2d brig. horse art., and directed to join its head-quarters at Meerut, v. Morton, app. to medical duties of Darjeeling.

13th N. I.—Lieut. J. E. Gastrell to be interp. and qu. mast.

31st N. I.—Lieut. C. J. Mainwaring, 1st N. I., to act as interp. and qu. mast.

29th N.I.—Brev. Capt. C. H. Burt, 64th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast., v. Voyle app. adj. to Western Malwa Bheel corps.

36th N.I.—Brev. Capt. F. C. Marsden, 29th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast., v. Nugent prom.

Feb. 6.—2nd Oude Local Inf.—Lieut. W. J. H. Charteries, 45th N.I., to be adj. Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale, at present attached to the 4th tr. 3rd brig. horse art. permitted to resume charge of medical duties of station of Boolundshuhur.

Assist. Surg. C. B. Chalmers, recently admitted into the service to do duty with H.M.'s 55th Foot in Fort William.

Feb. 8.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Art.:—Maj. R. Roberts from 3rd bat. to 3rd brig. of horse art.; Maj. G. G. Denniss (on furl.) from 3rd brig. to 3rd bat.; 1st-Lieut. A. Fitzgerald from 3rd comp. 2nd bat. to 2nd comp. 2nd bat.

The unexpired portion of leave of absence granted to Assist. Surg. R. W. Wrightson, in orders of 30th ult., cancelled at his request, and he is directed to proceed to Dum-Dum, and to assume med. charge of left wing 3rd bat. of artillery.

Ens. R. W. Bird, 4th N.I., to act as interp. and quarter master to 10th L.C., v. Hamilton nominated to adjutancy of his own corps.

Feb. 9.—The following removals and postings of med. officers made:—Surg. C. Maxwell, new prom. to the 18th N.I.; Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M.D., removed from 43rd to 12th N.I.; Surg. W. Mitchelson from 29th to 1st Eur. regt.; Surg. N. Morgan from 7th to 26th N.I. and directed to join from Bombay.

Feb. 10.—The following removal and postings of deputy judge adv. gen. made: Capt. F. Wheler, from Saugor to Sirhind division; Capt. J. Dyson, new appointment to Cawnpore division; but to continue at Kurnaul until relieved by Capt. Wheler; Capt. W. Martin, new appointment to Saugor division, but to continue at Cawnpore until relieved by Capt. Dyson; Capt. J. R. Revell, inv. estab., permitted to reside in north-western hills, and draw his pay and allowances from Meerut pay office.

Lieut. B. Kendall to act as adj. to depôt of 1st Eur. reg.; to have retrospective effect from 5th Dec. last.

The undermentioned Ensigns to do duty with corps specified, and directed to join:—C. St. G. Brownlow, with 15th reg. N. I., at Dinapore; R. T. Leigh, H. G. Sim, with 69th reg. N. I., at Berhampore; R. C. Barclay, with N. I., at Mirzapore; H. B. Edwardes, with 65th N. I., under orders to proceed to Dinapore, and will join detachment of that corps at Barrackpore.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. C. M. Sneyd, 27th, and W. Mayne, 37th N.I. placed at disposal of envoy and minister at Cabool, to fill vacancies, former in 3d N.I. and latter in 2nd Cav., in service of H. M. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk; date 21st Dec.

Lieut. S. H. Becher, 61st N.I. app. to charge of Kemaon division of public works, vice Lieut. J. C. Innes, of that regt. permitted to resign the situation; date 15th Jan.

Feb. 12.—Capt. E. A. Monro and F. Moore, and Lieuts. E. W. Ravenscroft and G. Pengree, to be attached to European invalid and veteran companies stationed at Chunar.

Surg. J. Row app. to medical charge of 1st batt. of art. and Ass. Surg. J. Macpherson to that of 4th comp. 3d batt. as temporary measure; date 8th Feb.

Feb. 15.—Surg. C. Finch, M.D., new prom., posted to 57th N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 27. Lieut G. R. Budd, 3rd L.C.; Capt. Alex. Wilson, 64th N.I.; Ass. Surg. S. Lightfoot; Lieut. R. H. Mackler, 44th N.I.—Feb. 3. Maj. T. Croxton, artillery; Capt. T. W. Bolton, 2nd N.I.; Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M.D.—10. Capt. A. S. Singen, 24th N.I.; Brev. Capt. A. Fitzgerald, artillery.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—Jan. 20. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. A. Brownlow, 3rd L. C., on private affairs.—Lieut. L. Hill, corps of engineers, on ditto.—Lieut. H. Siddons, corps of engineers, on ditto.—Lieut. J. Murray, 28th N.I., lately serving with volunteer regt. at Chusan, on med. cert.—27. Lieut. Col. W. B. Salmon, 72nd N.I., on private affairs; Capt. J. A. Barstow, 37th N.I., for health; Lieut. G. R. Budd, 3rd L.C., for health; Lieut. H. Ward, 33rd N.I., for health; Lieut. J. R. Western, engineers, on private affairs; Lieut. J. W. Bennett, 1st E.R., on ditto.; Surg. A. Wood, on ditto.—Feb. 3. Capt. Edw. Madden, artillery, on private affairs; 1st Lieut. H. M. Durand, engineers, on ditto.; Brev. Capt. C. C. J. Scott, 32nd N.I., on med. cert.—Assist. Surg. T. W. Burt, for health.—Maj. G. H. Woodrooffe,

artillery on private affairs.—8. Lieut. Col. N. Alves, 22nd Madras N.I., on private affairs.—10. Brev. Capt. F. A. Miles, artillery, on private affairs; Lieut. R. Grange, 44th N.I., on ditto; Lieut. R. Price, 67th N.I., on ditto; Lieut. E. Harvey, 10th L.C., for health.—Assist. Surg. John Drummond, for one year on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 30. Maj. H. C. Barnard, 51st N. I., for two years, on med. cert. (his former leave to proceed eventually to Europe cancelled).—Jan. 13. Lieut. Col. J. Harris, 2nd E. R., for two years, on med. cert. (ditto ditto).—27. Lieut.-Col. C. D. Wilkinson, 54th N. I., for two years, for health.—Feb. 3. Capt. H. R. Osborn, 54th N. I., on med. cert. (also to V. D. Land), for two years, on med. cert.—Lieut. A. A. Sturt, 6th N. I., (also to N. S. Wales), for two years, for health.—10. Maj. Andrew Goldie, 47th N. I., (eventually to N. S. Wales), for two years.—Lieut. J. C. Scott, 20th N. I. (also to N. S. Wales), for two years, for health.—Lieut. G. B. Reddie, 29th N. I. (also to V. D. Land), for two years, for health.

To Bombay.—Dec. 21. Assist. Surg. H. C. Ludlow, for three months, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furl.—Feb. 3. Lieut. M. Mackenzie, artillery, for six months, on private affairs (preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe).—10. Lieut. J. D. Moffat, 2nd L. C., on ditto (preparatory to ditto.)

To visit Presidency.—Dec. 18. Lieut.-Col. M. Beresford, commandant of Landour depôt, on med. cert.—19. Lieut. E. Harvey, 10th L. C., from 1st Dec. to 1st June 1841, on med. cert.—26. Lieut. G. E. Herbert, 9th L. C., from 12th Dec. to 12th March 1841, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough.—28. Brev. Capt. J. Wilcox, 4th N. I., and Brev. Capt. F. A. Miles, artillery, both till April 1841, former on med. cert.—31. Capt. S. W. Fenning, artillery, preparatory to applying for leave to sea.—Jan. 6. Capt. J. V. Forbes, 15th N. I., for three months.—Ens. W. Q. Pogson, 43d N. I., till 1st June 1841, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to sea.—12. Capt. K. Campbell, 45th N. I., till 25th July, 1841, on private affairs (after visiting Almorah).—Ens. R. F. Grindall, 8th N. I., to remain until the arrival of his regt. at Barrackpore.

To Presidency (preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe).—Jan. 6. Assist. Surg. T. W. Burt, on private affairs.—Jan. 22. Capt. E. Marshall, inv. estab., on med. cert.—Lieut. K. W. Elmslie, 62nd N. I., on private affairs.—29. Lieut. P. J. Chrene, 54th N. I., on med. cert.—Feb. 3. Ens. J. B. Eaton, 9th V. I., on med. cert.—9. Lieut. H. A. Charleton, artillery, on private affairs.

To Mussoorie.—Dec. 24. Lieut. C. Grissell, 61st N. I., and Lieut. W. B. Lumley, 2nd Local Horse, both until Nov. 1841, in extension, on med. cert.—26. Lieut. J. S. G. Ryley, 2d L. C., and Capt. H. M. Graves, 16th N. I., both in extension, until Oct. and Nov. 1841, on med. cert.

To Landour.—Jan. 1. Capt. G. R. Talbot, 2d E. R., in extension, till 1st Nov. 1841, on med. cert.—6. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Lord H. Gordon, 2d E. R., ditto ditto, on ditto.

To Simla.—Dec. 26. Capt. T. D. Colyear, 7th L. C., and Lieut. R. D. Kay, 2d N. I., both in extension, until Nov. 1841, on med. cert.—Capt. W. G. Lennox, 43d N. I., till 21st May 1841, on private affairs.—30. Maj. P. Brown, 29th N. I., till 17th Dec. 1841, on med. cert.—Jan. 6. Surg. W. E. Carte, 61st N. I., till 15th Jan. 1842, on med. cert.

To visit Hills north of Deyrah.—Dec. 19. Lieut. J. N. Marshall, 73d N. I., until 1st Dec. 1841, in extension, on med. cert.—26. 1st Lieut. W. Barr, artillery, and Capt. W. Veysie, 7th L. C., both in extension, until 10th Nov. 1841, on med. cert.—28. Maj. J. Aitchison, 28th N. I., until 17th Dec. 1841, on med. cert.—30. Brev. Capt. J. H. Daniell, artillery, until 31st Dec. 1841.

To Lucknow.—Dec. 30. Brev. Capt. J. Graham, 55th N. I., until 30th April 1841, on private affairs.

To Macao and Singapore.—Jan. 6. Assist. Surg. T. Canter, M.D., (with China expedition), for four months, from 5th Oct. last, on med. cert.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Dec. 23. Assist. Surg. A. Vans Dunlop, in extension, till 1st Nov. 1841, on med. cert.—Jan. 6. Assist. Surg. A. Keir, attached to Joudpore Legion, for three months, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—Dec. 28. Lieut. W. F. Eden, 2d assist. to resident at Indore, an extension, until 1st Jan. 1842.

Cancelled.—Jan. 6. The leave to Bombay granted on 2d Dec. to Capt. J. H. McDonald, artillery.—13. The unexpired portion of leave to Cape granted to Maj. W. H. Marshall, 35th N. I., from date of his return to presidency.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 24, 1840.—Until arrival of W. R. White, Esq.,

surgeon, 16th Lancers, J. Mouat, Esq., M.D., surgeon, 15th Hussars, to take charge of office of deputy inspector general of hospitals at Madras; and Assist. Surg. J. M'Gregor, 39th regt., app. to medical charge of 15th Hussars.

Lieut. Holland, 21st Fusiliers, to act as interp. to that corps, v. Lieut. Lamb, who resigns that appointment.

Dec. 2. A. Smith, Esq., M.D., surgeon 55th regt., to take charge of inspector general's office at Calcutta, until further orders.

Jan. 2, 1841.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

18th Foot. Ens. J. Cochrane to be lieut., v. Vayasour dec., 31st Dec., 1840.

21st Foot. Ens. J. P. Stuart to be lieut., v. King prom. in 62nd F., 30th Dec., 1840.

26th Foot. Lieut. R. Thompson to be capt., v. Johnstone prom.; and Ens. H. B. Phipps to be lieut., v. Thompson, 31st Dec., 1840.

39th Foot. Lieut. G. Eyre, from 63rd F., to be capt., v. Sleeman dec., 1st Dec.

62nd Foot. Maj. the Hon. G. Upton to be lieut., v. Hillier dec., and Capt. W. T. Shortt to be major, v. Upton, 22nd Dec. 1840; Lieut. W. J. King, from 21st F., to be capt., v. Shortt, 30th ditto.

63rd Foot. Ens. W. J. Hutchins to be lieut., v. Eyre prom. in 39th F., 1st Dec., 1840.

Jan. 7.—The duties of paymastership of 20th F. to be performed, during leave of absence of Capt. Strong, by a committee of paymastership.

Lieut. Mitford, 18th F., to be aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Burrell, commanding Eastern expedition, from 1st Oct. last, v. Lieut. Sir H. Darrell.

Jan. 12.—Dr. Murray, inspector general of H.M. hospitals, having arrived at Calcutta on 9th Jan., assumed duties of his office.

Assist. Surg. Mapleton, M.D., app. from 62nd, to proceed to join his corps in Upper Scinde immediately.

Lieut. Joseph Ralph, 6th F., to be capt. by brevet, in E. I., only from 1st Jan. 1841.

Jan. 26.—Capt. M. Barr, 3rd F., to officiate as assist.-adj.-gen. to Queen's troops, until further orders.

Lieut. Airey, 3rd Buffs, to be second aid-de-camp to be Maj.-Gen. Elphinstone, C.B., from 16th Jan.

Feb. 9 & 12.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

26th Foot. Ens. Alex. Miller to be lieut. without purch., v. Daniell, dec., 28th Nov. 1840.

40th Foot. Lieut. F. W. Smith to be capt. by purch., v. Caulfield; Ens. J. D. McAndrew to be lieut. by purch., v. Smith prom., 8th Feb., 1841.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To Europe.—Dec. 3. Lieut. H. R. Seymour, 63d F., for two years, on private affairs.—24. Col. Bartley, 49th F., for two years, for health; Capt. Hale, 3d L. Drags., for two years, on private affairs; Capt. Gavin and Lieut. Innes, 16th Lancers, each for two years, on ditto; Lieut. Gwynne, 16th do., for one year, on private affairs; Capt. Stirling, 2d F., for one year, for purpose of retiring from service; Lieut. Ballard, 9th F., for two years, on private affairs; Assist. Surg. Moore, 94th F., for two years, for health.—28. Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., &c., for two years, for health; Capt. Cotton, 44th F., for two years, on private affairs.—31. Capt. Sealy, 2d F., for one year, for health; Lieut. Davis, 18th F., for two years, for health.—Jan. 2. Capt. Chetwode, 4th F., and Capt. Strong, paym. 26th F., each for two years, for health.—7. Capt. Bere, 16th Lancers, for two years, on private affairs; Capt. Fyfe, 17th F., A.D.C. to Maj. Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, for one year, on ditto; Brev. Capt. Woolhouse, 44th F., for two years, for health.—9. Maj. O'Neill, 44th F., for two years, for health.—14. Lieut. the Viscount Jocelyn, 15th Hussars, (with the China expedition) for health, via Bombay; Capt. Miller, 17th F., for two years, on private affairs; Capt. Houston, 4th L. Drags., for one year, on ditto; Lieut. Kemp, 4th do., for 18 months; Lieuts. Mortimer and Domville, 21st F., each for two years on private affairs.—21. Maj. M'Queen, 15th Hussars, for two years on ditto.—Qu. Mast. Burns, for purpose of retiring from service.—Maj. Hunt, 57th F., and Maj. Kitson, 62d do., for two years, for health.—Lieut. Dane, 62d F., for two years, on private affairs.—Capt. Fry, 63d F., for one year, and Lieut. Latham, two years, on med. cert.—26. Cornet Cookes, 3d L. C., for two years.—Brev. Capt. Higgins, 15th Hussars, for two years, for health: Lieut. Dickinson, 2d Foot, for two years, Capt. Dempster, 41st F., for two years, on med. cert.—Feb. 3. Col. Beresford, 3d Buffs, for two years, for health.—Lieut. Smith, for two years, ditto.—4. Lieut. and

Adj. Magrath, 55th F., for one year.—9. Lieut. Col. Persse, C. B., 16th Lancers, for two years, for health.—Lieut. Menzies, 16th Lancers, for two years, on med. cert. Lieut. M'Leod, 9th F., for purpose of retiring from the service.—12th. Capt. Gordon and Lieut. Cole, 6th F., for two years for health.—Lieut. Sir W. Macgregor, 18th F., for two years.

To *Cape of Good Hope*.—Dec. 24. Lieut. Cameron, 3d Buffs, for 18 months.

To *Bombay*.—Dec. 3. Lieut. Sir H. Darrell, 18th F.—Brev. Maj. Cowper, 18th F., till 1st March 1841, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JAN. 20. *Edinburgh*, from London; *Caledonia*, from Bombay.—21. *Damariscotta*, from Boston; *Spencer*, from Liverpool; *Tartar*, from Java.—22. *Elphinstone*, from Sydney; *Isabella Watson*, from do.—23. *Duke of Argyll*, from London; *Earl Dalhousie*, from Glasgow.—25. *Rosalind*, from Port Louis.—27. *Mariam*, from Rangoon.—28. *Walmer Castle*, from London.—FEB. 1. *Buteshire*, from Greenock; *Republic*, from Boston; *Philanthrope*, from Bourbon.—2. *City of Derry*, from Macao.—3. *Lord Louther*, from London; *David Scott*, from Mauritius; *Neva Kellham*, from Boston.—4. *Lord Elphinstone*, from Bombay; *Hindoo*, from Liverpool; *Regina*, from Mauritius; *Cashmere Merchant*, from Rangoon; *Arethusa*, from Madras.—5. *Lady Stormont*, from Liverpool; *Victoria*, from Chusan and Singapore; *Samuel Baker*, from Madras; *Syed Khan*, from China and Singapore.—6. *Bland*, from Liverpool.—7. H. C. ship *Amherst*, from Khyook Phyo; *Elizabeth Ainslie*, from China; *Catherine*, from Rangoon; *Balquerie*, from Bordeaux; *Adams*, from Madras.—8. *Isadora*, from do.; *Juvena*, from do.—*Countess of Loudon*, from Madras; *Himalaya*, from London.—10. *Frederick Warren*, from Boston; *Medusa*, from Chusan.—11. *Cacique*, from Sydney; *Janet Boyd*, from do.; *Sir William Wallace*, from Bombay and Madras.—15. *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon; H. C. steamer *Enterprise*, from China; *Pink*, from Glasgow.—16. *Henry Tanner*, from Falmouth.

Departures from Saugor.

JAN. 20. *Rob Roy*, for Singapore and China.—21. *Maidstone*, for London; *Amherst*, for Arracan.—22. *Plantaganet*, for London.—23. *Atlet Rohoman*, for Muscat; *Indus*, for Sydney; *Shaw-in-Shaw*, for Bombay.—24. *Edward Robinson*, for Mauritius; *Jane*, for Rangoon; *Fyzel Rohomon*, for Muscat; *Abassy*, for Muscat; *Jessie Logan*, for Liverpool; *Fyzrobany*, for Bombay.—25. *Cabrass*, for Muscat; *Earl of Hardwick*, for London; *Zoe*, for Liverpool; *Poppy*, for Singapore; *Anna Metcalfé*, for Newcastle.—26. *William Money*, for London; *Dover*, for Boston; *Cherokee*, for Liverpool; *Sophia*, for Bombay; *Hermia*, for Batavia.—27. *Futtle Barry*, for the Red Sea; *Sylph*, for China.—28. *Ann*, for Halifax.—30. *Falcon*, for China; *Swallow*, for Mauritius; *Globe*, for Liverpool.—31.—*Hashmony*, for Red Sea.—FEB. 1. *Algerine*, for Singapore; *Ann*, for Moulmein; *Framjee Cowasjee*, for China, via Singapore.—3. *William Lockerby*, for Liverpool.—4. *Lord Hungerford*, for London.—6. *Jessey*, for Penang; *Victoria*, for do.—7. *Solomon Shaw*, for Bombay; *Anna Maria*, for China.—9. *St. George*, for Bristol, via Cape; *Robert Small*, for London, via Cape; *Shaw Allum*, for Bombay; *Catherine*, for the Mauritius; *Isis*, for Liverpool; *Ranger*, for the Mauritius.—10. *Earl of Durham*, for London; *Straat Sunda*, for Batavia.—13. *Vernon*, for London; *Tapley*, for the Mauritius; *Telma*, for Dundee; *Panurge*, Ocean, for Havre de Grace.—14. *Diane*, *Marmion*, for Liverpool.—15. *Flora Mc Donald*, *Teppings*, for London; *Maitland*, for London.

Departures from Calcutta.

FEB. 7. *Asia*, for Muscat.—9. *Wm. Wilson*, for the Mauritius; *Vernon*, for London.—14. *Dido*, for Singapore; *Exmouth*, for the Mauritius.—15. *Colombo*, for Suez; *Clown*, for Singapore and China; *Amelia*, for China.—16. *Imaum of Muscat*, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 1. At Meerut, the lady of J. S. Clarke, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
6. At Sukker, the lady of Major W. Smee, 5th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Poyke factory, near Hulowry, Tirhoot, Mrs. W. E. Harding, of a son.
13. At Benares, Mrs. W. Bryant, of a daughter.
— At Ajmeer, Mrs. J. Vanzeyst, of a son.
16. At Kishenpoor, Chota Nagpore, the lady of Major J. R. Ouseley, governor general's agent and commissioner, of a daughter.

17. At Kainwar factory, Azimgurh, the lady of G. H. Stonehouse, Esq., of a son.
 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Martin, of a daughter.
 19. At Benares, the lady of the Rev. J. A. Shurman, of a son.
 20. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Wilmer, H.M. 16th Lancers, of a son.
 23. At Bankipore, Mrs. A. A. McCiddy, of a daughter.
 — At Nusseerabad, the lady of Major Gardiner, commanding the 14th regt. B.N.I., of a daughter.
 24. At Landour, the lady of Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Chowringhee, the lady of II. C. Tucker, C.S., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. M. Manuk, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of E. Currie, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 — The lady of Mark Jones, Esq., of Kidderpore, of a son.
 — At Agra, the lady of W. Edwards, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 25. At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Capt. Nicholetts, 1st regt. Oude Inf., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. L. E. James, of a daughter.
 26. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. Blanshard, 63d N.I., of a daughter.
 27. At Calcutta, Mrs. D. W. Madge, of a son.
 28. At Onthlaw, the wife of Mr. T. C. Pennington, of a son.
 29. At Chowringhee, Mrs. R. W. Walters, of a daughter.
 — At Meerut, the lady of Mr. H. Cope, of a son.
 30. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. Arthur Broome, of a son.
 — At Delhi, the lady of Capt. Reilly, Engineers, of a son.
 31. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. McKie, 3d Buffs, of a son.
Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Perie, of a son.
 5. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. J. D. Kennedy, of a son.
 — In Park Street, Mrs. J. R. Fraser, of a son.
 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Harris, of a daughter.
 — At Gouripore factory, the lady of C. Watts, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. James B. Valente, of a son.
 10. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. Burnett, artillery, of a daughter.
 13. In Chowringhee, the lady of W. C. Braddon, Esq., of a son.
 14. At Chowringhee, the lady of Colin Campbell, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Stevens, of a still-born son.
 16. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. Macdonald, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Theodore Dickens, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 21.* At Kurnaul, Mr. Henry Blewitt, to Miss Rose Ann M'Cormick.
Jan. 21. At Calcutta, Lieut. J. Phillott, 10th N.I., to Agnes Mary, fourth daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Taylor, Bengal Engineers.
 25. At Chandernagore, B. Hartley, Esq., to Mademoiselle M. Malté.
 — At Calcutta, Capt. St. G. D. Showers, aid-de-camp to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, to Julia, daughter of James Aitkinson, Esq., superintending surgeon of the army of the Indus.
 26. At Calcutta, E. Smart, Esq., to Jane Esther, eldest daughter of James Bluett, Esq.
 30. At Calcutta, Edward Haworth, Esq., to Sarah, daughter of the late B. Dickinson, Esq., of Sheffield.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. J. E. Roch, to Miss Harriet Pigou.
Feb. 2. At Calcutta, William Henry Harlou, Esq. (late of Canton), to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late James Ilberry, Esq., of Lewisham, Kent.
 9. At Berhampore, Lieut. E. Sissmore, 69th N.I., to Amelia, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, H. M. 49th regt.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. R. Finch, to Miss Eliza Cornelius.
 10. At Allahabad, F. Currie, Esq., C.S., to Katherine Maria, eldest daughter of G. P. Thompson, Esq.
 11. At Calcutta, Lieut. J. Turner, 51st regt., to Pamela, daughter of the late Capt. P. Jeremie.
 13. At Calcutta, Mr. T. F. Cummins, of New York, to Miss Rose Philadelphia D'Silva, only daughter of Mrs. R. D'Silva, of Calcutta.
 15. At Calcutta, G. Lucas, Esq., to Miss David.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 26.* At Muttrapore, near Rajmahal, John Brown, Esq., formerly of Malda, indigo planter.
Jan. 10. Supposed to have been drowned, whilst in the discharge of his duty as

invested. We should have been disposed to visit his offence with some more serious mark of our displeasure; but, in consideration of your decision, founded on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, by whom he has been reprimanded, and by his having, under your orders, made a compensation to the injured parties, with which they have declared themselves quite satisfied, we shall abstain from inflicting any further punishment.

17. "We think it necessary, however, to desire that Ens. Case may be distinctly apprised of the extreme disapprobation with which we have viewed his conduct, and that these our sentiments may be made known to the army by publication in general orders."

THE ATTACK UPON THE DURGAH AT ZORAPORE.

Fort St. George, Feb. 12, 1841.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, dated the 2nd Sept. 1840, is published for the information of the Army:

[6. Forward copies of despatches reporting the occupation of the Fort of Kurnool by the British troops.]

9. "We concur with you in expressing entire approbation of the gallantry and soldier-like conduct displayed by Lieut. Col. Dyce, Lieut. Col. Wright (H.M. 39th), Major Ed. Armstrong (34th N.I.), Maj. Fred. Bond (artillery), Major D. Montgomerie (7th L.C.), and the other officers and men of the detachment in the attack upon the durgah at Zorapore."

COURTS MARTIAL.

Ensign James Gordon, 4th N.I., and Lieut. Henry John Augustus Taylor, 49th N.I., have been tried by courts martial, the former for conniving at an improper connexion between Miss Mary Dobson (whom he was engaged to marry), and Lieut. Frederick Studdy, of the 5th Light Cavalry; the latter for being intoxicated on duty. The former has been discharged from the service; the latter cashiered.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 19. R. S. Garrat, Esq., permitted to prosecute his studies under orders of Principal Collector of Coimbatore.

Wm. Hodgson, Esq., admitted a writer on this estab. from 16th Jan.

25. J. Horsley, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Madura during the employment of Mr. Babington on other duty.

E. B. Glass, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry during absence of Mr. Lascelles on sick cert.

W. A. Morehead, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chingleput, during employment of Mr. Horsley on other duty.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Nellore, during absence of Mr. Grant on sick cert.

Brooke Cunliffe, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

26. A. M. Owen, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot, during absence of Mr. Hall on leave.

C. T. Arbuthnot, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura, during employment of Mr. Owen on other duty.

Lieut. Col. J. Morgan, c.b., 23d L.I., to be government agent at Chepauk, and paymaster of Carnatic stipends.

I. Y. Fullerton, Esq., to be 2nd commissioner of the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts.

W. H. Rose, Esq., to be 3rd commissioner of do. do.

Feb. 2. W. C. Oswell, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Kaye.

W. E. Cochrane, Esq., permitted to prosecute his studies under superintendence of collector of Chingleput.

5. T. J. P. Harris, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Cochin, during absence of Hon. W. H. Tracy.

12. A. D. Campbell, Esq., to be 1st puisne judge of Court of Sudder and Foudary Udalut.

H. Dickinson, Esq., to be 2nd puisne judge of the Court of Sudder and Foudary Udalut.

G. J. Cassamajor, Esq., to be 3rd puisne judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdary Udalt.

W. R. Taylor, Esq., to be 1st judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division.

W. H. Babington, Esq., to be 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division, but to continue to officiate as judge and criminal judge of Madura until arrival of Mr. Horsley.

W. Harington, Esq., to be 2nd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division, but to continue to act as a judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division until arrival of either Mr. Taylor or Mr. Babington, or until further orders.

G. S. Hooper, Esq., to be 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.

G. Bird, Esq., to be 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division.

J. Horsley, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Madura.

W. A. Morehead, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chingleput.

G. D. Drury, Esq., to be 2nd member of Board of Revenue.

J. C. Wroughton, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

W. E. Underwood, Esq., to be collector of sea customs at Madras, but to continue to act as postmaster-general until further orders.

C. P. Brown, Esq., to act as collector of sea customs at Madras, during the employment of Mr. Underwood on other duty.

J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to be deputy collector of sea customs at Madras.

H. V. Conolly, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Malabar.

T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Vizagapatam.

F. H. Crozier, Esq., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Malabar, during absence of Mr. Goodwyn on leave, or until further orders.

C. W. Reade, Esq., to be register to Zillah Court of Bellary.

Mr. W. Cosby to be postmaster of Vellore.

Attained Rank.—Mr. W. H. G. Mason, as junior merchant, on 18th Dec. 1840.—Mr. T. B. Roupell, senior merchant, 13th Jan. 1841: Mr. P. Irvine, Mr. James Silver, and Mr. Henry Wood, junior merchants, 16th Jan. 1841; Mr. J. R. Pringle, factor, 13th Jan. 1841.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 19. R. D. Parker, Esq. (to whom leave to return, with benefit of absentee allowance, was granted on 22nd Dec.) to proceed to England on sick cert.—22. R. Grant, Esq., for two years, to sea, on sick cert.—W. H. G. Mason, Esq., for one year, to Neilgherry Hills, on sick cert.—J. D. R. Robinson, Esq., for eighteen months, to Cape of G. Hope, on sick cert.—25. F. Lascelles, Esq., from 1st Feb. to 31st July, 1842, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.—Feb. 1. The Hon. W. H. Trace, for one year, to sea, on sick cert.—3. T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., for three months, to Neilgherries, on private affairs.—16. C. H. Woodgate, Esq., from 29th Jan. to 1st Nov. next, to sea, on med. cert.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 9.—The Rev. John Rowlandson, A.M., to be chaplain at Poonamallee, but to continue to do duty at St. George's until relieved.

The Rev. F. W. Briggs, A.M., to be chaplain at Quilon.

The Rev. G. K. Græme, A.M., to be chaplain at Palamcottah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 22, 1841.—23rd *L. I.* Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. W. Kenworthy to be capt., and Ens. A. H. M. Chesney to be lieut., v. Sherwood invalided; date of com. 19th Jan. 1841.

Assist. Surg. H. C. Ludlow, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Stevenson retired.

Capt. D. H. Considine, 21st N.I., to be assist. qu. mast. general of army.

Capt. J. J. M'Murdo, 45th N.I., to be assist. qu. mast. general Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, v. Considine.

Lieut. C. Gordon, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. to Madras troops serving in the Doonab, to be deputy assist. qu. mast. general Centre Division, consequent upon his being relieved from his official duties at Belgaum by an officer of Bombay army.

Assist. Surg. C. Barclay permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Jan. 26.—The app. of Surg. J. Brown to be residency surgeon at Travancore

cancelled, and the services of that officer replaced at disposal of officer commanding the army in chief.

Col. L. B. Lovell, K.H., 15th L. Drags. (Hussars), to be a brigadier of 2nd class, and to command Bangalore.

Lieut.-Col. H. Walpole, 7th regt. N.I., to be a brigadier of 2nd class, and to command Palaveram.

Lieut.-Col. J. Morgan, C.B., 23rd L. I., to be government agent at Chepauk, and paymaster of Carnatic stipends.

Assist.-Surg. J. Peter, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Maj. H. C. Cotton, corps of engineers, to act as civil engineer in 5th division, during employment of Capt. A. T. Cotton on other duty.

Capt. A. T. Cotton, corps of engineers, to act as civil engineer in 6th division, during employment of Capt. Henderson on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieut. J. Ouchterlony, of engineers, to be first assistant to civil engineer in 3rd division.

Capt. J. V. Hughes, 39th N.I., to superintend cotton planters employed in Tinnevely.

Assist.-Surg. W. Lloyd, M.D., to have medical charge of establishment of collector and agent to Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during absence of Assist.-Surg. Adams, M.D., or until further orders (since cancelled).

Jan. 29.—33rd N.I. Lieut. G. W. Ommanney to take rank from 2nd Oct., 1840, v. Moore dec.

Ens. H. R. G. Dallas to be lieut., from 3rd October, 1840, to complete establishment.

Lieut. A. T. Allan, H. M.'s 57th regt., to be military secretary to officer commanding the army in chief.

Capt. Mars Morphet, of H. M.'s 57th regt., to be aid-de-camp to officer commanding the army in chief.

Assist. Surg. C. Timins permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Cadets of Artillery R. G. H. Grant and W. C. F. Gosling admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd-lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry A. W. Lake, G. A. Fulton, H. Acton, C. E. Bartley, C. E. Holmes, T. W. Gibson, G. Simpson, J. Fulton, W. A. Riach, H. Desborough, M. Owen, W. E. Pascoe, B. M. Macdonald, T. Gillilan, T. A. Stannus, and J. Mortlock, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Maj. R. F. Eames, 47th N.I., transf. to invalid estab.

Surg. N. A. Woods permitted to return to Europe and to retire from service of E. I. Company on pension of his rank.

The services of Ass. Surg. D. Macpherson, M.D., placed at disposal of Supreme Government, for employment in H.H. the Nizam's service.

Feb. 2.—20th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. Bayly to be Capt. and Ens. J. J. Jenkins to be Lieut. v. Smith invalidated; date of coms. 1st Feb. 1841.

47th N.I. Capt. W. Bremner to be Major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. E. Hughes to be Captain, and Ens. Simon Taylor to be Lieut. v. Eames invalidated; date of coms. 20th Jan. 1841.

The services of Major Wm. Bremner, 47th N.I., placed at disposal of officer commanding the army in chief for regimental duty, from date on which he may be relieved from his duties as deputy assist. com. general.

Cadet of Artillery E. T. Fasken admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieut.

Messrs. John Tait and J. A. Horak, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and directed to do duty under surgeon of 2nd bat. artillery.

Lieut. T. Austen, 12th N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Capt. H. Beaver, 5th N.I., to officiate as superintendent of gunpowder manufactory, during absence of Capt. Taylor, or till further orders.

Feb. 5.—12th N.I. Ens. F. H. Thompson, to be lieut. vice Austen invalidated; date 2nd Feb. 1841.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. F. Oakes, of Horse Brigade, to be assist. adj. general of artillery, v. Major Wynch permitted to resign that appointment.

14th N.I. Lieut. H. T. Hillyard, to be quar. master and interpreter.

47th N.I. Lieut. H. P. White to be adjutant.

Cadet of Infantry John Temple admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. G. S. Scott, to be zillah surgeon of Rajahmunday.

Feb. 9.—Assist. Surg. Joseph Wilkinson to be surgeon, v. Macaulay dec.; date 2nd Feb. 1841.

Assist. Surg. H. G. Graham to be surgeon, v. Maurice retired; date 2nd Feb. 1841.

Cadets of Infantry F. H. Chitty and Hugh Rigg admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. Col. James Ketchen, regt. artillery, to be commandant of artillery, with rank of brigadier and a seat at Military Board, from 6th Feb., the date of his arrival at Madras.

Mr. James Cuddy, 2nd member of Medical Board, to be senior member, from 2nd Feb., in suc. to Macaulay dec.

Mr. L. G. Ford, 3rd member of Medical Board, to be 2nd member.

Superintending Surg. George Adams to be 3rd member of Medical Board, from 6th Feb., vice Ford.

Maj. Gen. James Allan, c.b., re-appointed to command of cantonment of Bangalore—and to resume command of Mysore division during absence of Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, k.c.b., or until further orders.

Brigadier Lovell Lovell, k.h., to continue on his present appointment, to command cantonment of Bangalore during employment of Maj. Gen. Allan, c.b., on other duty, or until further orders.

Feb. 12.—21st N. I. Ens. J. F. Douglas to be lieut. v. Stevens removed from strength of army; date of com. 1st Feb. 1841.

Lieut. J. C. Shaw, of Engineers, to be adj. of that corps.

3rd L. I. Lieut. James Hay to be qu. master and interpreter.

Superintending surg. John White posted to Nagpore subsidiary force.

Cadet of Infantry J. F. Stoddard admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Feb. 15.—Assist. Surg. Colin Paterson, m.d., to be residency surgeon at Travancore.

Feb. 16.—Capt. W. H. Budd, 31st L. I., and sub-assist. com. gen. to be a deputy assist. com. gen. vice Bremner prom.

Capt. F. L. Nicolay, 29th N. I., to be a sub-assist. com. gen. to complete estab.

Assist. Surg. James Sanderson to be medical officer on Neilgherry Hills.

Assist. Surg. T. W. Whitelock permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. J. R. Arrow, 15th N. I., to act as paymaster at Trinchinopoly during absence, and on responsibility of Capt. Macdonald.

Surg. B. S. Chimmio to have medical charge of convicts employed on Great Western Road.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 19, 1841.—Capt. J. I. Sherwood, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to 2nd Nat. Vet. Bat.

Jan. 20.—Ens. H. S. Coots removed from 1st M. E. Regt. to 37th N. I.

Jan. 21.—Assist. Surg. J. W. Mudge, m.d., removed from 1st M. E. Regt., and posted to 3rd L. C., which corps he will proceed to join.

Jan. 22.—Cornet C. G. Sutherland 4th L. C., relieved from doing duty with Capt. Bridge's detachment and will proceed to join his regiment direct.

Ens. W. C. Rich removed, at his own request, from 10th to 46th N. I.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. H. Man, 49th N. I., appointed to take charge of undermentioned young officers appointed to corps at Cuddapah, Bellary, and Kurnool:—Ensigns J. Obbard, 48th N. I.; J. Dentan, 4th do.; F. Man, 16th do.

Lieut. M. Galway to take charge of details of 1st M. E. Regt. at the Mount, and do duty at the depot.

Ens. F. Waugh, 47th N. I., directed to remain at Presidency until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Burrell posted to 28th N. I.

Jan. 25. Maj. Gen. R. West permitted to reside on western coast, and to draw his pay and allowances at Cannanore until further orders.

Jan. 27.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with regt. specified, until further orders:—Ens. W. R. Broome, A. W. Watson, C. H. Drury, H. Bell, G. S. Pechell, J. F. Gordon, and J. S. Sword; 12th N. I.

The following removals ordered:—Surg. J. T. Conran from 10th to 25th N. I.; Surg. A. E. Blest, m.d., from 28th to 36th N. I.; Surg. W. G. Maxwell, m.d., from 41st to 10th N. I., but to continue with 41st till relieved; Assist. Surg. J. Cadenhead to do duty with 10th N. I. until relieved; Assist. Surg. A. Lorimer, m.d., from 1st to 41st regt. N. I.; Assist. Surg. J. H. Orr, in medical charge of artillery at Belgaum, to 1st N. I.; Assist. Surg. J. A. Reynolds, in medical charge of details at Ellore, to do duty with 1st N. I., until relieved.

Assist. Surg. James Kellie, on furl., to embark from Western Coast.

Jan. 30.—Major R. F. Eames, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 2nd N. V. B.

Ensigns W. R. Broome, A. W. Watson, and J. S. Sword, removed from doing duty with 12th regt., to do duty with 39th, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. Boyd removed from doing duty with 2nd bat. artillery, and upon

arrival at Bangalore of detachment 2nd E. L. I., of which he is now in medical charge, to place himself under orders of Superintending Surg., Mysore div.

Assist. Surg. C. D. Currie, M.D. posted to 8th L. C.

Feb. 1. Capt. G. A. Smith, recently transf. to Invalid Estab. posted to Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

Ens. W. A. Riach, removed, at his own request, from 40th to 12th N.I.

3. Major R. F. Eames removed from 2nd N. V. B., and posted to C. E. V. B.

Capt. A. F. Oakes, Horse Brigade, to act as assistant adjut. gen. of artillery, from 1st inst., vice Wynch proceeding to Europe.

Lieut. Thomas Austin, recently transf. to Inv. Estab., posted to 1st N. V. B.

Assist.-Surg. W. Johnston, M.D., removed from doing duty at General Hospital to do duty with H. M. 57th Foot.

Assist.-Surg. J. B. Steel, doing duty with 2nd Eur. Light Infantry, to do duty with H. M. 94th Foot.

Feb. 4.—Surg. J. Brown, M.D., 16th N.I., to do duty with 15th regt. N.I., until further orders.

Feb. 6.—The undermentioned 2nd-Lieuts. of Artillery, and Ensigns of Infantry, (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty as specified, until further orders:—2nd-Lieuts. R. G. H. Grant, W. C. F. Gosling and E. T. Fasken, 2nd batt. artillery; Ensigns Mostyn Owen and N. A. Stannus, 2nd N.I.; W. E. Pascoe, B. M. Macdonald and Thomas Gillilan, 12th do.; John Mortlock, 39th do.

Assist.-Surg. W. Johnston, M.D., doing duty with H. M. 57th regt., to afford medical aid to detachments of H. M. 41st and 94th regts. proceeding to Western Coast, in the *Coringa Packet*, and on being relieved from this duty, to proceed to join 46th N.I. at Mangalore, to which corps he is posted from this date.

Feb. 8.—Col. T. King, 25th N.I., permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances on Neilgherries until further orders.

Feb. 9. Major F. Welland removed from 1st to 2nd N. Vet. Bat., and appointed to command Guntoor.

Feb. 10.—Capt. D. H. Stevenson, 12th Regt., to take charge of a detachment of 1st M. E. Regt. under orders to proceed to join from depôt until relieved.

Ens. G. W. Tower, 36th N.I., to join party under charge of Capt. Horne, 30th Regt., and proceed with them on route to join his regt. at Cannanore.

The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with regt. specified:—Ensigns F. H. Chitty and H. Rigg, 12th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. T. Blenkin removed from doing duty with H. M. 94th Regt. to do duty under Supg. Surgeon Malabar and Kanara.

Assist.-Surg. W. Johnston, M.D., removed from 46th Regt., to do duty with H. M. 94th, which he will join on termination of his present duty.

Feb. 13.—The undermentioned officers to proceed to join their respective corps, *via* Bangalore under command of Lieut. Warden, 2nd Europ. L. Inf.:—Ensigns D. A. Roger, 7th N.I.; C. B. D. Willan, 18th do.; A. Stevens, 18th do.; J. F. L. Stevenson, 26th do.; H. T. Knox, 26th do.; A. L. C. Inglefield, 36th do.; F. Waugh, 47th do.

Ens. J. F. Stoddart (recently admitted and prom.) to do duty with 2nd N.I.

The following removals and postings ordered:—Surg. C. Desormeaux from 2nd to 1st N.I.; J. Smith from 29th to 35th do.; R. Cole (late prom.) to 50th do.; H. C. Ludlow, M.D. (late prom.) to 41st do.; J. Wilkinson, (late prom.) to 29th do.; H. G. Graham (late prom.) to 2nd do.

Assist.-Surg. A. Blacklock, doing duty with 2nd bat. artillery, posted to 1st bat. artillery, and to proceed to join in medical charge of detachment of recruits of 1st M.E. Regt., under orders to march from the Mount.

Returned to duty.—Jan. 26. Lieut. J. C. Shawe, corps of engineers.—29. Maj. Gen. G. J. Johnston, 1st N.I.; Lieut. J. M. Johnston, 4th N.I.; Lieut. F. C. Bishop, 36th N.I.—Feb. 9. Lieut. Col. J. Ketchen, artillery; Superintending Surg. G. Adams and J. White.—12. 1st Lieut. G. P. Eaton, of artillery; 1st Lieut. J. G. Balmain, Lieut. T. F. Warders, 2nd Europ. L. Inf.

Examinations.—The under-mentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Lieut. A. C. Silver, 4th regt. Bellary; creditable progress.—Assist. Surg. W. Moorhood, d. d. H. M. 4th regt., Bellary; qualified as interpreter.—Lieut. H. T. Hillyard, 14th regt., Midnapoor; qualified as interpreter.—Moonshee allowance to be distributed to the above officers.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 22. Lieut., and Quarter Mast. E. J. Hall, 3rd L. C. for *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 34. No. 136. (2 U)

health (to embark from Bombay or Western Coast).—Capt. C. E. Faber, of engineers, for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Lieut. E. Dumergue, 27th N. I., for health.—26. Maj. C. Farran, C. E. V. B., for health; Maj. A. Woodburn, ditto, for health.—29. Capt. C. C. Clemons, 20th N. I., on furl. (via Bombay).—Assist. Surg. J. W. Maillardette.—Lieut. Col. J. F. Palmer, 14th N. I.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. C. Wahab, 16th N. I.—Feb. 9. Lieut. S. W. Hennah, 4th L. C., on sick cert.—Capt. T. H. Hull, 1st Europ. regt., on furl.—Lieut. E. Norman, 39th N. I., for health.—16. Brev. Capt. R. H. Robertson, 36th N. I. (to embark from Western Coast); Capt. J. W. Rumsey, 44th N. I., for health.—Assist. Surg. C. Barclay, for health (to embark from Western Coast).

To Bangalore.—Jan. 7. Ens. S. Taylor, 17th N. I., in continuation till 31st March 1841, on sick cert.

To Presidency.—Jan. 11. Lieut. H. Gordon, 38th N. I., from 15th Jan. to 15th March, 1841.—15. Assist.-Surg. T. D. Harrison, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on sick cert.—18. Lieut. S. W. Hennah, 4th L. C., from 9th Jan. to 9th July, 1841, on sick cert. (also to Eastern coast).—18. Ens. F. Stratton, 10th N. I., from 20th Jan. to 20th March, 1841.—Ens. H. B. Kensington, 12th N. I., from 17th Jan. 1841, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on sick cert.—22. Capt. T. H. Hull, 1st M. E. Regt. preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—25. Capt. J. K. Macdonald, 8th L. C., from 21st Jan., preparatory to applying for leave to Cape an Australia on sick cert.—Feb. 11. Vet. Surg. J. F. Jennings, preparatory to applying for leave to England.

To Bombay and Western Coast.—Jan. 29. Lieut. and Qu. Mast. F. H. Sansom, 42nd N. I., from 15th Feb. to 15th Oct. 1841.

To Hazareebaugh, in Bengal.—Jan. 15. Lieut.-Col. V. Mathias, 43rd N. I., from 1st Feb. to 31st July, 1841.

To Bellary.—Jan. 18. Lieut. A. L. Tweedie, 36th N. I., in continuation till 1st April, 1841.

To Neilgherries.—Jan. 11. Lieut. F. R. Trewman, 2nd Europ. Regt., from 4th Jan. to 31st Dec. 1841, on sick cert.

To Cannanore and Bangalore.—Jan. 14. Lieut. C. A. Moore, 16th N. I., from 23rd Dec. 1840, to July, 1841, on sick cert.

To Western Coast.—Jan. 11. Capt. J. B. Barnett, 7th N. I., from 1st Jan. 1841, to 1st Jan. 1842, on sick cert.—15. Assist. Surg. James Kellie, zillah of Madura, for one month, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 21. *Adams*, from Mauritius; *Union*, from Bombay, Cochin, &c.—23. *Apolline*, from Port Adelaide.—24. *John Fleming*, from Calcutta and Vizagapatam.—27. *Thomas Grenville*, from Portsmouth.—31. *George Armstrong*, from London. FEB. 4. *Apolline*, from Nagore.—5. *Moreau Tropicque*, from Bordeaux; *Prince Albert*, from Sydney.—6. Steamer *India*, from London.—11. *Swallow*, from Calcutta.—15. *Malay*, from Glasgow.

Departures.

JAN. 19.—*Arethusa*, for Calcutta.—20. *Lord Lowther*, for Calcutta.—21. *Countess of Loudon*, for Calcutta.—23. *Wellington*, for Cape and London.—25. *Atlas*, for London; *Catherine*, for the Northern Ports.—16. *Apolline*, for Negapatam.—27. *Adams*, for Calcutta. FEB. 4. *Union*, for the Northern Ports; *Soundraperry*, for China; *Mary Ann*, for London.—7. *Tropicque*, for Pondicherry.—9. *Thomas Grenville*, for Calcutta.—11. *Euphrasia*, for Moulmein; *Bentinck*, for Bombay.—12. *Swallow*, for Mauritius.—14. Steamer *India*, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 13. At Ellore, the lady of Lieut. A. Studdy, 27th N. I., of a son.

Jan. 12. At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Ramsbottom, clerk to the Government agent, of a daughter.

23. At Madras, the lady of J. Richmond, Esq., of a son.

23. At Cochin, the wife of the Rev. H. Harley, of a daughter.

28. At Madras, the lady of W. B. Thompson, Esq., Assist. Surg. Art., of a son.

30. At Ootheln, Ootacamund, the lady of J. C. Morris, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.

Feb. 1. Mrs. George Pecktall, of a daughter.

— At Vizianagram, the lady of Major T. L. Green, 50th regt., of a son.

2. At Secunderabad, the wife of Mr. J. H. Taylor, of a son, since dead.

4. At Narsingapooram, the wife of Mr. W. W. Moss, of a daughter.
 10. At Trichinopoly, the wife of the Rev. W. Hickey, Missionary S. F. P. G. F. P., of a daughter.
 11. At Yanam, the lady of A. De La Combe, esq., of a son.
 15. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Beaumont, 23rd M. L. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec.* 18. At Ahmednuggur, Mr. J. F. Fox, to Miss Catherine Keilly.
Jan. 1. At Jaulnah, Capt. Fiske, H. A., to Marianne, second daughter of the Rev. A. Ardagh.
 13. At St. George's Cathedral, Mr. John Endor, to Miss Theodosia Calder.
 27. At Madras, John Bird, Esq., jun. C. S., to Mary Harriet, only daughter of John Dent, Esq., of the same service.
 28. At Mangalore, Mr. John Faulkner, of the M. Med. Dep., to Miss Mary Ann Callum.
Feb. 9. At Belgaum, Capt. D. Reynolds, 26th regt., M. N. I., to Maria, third daughter of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, missionary at that station.

DEATHS.

- Dec.* 22. At Belgaum, on his way to the Hills, Major B. B. Shee, K. L. S., of the 47 regt., N. I. He was formerly in command of the British detachment in Persia, where he much distinguished himself, and was highly esteemed by the late Prince Royal, Abbas Mirza.
Jan. 13. At Black Town, Mr. J. Rollo, aged 54.
 17. At Arungabad, Dep. Assist. Com. G. Lanauze, H. H. the Nizam's army, aged 35.
 18. At Palaveram, Ens. H. B. Kensington, 12th M. N. I.
 23. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. W. Cooke, aged 35.
 28. At Arcot, Mr. G. Mortell.
Feb. 2. At Landon's Gardens, Kilpauk, K. Macaulay, Esq., first member of the Madras Medical Board, aged 61.
 4. Mr. William L. Lawrence, aged 32.
 10. At Madras, Mrs. Grace Frances Vincent, aged 33.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 28, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extract from the Hon. Court's letter, No. 39, dated 1st July, 1840:—

Para. 4th. "It is our intention that the sappers and miners at your presidency shall have the same proportionate establishment of non-commissioned officers for four companies as is authorized for six companies in Bengal. You will arrange the establishment upon this principle. Vacancies amongst the Europeans are to be filled only by men educated for this service at Chatham; of these, eight will be sent you this season."

OFFICERS TO JOIN THEIR CORPS AT MHOW.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 18, 1841.—All officers belonging to regiments stationed at Mhow, now doing duty with other corps, either at Bombay or elsewhere, are directed to proceed to join forthwith.

DISMISSAL OF MR. MIDSHIPMAN TIMBRELL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 23, 1841.—With reference to G. O. dated 6th June, 1840, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from the Hon. Court's letter, No. 90, dated 2nd ultimo:—

"We have learned with regret that you have found it necessary to suspend Mr. Midshipman Timbrell from the service, for habitual drunkenness, disobedience to orders, and contempt of authority; we cannot suffer a person guilty of such miscon-

duct any longer to remain in the naval service of the East-India Company, and we accordingly direct that his name be erased from the list of midshipmen of the Indian navy."

PURCHASING-OUT FROM STAFF OR OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 26, 1841.—The Hon. the Governor in Council considers it necessary to correct an erroneous impression, which has gained ground, that the Hon. Court's suspension, by their letter of 29th Nov. 1837, of the Regulations of 1796, against regimental officers receiving a pecuniary consideration for retiring from the service, may be extended to other cases beside those of strictly regimental and army rise, and to announce, that the giving or receiving, either directly or indirectly, of any pecuniary or valuable consideration for vacating, or for succeeding immediately or eventually to any staff or other appointment whatever, is an unauthorized transaction, and will be visited, both to the officer giving and to the officer receiving such consideration, with the severest penalties which it may be in the power of government to inflict.

LIGHT INFANTRY AND RIFLE CORPS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 15, 1841.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the army the following extract, para. 27th of the Hon. Court's Letter, No. 79, dated 2nd Dec. last.

[With reference to letter of 31st Jan. last, No. 17, transmit further proceedings on the subject of forming a portion of the Infantry of the Bombay army into Light Infantry and Rifle Corps, and arming one of the regiments of Light Cavalry with lances.]

Para. 27. "We have already conveyed to you our authority to form one of the regiments of European Infantry into a Light Infantry regiment. The additional measure recommended by Lieut.-Generals Lord Keane and Sir Thomas M'Mahon, of forming two regiments of Native Infantry into Light Infantry Corps, has also our sanction, upon the understanding expressed by Sir Thomas M'Mahon, *viz.*, that it entails no expense, and that the regiments are to be as available for the general duties of the service as all others of the same arm. To the conversion of another regiment into a Rifle corps, as recommended by your Commander-in-Chief, we have also no objection, upon a similar understanding."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 6. Mr. J. Williams resumed charge of general treasury, general pay-office, and office of superintendent of stamps, on 26th Dec.

Capt. S. Hennell, resident in Persian Gulf, resumed charge of his duties on 30th Nov. last.

Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22nd N.I., resumed charge of his duties of assistant to political agent in Lower Sind, on 11th Dec.

Feb. Lieut. and Adj. Gabb, 52nd Madras N.I., to be postmaster at Sholapoor.

Capt. G. Fulljames assumed charge of his duties as assist. to mint engineer on 1st Feb.

Capt. J. D. Hallett, 3rd N.I., to be an assistant magistrate in Belgaum collectorate.

Major A. T. Reid, 12th N.I., received charge on the 20th Jan. from Lieut. Col. Melvill of office of political agent in Cutch.

Mr. Arthur Malet app. to office of acting political agent in Cutch.

Mr. M. Larken to act as first assistant to collector of Khandesh.

Mr. P. Scott to act as first assistant to collector of Poona.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Winchester, to be civil surgeon at Rutnagherry.

H. P. Malet, Esq., granted one of furlough allowances of £500 per annum, for period of three years, to commence about end of April or beginning of May.

Mr. C. M. Harrison confirmed in office of assistant judge and session judge at Poona and assistant agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. R. Y. Keays, acting junior presidency and garrison chaplain, to be also acting senior chaplain.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 30, 1840.—Capt. T. B. Turner, of engineers, to be engineer to the Dock Yard.

Jan. 2, 1841.—Lieut. Valiant, H.M. 40th Foot, to act as major of brigade to first Brigade in Upper Scinde, until arrival of officer app. to that situation; date 15th Nov.

Lieut. W. C. Wilkinson, 21st N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, proceeding with a convoy towards Dadur; date 26th Nov.

Ens. Evans, 17th N.I., replaced at disposal of Com. in Chief, for regimental duty.

Lieut. R. R. Younghusband to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee to 20th N.I., and Brev. Capt. W. Jones to take charge of commissariat, and public cattle and followers, during the march of that regt. to Upper Scinde; date 17th Nov.

Jan. 4.—Brev. Capt. Mayor, in charge of ordnance department at Deesa, to have also charge of department of executive engineer at that station.

Lieut. Nelson, H.M. 4th Regt., to be commissariat agent to head quarters of that corps, and 3d comp. 1st bat. artillery, under orders to march from Lower Scinde.

Lieut. Mackenzie, H.M. 41st Regt., to be commissariat agent to right wing of that corps, proceeding from Kurrachee to Upper Scinde; date 20th Nov.

Capt. Blood to be commissariat agent to 1st troop of horse artillery upon its march from Lower Scinde; date 24th Nov.

Lieut. Anderson, H.M. 41st Regt., to be commissariat agent to details of H.M. 13th L. Inf. and 40th Regt., on their impending march to Sukkur; date 7th Dec.

Jan. 7.—Capt. Rebenack, 25th N.I., to be a 1st-class commissariat agent at Kotra; and Lieut. Stock, 23d N.I., to be a ditto at Bagh, consequent upon establishment for a 1st class bazar for field force, to accompany troops proceeding in advance to Upper Scinde; date 28th Nov.

Lieut. R. Richards, 3d N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. H. Richards on sick cert.; date 25th Dec.

Ens. C. F. Grant to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 3d N.I. from 10th Dec.

Surg. Patch, staff surgeon, to perform duties of superintending surgeon to Scinde Field Force, until arrival of Superintending Surg. Sheppee; date 4th Dec.

Lieut. Welman to act as adj., and Lieut. Croker as qu. master, to left wing 17th Foot, during its separation from head qu. of regt; date 23d Dec.

Capt. J. D. Hallett, deputy assist. com. general, received charge of commissariat and bazar departments at Belgaum on 23rd Dec.

Jan. 11.—Capt. E. Whichelo, assist. com. general, resumed charge of commissary department at Poona, from Capt. Ramsay on 31st Dec.

Jan. 12.—Capt. Browne, 8th N.I., to proceed immediately from Lower Scinde to Tatta, to assume charge of commissariat department, v. Lieut. Chadwick having left sick. Upon being relieved from this duty, Capt. Browne to proceed to Sukkur to assume command of left wing of his regt.; date 11th Dec.

Capt. Pelham, N.V.B., to perform duties of pay-master of Pensioners in the Southern Concan, during absence of Lieut. Scriven on sick cert.; date 25th Dec.

Jan. 16.—Assist. Surg. J. W. Winchester resumed charge of his duties of surgeon to political agency in Lower Scinde on 29th Dec.

Jan. 28.—Capt. H. S. Watkin, 15th N.I., to command detachment of that regt. doing duty over subsidiary jail at Tannah.

Ens. Shum to act as adj. to detachment of 5th N.I., exceeding 300 men, arrived at Kurrachee from Upper Scinde; date 8th Jan.

Lieut. Brabazon to act as adj. and qu. master of artillery in N. Div. of army for such time as Lieut. Hicks may hold command; date 8th Nov.

Surg. Montgomery to perform duties of civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur, from 20th Dec., during absence of Surg. Straker on leave.

Jan. 29.—Lieut. Jopp to take charge of treasure chest at Karrack.

Lieut. Col. P. M. Melvill assumed charge of office of Secretary to Govt. in military and marine depts.

Feb.—Capt. William Ward, 15th N.I., removed from Political Department, and placed at disposal of Commander in Chief.

Brev. Capt. Cartwright, 23rd, to take charge of Commissariat at Dadur.

Lieut. Jeremie, 38th Bengal N.I., to succeed Brev. Capt. Cartwright as Commissariat officer at Dadur.

Lieut. Stanley 5th N.I., to be a 2nd class commissariat agent at Tatta.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. N. H. Thornbury, assistant secretary, to act as secretary to Military Board.

Lieut. J. J. Cruickshank, of Engineers, to act as assistant secretary to Military Board, v. Thornbury, without prejudice to his situation as assistant to Chief Engineer.

Lieut. A. B. Rathborne, 24th N.I., to command detachment stationed over convicts employed at Sion and Trombay.

Ens. W. M. Brodie, 1st Europ. Regt., at his own request, transf. to 7th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Lieut. Blenkins, 6th N.I., to superintend construction of a road between Shikarpoor and Sukkur.

Assist. Surg. Atkinson, 8th N.I., to take medical charge of staff, from Assist. Surg. Deas, proceeding to Upper Scinde.

Capt. Whittle, Artillery, app. to charge of Executive Engineers Department in Lower Scinde.

Lieut. Cotgrave, 8th N.I., app. to charge of executive engineer's department in Lower Scinde, v. Whittle.

Lieut. Thomas, 8th N.I., to act as line adj., and to take charge of treasure chest in Lower Scinde.

Lieut. Stewart, 8th N.I., to act as line adj. and to take charge of the treasure chest in Lower Scinde, v. Thomas, proceeded to Sukkur.

Lieut. Cristall, 8th N.I., to perform deputy assist. Com. General's duties in Lower Scinde, during absence of Lieut. Preedy.

Lieut. Jopp, 16th N.I., to take charge of Police and Bazaar Departments at Kar-rack, consequent on death of the late Capt. Strong.

Capt. R. Warden, app. to charge of Executive Engineer's Office at Belgaum, consequent on removal of Capt. W. C. Harris to situation of acting superintending engineer in Southern Provinces.

Lieut. Jones, 20th N.I., to act as commissariat agent with detachment proceeding on service.

Supernum. Lieut. Col. (Maj. Gen.) P. Lodwick, Infantry, to be colonel, vice Hull deceased.

Brev. Capt. Adamson to act as adj. to right wing of H.M. 40th regt, vice Lieut. White, prom.

Major Stack, 3rd L. C., directed to rejoin his app. of superintendent of Aligaum Stud. On Major Stack's return Capt. Bartlet to resume his acting appointment of commandant of Poona Police corps.

Brev. Capt. Baldwin to act as adj. to left wing of 20th N.I.

Lieut. S. Thacker, 9th N.I., to act as staff officer at Balmeer on resignation of the app. by Lieut. Taylor, 3rd L. C.

Lieut G. J. D. Milne, 24th N.I., to be adj. v. Bellasis resigned the situation.

Capt. C. Hunter, paymaster Scinde Field Force, assumed charge of pay department in Scinde.

Assist. Surg. Kirk to assume charge of General Hospital at Sukker.

Lieut. Sir Harry Darrell, Bart., H. M., 18th regt., to resume his app. as aid-de-camp on personal staff of Hon. the Governor.

Capt. A. P. Le Messurier, 2nd Europ. Regt., to be acting paymaster at Presidency, v. Major E. M. Willoughby obliged by ill health to resign that app.

Capt. A. P. Hockin, Inv. Estab., to be paymaster of pensioners in Southern Concan, in suc. to Lieut. Scriven proceeding to Europe.

Lieut Halket to act as adj. to 9th N.I. in room of Lieut. Valliant who has been app. acting deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of Southern Division of Army.

Cadet of Engineers H. W. B. Bell admitted on estab., and promoted to 2nd Lieut.

Cadets of Infantry (already posted to regts. in orders of 29th Dec, 1840) F. O. Shum, E. Dansey, W. H. R. Green, W. F. Leeson, J. T. Jameson, J. Alexander, R. J. Edgerley, R. L. Lowry, Jas. Finlay, and P. S. Fearon, admitted on estab., and prom. to Ensigns.

Messrs. T. B. Larkins, S. M'Morris, H. S. Moore, and G. J. Shaw, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. Surgeons.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 29, 1840.—Surg. M. B. Pollock, 26th Madras N.I., app. to temporary charge of medical stores and staff duties at Belgaum.

Jan. 13.—Ens. Hewett (lately admitted to service) to do duty with 18th N.I.

Jan. 14.—Assist. Surg. T. Waller to afford medical aid to detachment of 7th N.I., arrived at Ruynagherry; date 3d Jan.

Jan. 16.—Assist. Surg. Thompson to receive medical charge of 11th N.I., and Assist. Surg. Carter, 11th do., to proceed to Hursole and relieve Assist. Surg. Keith from medical charge of left wing of that regt.; date Ahmedabad, 2d Jan.

Jan. 19.—Ens. Daly, 1st Europ. Regt., to continue to do duty with 24th N.I., until 1st May.

Jan. 21.—Assist. Surg. Grierson to afford medical aid to left wing 20th Madras

N. I., during absence of Assist. Surg. Baxter from station; date Malligaum, 20th Dec. 2d-Lieut. Hawkins, of artillery, to proceed to Sattara and relieve 2d-Lieut. Terry, the latter on being relieved to proceed to Upper Scinde and place himself under orders of officer commanding artillery there.

2d-Lieut. Brett to proceed to Upper Scinde and place himself under orders of officer commanding artillery there.

Jan. 22.—Lieut. Jackson to perform duties of veterinary department of 2d L. C., during absence of Vet. Surg. Stockley on sick cert.; date 14th Jan.

Jan. 23.—Ens. H. A. Taylor, 5th, to do duty with 15th N. I., until further orders. Assist. Surg. Baxter to assume medical charge of detachment of 20th Madras N. I. during absence of Assist. Surg. Elliot on leave; date Dhoolia, 21st Dec.

Lieut. Rose, 15th N. I., to proceed to Kurrachee in command of a detail of Poona Auxiliary Horse, and on being relieved at that station to return to Presidency.

Feb. 6.—Ensign H. P. Tyacke to do duty with 15th N. I., at Presidency.

Feb. 9.—The following removals in regt. of Artillery ordered:—2nd Lieut. T. G. M'Donnell from Golundauze Bat., and posted to 1st troop Horse Brigade; 2nd Lieut. R. B. Brett from 1st Bat., and posted to 4th troop Horse Brigade.

Feb. 15.—Col. (Maj. Gen.) A. Robertson, posted to 1st Gr. N. I., vice Hull, dec.; Col. (Maj. Gen.) P. Lodwick late promotion to remain unattached.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter, as specified opposite their names, by the committee which assembled on the 18th and 19th Feb. for their examination:—Lieut. W. E. Evans, 1st Europ. Regt., in Mahratta.—Lieut. J. S. Akeel, 4th N. I., in Guzerattee.—Assist. Surg. R. Collum, Med. Estab., Lieut. J. D. Stewart, 14th N. I., Lieut. J. H. Ayrton, 10th N. I., Cornet L. M. Valiant, 1st L. C., and Ens. A. Morris, 4th N. I., in Hindoostanee.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. Lieut. W. B. Ponsonby, 22nd N. I.; Capt. R. M. M. Cooke, 19th N. I.; Capt. A. N. Maclean, 8th N. I.; Surg. J. Scott.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. Lieut. W. T. C. Scriven, inv. estab., for health.—Assist. Surg. Baddeley, Bengal med. estab., for health.—Ens. H. B. Hopper, 31st Bengal N. I., for health.—Lieut. F. Fenwick, 10th N. I., for health.—Capt. Robinson, 4th N. I., for health.—Lieut. W. B. Ponsonby, 22nd N. I., for health.—Lieut. Col. A. Walker, 2nd Bengal N. I., for health.

To Neilgherries.—Feb. 6. Lieut. Col. F. P. Lester, for two years, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 13.—Mr. Purser Boyce to act in civil capacity of naval agent at Surat, to take charge of timber accounts, and conduct correspondence in all matters affecting naval and timber affairs.

Feb. 10.—Midshipman Balfour to be lieut., v. Lynch dec.; date 27th Nov. 1840.

Feb. 19.—Mr. H. R. Marrott admitted into service as a volunteer for Indian Navy.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 20.—*Arab*, from Singapore.—FEB. 1. *Urania*, from Liverpool.—2. *Drongan*, from Aden and Maculla.—3. Iron steamer *Medusa*, from Kurrachee.—12. H. C. steamer *Victoria*, from Suez and Aden; H. C. steamer *Zenobia*, from Tankaria Bunder; yacht *Prince Regent*, from ditto.—13. *Asia*, from China.—14. Portug. bark *Marquis of Hastings*, from Macao and Singapore.—15. *Hanmoody*, from Siam and do.; *Reliance*, from Liverpool.—17. *Hope*, from Glasgow; *Wild Irish Girl*, from Mauritius; *Agnes*, from Singapore; and *British Merchant*, from Liverpool.—19. *Simon Taylor*, from London and Mangalore.—20. *Simplicia*, from Macao and Goa.—22. *Champion*, from Sydney.—24. *Nasry*, from Muscat; *Sophia*, from Calcutta; and *Lady Grant*, from Singapore.—25. *Caroline*, from Persian Gulf, &c.—26. *Wave*, from Liverpool; *Chieftain*, from Liverpool; and *Curseljee Cowasjee*, from Macao and Singapore.—28. H. C. steamer, *Hugh Lindsay*, from Kurrachee; *Lancaster*, from Liverpool and Madeira.

Departures.

JAN. 28. *Nerbudda*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—FEB. 2. *Parsee*, for Liverpool.—5. *Mennon*, for Tutacarin and Liverpool; *Candahar*, for China.—6. *Ophelia*

and Anne, for London; Sir Herbert Compton, for China.—9. *Singapore Packet*, for Singapore.—12. *Sycee*, for Liverpool.—18. *Ramsay*, for Moulmein.—19. *Ingleborough*, for Liverpool.—20. H. C. iron steamer *Medusa*, for Kurrachee; *Futtay Halbarrie*, for Calcutta.—21. *Soobrow*, for Isle of France; *St George*, for London; and *Mary Anne*, for London.—23. *Mayaram Dayaram*, for China; *Tweed*, for China.—25. *Morrison*, for China.—MARCH 1. H. C. steamer *Victoria*, for Red Sea (with overland mail for England).

Passengers Arrived.

Per H. C. steamer *Victoria*, from Suez and Aden: Lieut. Waugh; Mr. Campbell; Mr. Lennox; Capt. Young; Mr. Hogg; Mr. P. Scott; Dr. Scott; Mr. Larkin; Mr. Hope; Mr. Darin; Mr. Parsons; Mr. Unwin; Mr. Beckworth; Mr. Wise; Mr. Jones; Mr. G. Jones; Major Raitt; Capt. Doggin; Mr. Alexander; Mrs. Larkin; Mr. Bell; Mr. Mc Morris; Mr. Stewart; Mr. Jameson; Mr. Moore; Dr. Shaw; Mr. Green; Capt. Dunn; Mr. Lamb; Mr. Leeson; Mrs. Elphinston; Mrs. Hogg; Mrs. Scott; Miss Strafford; Miss Elliott; Miss Larkin; Miss Moore; Miss Unwin; Mrs. Crockett; Mrs. Rowley; Miss Jones; twenty-six Artillery men; eleven women; sixteen sappers and miners, and two sepoy.

Freights (March 1).—Engagements have been made to London at £4. 5s. and to Liverpool at £4. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 19. At Mhow, the lady of Capt. J. Cooper, 7th N.I., of a daughter.
 23. At Deesa, the lady of Assist. Surgeon R. H. A. Hunter, 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, of a daughter.
 24. At Bhooj, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Melville, of a daughter.
 31. On the 31st January, the lady of the late Lieut. D. D. Chadwick, 8th regt. N.I. of a son.
 — At Dapoolie, the lady of Capt. Prior, 21st N.I. of a daughter.
 Feb. 8. At Surat, the lady of G. Coles, Esq. C.S. of a daughter.
 9. At Mazagon, Mrs. J. M. Mendonca, of a son.
 10. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. W. E. A. Elliot, of the 29th regt. M.N.I. of a daughter.
 19. At Mahim, Mrs. Manoel de Souza, of a son.
 21. At Kulbadavee, Mrs. W. Price, of a daughter.
 23. At Mazagon, Mrs. A. Fallan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 27. At Bombay, John Bird, Esq., jun., C.S., to Mary Harriet, only daughter of John Dent, Esq., of the same service.
 28. At Mangalore, Mr. Richard Avers, to Miss Luiza Pereyra, daughter of Mr. F. M. Pereyra, of Calicut.
 Feb. 1. Mr. Angelino Valladares, to Miss Ann Josepha, daughter of Mr. Paulo Valladares.
 8. Mr. Clemente Juliaó de Abreo, son of Mr. Manoel de Abreo, to Miss Romana, youngest daughter of Mr. Antonio Duarte.
 — Mr. John Antony de Souza, to Miss Angellina, daughter of Mr. Paulo Valladares.
 10. At Bycullah, Capt. George Fulljames, of the 25th regt. B.N.I., to Eleanor Fanny, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. T. Dickinson, chief engineer.
 14. At Poona, Miss Eufrezina, eldest daughter of John Manoel de Souza, to Mr. Honorio Cabral.
 15. John Harrison, Esq., assist. naval storekeeper, to Miss Daphne Green.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 20. At Kurrachee, on route to join his regt. in Upper Scinde, aged 17, Ems. Robert Liddell, of the 6th N.I., and second son of Mr. Liddell, of Cheltenham.
 Jan. 24. At Bombay, Mr. J. R. Dunstan, aged 38.
 Lately. Meer Noor Mahomed, the elder of the three Ameers of Scinde.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Dec. 21. *Lord Elphinstone*, from Bombay and Cannanore.
—Jan. 8. *Indian Queen*, from Bombay and Cochin.—9. *Sumatra*, from Galle (to fill up for London).

DEATHS.

Dec. 18. At Jaffna, E. Buckton, Esq., comptroller of H. M. customs at that port.
Jan. 8. At Matura, Bella Elizabeth, wife of A. W. Kemps, Esq., proctor of the District Court of Matura, aged 29.
15. At Colombo, Mr. George Rivers, aged 54.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Dec. 31. *Meteor*, from Clyde; *Bella Marina*, from Liverpool; *Clown*, *Brigand*, *Algerine*, *Columbine*, *Swift*, and *Catherine*, all from Calcutta; *Westbrook*, and *Sullana*, both from Bombay; *George*, from Porto Novo; *Ituna*, from Adelaide; *Gunga*, and *Black Swan*, both from Sydney; H.M.S. *Volage*, from Macao; *Lady Grant*, from sea (to repair damages); *Tory*, *Lascar*, *Jupiter*, *Tartar*, *Carolina*, and *Spartan*, all from Batavia; *Castle Huntley*, *Jehangeer*, and *Lintin*, all from Madras; *William Nicol*, *Proteus*, and *St. Paul*, all from Manilla; *Chebar*, put back; *Lydia Eastgate*, and *Harriet*, both from Penang; *Guess*, from Ceylon.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Dec. 31. *Lady Bute*, for Liverpool; *Friends*, and *Barossa*, both for London; H.M.S. *Volage* (with Rear-Adm. Elliot), for England; *Earl of Clare*, *Brigand*, *Tory*, *Bengal Packet*, *Bella Marina*, *Gunga*, *Castle Huntley*, *Catherine*, *Chebar*, *Black Swan*, *Ardaseer*, and *Susan*, all for China; *Meteor*, *Proteus*, *St. Paul*, and *Corsair*, all for Manilla; *Conception*, for Stockholm; *King William*, for N.S. Wales; *Proteus*, for Copenhagen; *Alice*, for Nicobar; *William Nicol*, for Hamburg; *Swift*, for West Coast.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 17. At Singapore, Wm. Cuppage, Esq., to Miss Sarah Ann Bradshaw.

DEATHS.

Nov. 10. At Malacca, Mr. John Jacob Minjoot.
30. At Singapore, on board the *Marquis of Hastings*, the Rev. A. J. Furtado.
Dec. 5. At Malacca, of spasmodic cholera, the Rev. John Evans, Principal of the Anglo-Chinese College at that settlement.
Latelly. At Penang, James, infant son of Lieut. Young, 24th M.N.I.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Macao.—Previous to Dec. 8. *Omega*, *Queen* (steamer), and *Hooghly*, all from Chusan; H.M.S. *Jupiter*, from Portsmouth and Cape; H.M.S. *Herald*, from Sydney and Singapore; H.C. steamer *Nemesis*, from England and Singapore; *Good Success*, *Mary Gordon*, and *Monarch*, all from Bombay and Singapore; *Manly*, from Manilla; *Giraffe*, from Sydney; *George IVth*, from Sydney and Java; *Asia*, from Hobart Town; *Premier*, and *Sanderson*, both from Singapore; *Acasta*, from Calcutta; *Governor Doherty*, from Calcutta and Singapore.

Departure from ditto.—Dec. 7. *Louisa Baillie*, for London.

DEATH.

Oct. 4. At Chusan, in his 18th year, Mr. H. S. Harvey, midshipman of H.M.S. *Conway*, of wounds received in a conflict with the natives when that ship was employed surveying the Yangtse Kiang River.

29. On board H.M.S. *Druid*, on the Macao station, in his 23rd year, Foster Brooke, mate, third son of Sir R. Brooke, of Norton Priory, Cheshire, Bart.

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Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRTHS.

- April 13.* At Melbourne, the lady of George Cavanagh, Esq., of a daughter.
17. At Paterson's River, the lady of Dr. C. Buchanan, of a daughter.
May 1. At the Grange, Newtown, the lady of Wm. a'Beckett, Esq., of a son.
21. At the Glebe, Sydney, Mrs. George Weller, of a son.
July 9. At Surrey Hills, the lady of C. Lundie, Esq., civil engineer, of a son.
15. At Sydney, the lady of T. U. Ryder, Esq., of a son.
23. At Sydney, the lady of Arthur a'Beckett, Esq., of a daughter.
Aug. 21. At Sydney, Mrs. Erskine Majoribanks, of a son.
Sept. 18. At Parramatta, the lady of Lieut. Wardell, 23th regt., of a daughter.
Oct. 5. At Sydney, the lady of John M'Cutcheon, Esq., of a daughter.
Lately. At Rushcutters' Bay, the lady of Ambrose Hallen, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Melbourne, the lady of C. E. Labilliere, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 29.* At Evandale, W. G. Cliene, Esq., of Quorn Hall, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of James Cox, Esq., of Clarendon, V.D. Land.
March 2. At Sydney, F. M. Hogg, Esq., of Calcutta, to Ann Geraldine, third daughter of G. H. Gibbons, Esq., Sydney.
April 18. At Sydney, D. F. Carnegie, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of W. Hart, Esq., of Sydney.
27. At Cook's River, A. B. Spark, Esq., to Frances Maria, relict of the late H. W. Radford, Esq., surgeon H.M. 62nd regt.
 — At Maitland, F. O. S. Green, Esq., to Isabella, second daughter of Qu. Master Coulson, late of H.M. 3rd regt.
May 14. At Sydney, Dalmahoy Campbell, Esq., to Catherine Ann, daughter of J. T. Goodsir, Esq., deputy assistant commissary-general.
28. At Parramatta, N. P. Bayley, Esq., of Mudgee, to Ellen, third daughter of the late Rev. Charles Dickenson.
30. At Sydney, Joseph H. Grose, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Slater.
June 30. At Rosebrook, R. A. Rodd, Esq., of Tremayne, Wollombi, to Amelia, second daughter of S. Marshall, Esq., R.N.
July 16. At Sydney, Edward, son of the late Rev. Matthew Chester, of the Hon. Merchant Tailors' School, Great Crosby, Lancashire, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Thomas Loveless, R.N., of H.M.S. *Asia*.
30. At Sydney, R. J. Barton, Esq., son of the late Lieut. Gen. C. Barton, to Emily Maria, eldest daughter of Major Darvall, formerly of the 9th Dragoons; and H. H. Kater, Esq., to Eliza Charlotte, second daughter of Major Darvall.
 — At Parramatta, Edward Comer, Esq., of Mittagong, to Eliza, only daughter of Mr. James Edrop, of Sydney.
Aug. 4. At Sydney, George Augustus Thornton, Esq., to Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. John Solomon, of Sydney.
Sept. 10. At Sydney, Henry Charles Capel Somerset, eldest son of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord W. G. H. Somerset, and nephew to Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, to Elizabeth Alice, only daughter of his Exc. Maj. Gen. Sir Maurice O'Connell, K.C.H.
16. At Sydney, S. H. Murray, Esq., 50th regt., second son of the late Hon. L. G. K. Murray, and grandson of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, to Susan; second daughter of H. C. Sempill, Esq., of Beltrees.
 — At Newcastle, T. Digby Miller, Esq., eldest son of Hamilton Miller, Esq., advocate, Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. G. Bidwill, Esq., of Exeter.
Lately. At Sydney, Mr. W. Houston, of Oahua Bay, Coromandel Harbour, New Zealand, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Buchannan, Esq., of Paisley.
 — At Maitland, H. A. Richards, to Dorothea, daughter of John Earl, Esq., of Patrick's Plains.

DEATHS.

- March 25.* At Sydney, John Bere South, Esq., aged 25.
26. At Port Phillip, Margaret, widow of Wm. Gordon McCrae, Esq.
29. Drowned, while bathing in Geelong District, Mr. Alex. Jolly, surgeon.
April 7. At Anambah, Hunter's River, John Cobb, Esq., aged 37.
15. At Port Phillip, the lady of John Roach, Esq.
19. At Agar Cottage, Campbelltown, Dr. James Grant, in his 52nd year:

28. At Leitrim, near Sydney, Mary, daughter of David Chambers, Esq., lately of Magherafelt, county Londonderry, Ireland.

29. At East Maitland, James Cochrane, Esq., surgeon.

May 24. Mary, wife of Mr. Gerald Gibbon, of Sydney, in her 50th year. Mrs. Gibbon was very nearly related to the O'Connell family. Her mother, the late Mrs. Sughrue, and the father of Sir Maurice O'Connell, were brother and sister.

29. John Marquett, eldest son of John Blaxland, Esq., M.C., of Newington.

June 1. At the Glebe, Sydney, Eliza, wife of George Weller, Esq., aged 34.

July 6. At Inverary Park, David Reid, Esq., J.P., surgeon R.N., aged 65.

Sept. 9. At Sydney, James Willshire, Esq., aged 70.

22. At Terranna, near Goulburn, Andrew Gibson, Esq., J.P.

Lately. Near Moreton Bay, G. W. C. Stapylton, Esq., of the surveyor-general's department. He was murdered by the blacks.

— At Sydney, H. W. Mulford, Esq., merchant, late of Belfast.

— At Liverpool Plains, Lieut. Lowe, R.N.

— At La Retraite, Mary Anne, wife of Edward Caldwell, Esq., surgeon, R.N.

— At Port Lincoln, Alfred, third son of S. W. White, Esq., of Charlton Marshall, Dorset, aged 22.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

BIRTHS.

April 15. At Port Arthur, the lady of D. A. C. G. Lempriere, of a daughter.

21. Mrs. Robertson, of Bloomfield, Macquarie River, of a son.

June 13. At Marionville, the lady of the Rev. R. W. Gibbs, of a son.

23. At Chigwell, Mrs. Elliston, of a daughter.

July 13. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Bradbury, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 23. John Perkins, Esq., merchant, Launceston, to Emily Frances, daughter of William Watchorn, Esq., merchant, Hobart Town.

May 14. At Westbury, Samuel H. Thomas, Esq., to Barbara, youngest daughter of J. H. Moore, Esq., police magistrate.

21. At Launceston, Joseph Hone, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Augusta, third daughter of W. H. Rowe, Esq., of Gray's Inn.

July 21. At Hobart Town, Mr. Wm. M. Tennent, to Wilhelmina, daughter of the late H. Simson, Esq., of Islay, Argyllshire.

Lately. At Carlton, James Macwilliams, Esq., to Miss Sarah M'Guinness.

— At Hobart Town, Archdeacon Hutchins, to Miss Owen, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Owen, of Carmarthen, South Wales.

DEATHS.

May 31. At Hobart Town, Edmund Phillip Robinson, Esq., merchant.

June 6. At Hobart Town, Robina, daughter of the late Charles Clarke, Esq., J.P., of Glendhu, county of Sutherland, aged 24.

July 18. Capt. Peter MacLaine, of Spring Bay, assistant police magistrate, and formerly of H.M. 65th regt.

Aug. 28. At Hobart Town, J. C. Seymour, Esq., of the survey department, third son of the late Maj. Gen. Seymour, governor of St. Lucia, West-Indies.

Sept. 10. At Hobart Town, Mr. Nairne Boyce, barrister-at-law.

27. At Hobart Town, aged 75, William Gellibrand, Esq., of South Arm, J.P.

Oct. 5. On his passage from Europe, Mr. James Anderson, of the bark *Cecilia*.

12. At Clarence Plains, Mr. Richard Holmes, aged 53.

23. At Hobart Town, Major James Butler, K.H., major of brigade in this colony, and late of the 40th regt. of Foot.

28. At Hobart Town, Capt. Smith, of the ship *Majestic*.

Lately. At Hobart Town, suddenly, J. T. Collicott, Esq., postmaster-general.

— At Launceston, W. E. Lawrence, Esq., M.L.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BIRTHS.

April 14. At Adelaide, the lady of John Morphett, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 13. The lady of John Hallet, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 9. At Adelaide, George Milner Stephen, Esq., son of the late Judge Stephen,

to Mary, youngest daughter of Capt. Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., the present Governor of Heligoland.

Oct. 24. T. H. Beare, Esq., Netley, near Adelaide, to Lucy, third daughter of the Rev. J. Bull, of Clipston Rectory.

Lately. At Adelaide, John, second son of George Allan, Esq., of Allan Vale, Launceston, to Eliza, second daughter of Captain Lipson, R.N.

— At Adelaide, Mr. W. H. Clark, son of Edward Clark, Esq., merchant, Liverpool, to Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Mr. John Blakely, of Manchester.

DEATHS.

June 19. At Adelaide, Edward Dent Betts, Esq., of Sydney.

Sept. 4. At Adelaide, J. H. Gleeson, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Oct. 23. At Adelaide, Robert Bernard, Esq., registrar-general.

30. Near Adelaide, James J. Duncan, Esq., LL.D.

Lately. At Port Lincoln, Capt. Latham, of the *Reunion* whaler, of Havre.

NEW ZEALAND.

DEATH.

Lately. The Rev. Mr. Bumby, Wesleyan missionary, of Hokianga. He was drowned with twelve natives in an expedition to the southward, by the upsetting of a canoe.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Jan. 5. *Ewell Grove*, *Severn*, *Ariel*, and *Janet*, all from London; *George Canning*, from Havre; *Eleanor Russell*, from Bordeaux; *Richard Mount*, *Glen Huntley*, and *Ceylon*, all from Cape; *Manchester*, from Maranset; *Norfolk*, from Marseilles.

Departures.—Previous to Jan. 2. *Adams*, *Regina*, *Britannia*, and *Graham*, all for Calcutta; *Wild Irish Girl*, for Bombay; *David Scott*, for Rangoon and Calcutta; *Lady Clifford*, for Moulmein.

BIRTH.

Lately. At Port Louis, the lady of Lieut. H. A. Turner, R.A., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 27. At Port Louis, Maj. H. J. Savage, commanding Royal Engineers, and surveyor-general of the colony, to Clara Eleonora, eldest daughter of C. A. Mylius, Esq., Her Majesty's civil commissioner, Seychelle Islands.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Dec. 29. *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, *William Lushington*, *Henry Davidson*, *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, *Lord Lynedoch* (crew mutinous), *Corsair* steamer, *Maid of Mona*, *James Hawk*, *York*, *Erasmus*, and *Reflector*, all from London; *Dempster*, *Argyra*, from Falmouth, Madaira, &c.; *Argyra*, *Pandora*, *Georgiana*, and *Lord Lyndoch*, all from Liverpool; *Byker*, from Newcastle; *Agnes*, *Planter*, and *Thomas Bell*, all from Rio de Janeiro; *Levant*, from Boston; *I.O.*, from La Guayra.—Previous to Jan. 18. *Munster Lass*, from St. Helena; *Harmony*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Charles Carter*, from La Guayra; *Packet*, from London; *Margaret*, from Liverpool.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Dec. 28. *Hebe*, and *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, both for Singapore; *Alfred*, *Wm. Lushington*, *Ruby*, and *St. George*, all for Sydney; *John Lyne*, for Madras; *Dempster*, *Argyra*, and *Pandora*, all for Mauritius; *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, for Calcutta; *Thomas Snook*, for Algoa Bay; *Gol*, for Bourbon; *James*, *Ligomer*, and *Lord Lyndoch*, for Hobart Town; *York*, and *Georgiana*, both for Port Phillip.—Dec. 11. *I.O.*, for Ceylon.—25. *Hawke*, for Adelaide.—Previous to Jan. 20. *Token*, for Mauritius; *Masden*, for Hobart Town; *Dryade*, for whaling; *Brothers*, for Sydney; *Corsair*, for South Australia; *Erasmus*, for Batavia; *Comet*, for Algoa Bay; *Nantasket*, for Calcutta.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—Dec 5. *Barretto Junior*, from London.—13. *Prince George*, from London.—23. *London*, from Table Bay.

Departures from ditto.—Dec. 3. *Ceylon*, for Mauritius.—14. *Barretto Junior*, for Sydney.

Arrivals at Algoa Bay.—Dec. 31. *Thomas Snook*, from Table Bay.—Jan. 4. *Bromleys*, from London.—3. *Hero*, and *Regent Packet*, both from Algoa Bay.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 2. At Igquibigha, Cafraria, the wife of the Rev. Robert Niven, of a daughter.
27. At Fort Beaufort, the lady of Capt. J. H. England, 75th Regt., of a daughter.
Jan. 5. At Swellendam, Mrs. Robertson, of a daughter.
Lately. The lady of Capt. H. G. Caithness, of a daughter.
— The lady of William Gadney, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 1. At Cape Town, N. Stenhouse, Esq., to Anwyn Mary, only daughter of the late George Mortimer, Esq., of Paddington Street, London.
23. At Cape Town, Walter Pritchard, Esq., to Miss Susanna Hoole.

DEATHS.

Sept. 13. At sea, on board the *Wellington*, bound to Madras, Mrs. Anderson.
Oct. 30. At sea, Mr. Henry King, passenger by the *Salsette*, aged 53.
Nov. 2. Mr. Henry Turnbull, second officer of the bark *Salsette*, aged 30.
25. The Right Rev. H. P. Hallbeck, bishop of the United Moravian Brethren's Church, and superintendent of the missions in South Africa, aged 56.
Dec. 7. At Cape Town, aged 72, Elizabeth Susanna, wife of M. Francois de Lettre, French consul at the Cape of Good Hope.
13. At Uitenhage, Louisa, wife of M. A. Armstrong, Esq., J.P., aged 34.
22. At Cape Town, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John Fell, jun., aged 29.
28. At Graaff-Reinet, Maria Theodora, wife of Charles Hudson Grisbrook, Esq., deputy sheriff, aged 28.
Jan. 7. At Lillybloem, Julia Maria Cameron, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie, Bengal army, aged 15 months.
13. On the Cape station, of fever, Mr. John Stiven, surgeon of H.M.S. *Fantome*.
25. Lieut. Davis, H.M. 18th Regt. of Foot.
Feb. 8. At Cape Town, Capt. James Boyd, of the ship *Ocean Queen*.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *February 12*.

Lord Keane.—Upon the order of the day for the house going into committee to consider her Majesty's message on the subject of a grant to Lord Keane,

Mr. Hume asked the President of the Board of Control some explanation of a statement which had appeared in the Indian newspapers, namely, that in a late affair in Afghanistan, a native regiment, the 2nd Bengal cavalry, had deserted their officers in the action, the cause of this desertion being said to be, that the regiment had become greatly discontented, in consequence of one of their corps having been shot by order of Lord Keane; that repeated applications had been made for an investigation into the affair, but they were refused. The charge was contained in a Bombay paper, and afterwards in the *Agra Ukhbar*. It one paper it was stated under the signature of "An Old Correspondent," and in another under that of "Injured Innocence." In a matter so strongly affecting the character of Lord Keane, some explanation of these charges should be given before the House proceeded to the grant. One of the letters purported to have been written by an individual who said that he was witness to much of what he stated. The passage to which he (Mr. Hume) was anxious to call attention stated, that though the unfortunate sepoy was not more than thirty yards from where Sir John Keane stood at the time, yet such was his anger, that, without waiting to ascertain what the man was about, he ordered him to be shot, and unfortunately he found a ready sycophant to execute his order.

Sir J. C. *Hobhouse* could not but express his great surprise that, on the authority of calumnious assertions in a newspaper, and particularly such newspapers as were published in India (a great many of which were constantly filled with gross and calumnious attacks, even on persons of the highest distinction, whose opinions on certain matters might be different from those of the writers in those papers); Mr. Hume could for a moment bring himself to believe that any English general officer would be a principal in a murder under pretence of discharging his public duty. Had this charge ever been heard of until after Lord Keane had left India and returned to England? Had the Court of Directors ever had the slightest cognizance of any such fact, or of any such charge having been made? When he saw the charge in the newspapers, he inquired immediately whether there was the slightest ground for it, and was informed there was none. Then, of course, it became his duty to inquire of the parties accused, of those who were in the campaign with Lord Keane, and also of Lord Keane himself, for a charge of this sort was not to be passed lightly over, especially if it was to be brought before Parliament, in order to prevent an honourable officer, who had served his country nearly half a century, receiving those honours that were due to him. He had felt it his duty, that the stories of an "Old Correspondent," and of "Injured Innocence," should not be allowed to take away the character of an old British general. The truth of the case was this. Lord Keane was informed, as he was advancing from Ghuzni to Cabul, that the 2nd regt. of Bengal cavalry was disorderly, and about to commit depredations upon the standing crops of a village, the principal men of which came to Lord Keane himself, and, upon their knees, implored him to protect that which was to be their food for the next half-year. Lord Keane immediately sent for the provost-martial, and said he could not permit such disgrace to be brought on troops who had previously distinguished themselves in discipline and good conduct; and ordered him to place videttes around the fields of corn; and, to prevent any person from advancing into them to cut down their corn or to feed their horses, he ordered the videttes to fire at first over the heads of the marauders; but, at all events, not to allow the outrage to be committed. The 2nd Bengal cavalry went to maraud at night, and the infantry videttes did fire over the heads of the marauders. One man was wounded in the leg, and died of the wound. But if that sepoy had been shot on the spot it would be perfectly justifiable. If every person guilty of that trespass upon a people who had no part in the war was shot, and Lord Keane were brought before any tribunal in the world competent to judge of military affairs, he would be acquitted for shooting him. If he had not given these orders, he would indeed deserve the villanous abuse which had been heaped upon his head. Having now justified Lord Keane from that charge, he might be permitted to appeal to those gallant officers who heard him for that noble lord's character. They were more competent than he to pronounce an opinion upon such a subject; but he would tell this one fact, that during the whole advance, not only was there no man punished with death, but positively no corporal punishment of any kind was inflicted on one single soldier, either of the native or British regiments. There was not a single court-martial for the trial of any serious offence during the whole of that very important and arduous campaign. He considered it necessary to go into some further details, and the point to which he had now to advert gave him more pain than even the grossly calumnious charges made against the noble lord. The house might be aware that a disaster befel our troops in Upper Scinde. There was no imputation upon Major Clibborn, the officer then in command; he was attacked by seven or eight times the number of his own troops. No imputation attached to him, but we were so unused to reverses, that the Bombay Government very properly ordered an immediate inquiry, in order to find the cause of the disaster. Certain officers assembled: there was a major-general, a colonel, and two other officers engaged in the inquiry. The house would be surprised, he had almost said shocked, to hear, that before the report of that inquiry could have reached the Commander-in-Chief for revision or approval, it appeared in a Bombay newspaper, just at the time the packet was about to sail, and too late for any expla-

nation to accompany it. Now, there could be no mistake about the fact, that the communication of that most extraordinary report to the newspaper must have been made by some member of that Court of Inquiry; and as long as he should hold his present situation, he should think it his duty, and so he believed would the Court of Directors, to proceed in the only proper manner against those who had so shamefully abused the confidence placed in them. The Government of Bombay had, in strong terms, censured the appearance of the report in the newspaper, and had also condemned the report itself, and called for an explanation as to the whole of the circumstances connected with it. He should not have performed his duty had he not said so much in favour of the noble lord, who, after nearly fifty years of service, had been so cruelly maligned in a rascally paragraph in a newspaper.

Sir *R. Jenkins* expressed his entire concurrence in every thing which had been stated by the right hon. baronet. Lord Keane had no more to do with the affair in which Major Clibborn was concerned, than any member in that house.

Mr. *Hogg* said, that on the evening of the day when the noble lord gave notice of his intention to take her Majesty's message into consideration, the hon. member for Kilkenny had told him of rumours which had reached London from India, and asked him whether he had heard anything on the subject. He replied in the negative, but knowing that, in many instances, accounts of a private nature reached the Chairs in the first instance, he went the next day to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, who told him that neither publicly nor privately had he heard a word about it. Was it possible that, if the story had the remotest foundation in fact, it must not have reached the India House in some shape or other? He asked the chairman, whether he could conjecture any cause for the rumour? He replied, that the only thing he could think of was the case of the soldier of the 2nd Bengal cavalry, who was fired at and wounded on being caught in the act of marauding. The fact was, if that step had been taken a little sooner, it might have been better. However, the regiment was soon after disarmed and disbanded.

Mr. *Hume* asked, was it probable that it would have been published by parties willing to give their names, if the whole matter had been without foundation? The moment such a matter was brought before the public, it ought to be inquired into.

Sir *J. C. Hobhouse* said, no names had been given. The communications came from anonymous correspondents; and in the case of the *Agra Uhbar*, it appeared that the calumny was copied from another paper.

The House then went into committee, when

Lord *John Russell*, premising that the precedent followed on the present occasion was that of Lord Lake, moved, "That there be granted to her Majesty, out of the consolidated fund, the annual sum of £2,000, to enable her Majesty to grant a pension to that amount to the Right Hon. Lord Keane and his two next heirs male."

Sir *Robert Peel* seconded the motion. He would not impose on Lord Keane the task of prosecuting those papers in India which had circulated calumnies against him; nor, indeed, was he sorry to find that the case had been brought forward, for he was sure there was not a man who heard it who did not feel, that some of those attacks had come from some of the runaway cavalry, and it was not improbable that, under the signature of "Injured Innocence," there lurked the more appropriate one of "detected cowardice." Not going into any examination of the policy of the campaign, with which, on the present occasion, they had nothing to do, the only thing he had to regret on this subject was, that the proposed mark of his country's gratitude had not much sooner followed the distinguished sense of his sovereign's favour, in Lord Keane's elevation to the peerage. In every way in which he could regard the services of Lord Keane, his conviction was stronger that the present grant should have been made sooner. If he tried his merits by the test of patient endurance, he should find that he and his army, stimulated and encouraged by his example, had, during a long and fatiguing march, cheerfully submitted to privations which it had not often been the lot of soldiers to endure; if he tried those services by the brilliancy of some of his engagements, the taking of Ghuzni would furnish an instance

of bold daring not often witnessed; and seldom surpassed. Again, if he looked at the whole campaign, and tried the noble lord's services by the test of success, what could be more triumphant than his career in that country? He regarded this pension with satisfaction on another ground. It was a reward for services in India. Whatever rule may be laid down for bestowing military rewards, India ought not to be made an exception. The great distance of the country, the absence of many of those influences which had an encouraging effect nearer home, ought to make Government rather forward than otherwise in rewarding military services there. Expressing his cordial concurrence in this motion, he could not sit down without bearing his cordial testimony to the skill and valour of the officers of inferior rank under Lord Keane, and offering a sincere tribute to the memory of those who perished in the service of their country.

Lord Howick was sorry that the subject to which Mr. Hume had adverted had been introduced; he hoped, however, and trusted, that no hon. members would allow their contempt and disgust at those charges to influence them in giving a vote which they might not have been disposed to do, had the subject not been introduced. In questions of rewards to deserving public servants, they ought to be influenced by regard for the public interests more than those of the individuals. He thought it was the part of a wise government to be sparing of military rewards, for when they increased, there was a tendency to fall into the opposite error, and by little and little, one instance serving as a precedent for another, to add largely to the demands on the public. Why were they now called upon to vote a large pension for three lives?—because such rewards had been given so profusely, that they were not looked upon as honourable testimonials of service unless they were large. He was aware he had some difficulty in stating to the House the considerations which had influenced his mind, and he thought, on the whole, it would be better he should not attempt to do so, because he felt it would be impossible to enter upon that explanation without letting fall remarks which, though it was against his intention to disparage or diminish in any degree the services of Lord Keane and the exploits of his army, might be considered painful to that noble and distinguished individual. This was, after all, a question which must be left to the mind of every man; and when he looked to the nature of the services in which Lord Keane was employed, and to his achievements, he was bound to say, he did not think, upon the whole, that those services were of sufficient importance to justify the house in granting a pecuniary provision, not only to Lord Keane himself, but also to his two immediate successors. He thought those services might be justly and properly rewarded by the highest honours which could be conferred, without calling upon Parliament for a provision of this kind. Perhaps the case might have justified an appeal to the liberality of the house in favour of Lord Keane himself, but he (Lord Howick) had the greatest possible reluctance to grant pensions not only to the person who performed the services upon which the appeal rested, but in reversion to those who might succeed him. He might be met with the answer, that Lord Keane having been made a peer, it would be extremely unjust and cruel towards him if this house should refuse to him and his successors a pension corresponding with the rank he had attained. He was not prepared to deny the force of that argument—it involved a consideration which had increased the difficulty he had experienced in making up his mind as to the vote he intended to give, and which made him wish that, in cases of pensions intended as an accompaniment to the peerage, instead of conferring the peerage first, and granting the pension afterwards, the practice should be, that the question of the pension should be considered first by Parliament, and the peerage be made contingent on that grant.

Lord John Russell justified the proposed grant. When sinecures had been vindicated as rewards for merit, it had constantly been replied, that real merit would always be readily recompensed by Parliament. What would have been the danger to our Indian empire if Lord Keane had evinced less energy? What, if, having crossed the Indus, he had said that the difficulties were too great; that the hostile tribes were too numerous; that the length of the march was severe; in short, if he had

ailed in courage and fortitude, and had retreated from that enterprize? The recovery of our position there, if once lost, would have cost us infinitely more than it was now proposed to give to him who had saved us from the necessity of incurring the expense of additional forces for such a purpose. It would be in vain to offer a peerage, unless the son of a peer were enabled to sustain it. Would it be fitting in each instance to ask the House of Commons whether they would allow the Crown to exercise its prerogative? The Crown would not submit to do so; but would then bestow its peerages only on the wealthy, to the great discouragement of merit in the lower and middle classes. Was it to be said, that if a man of merit was rich, he should be raised to the peerage; but that a man of equal merit, who was not rich should be precluded from the honours of his profession and of his country?

Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Muntz*, Mr. *Brotherton*, General *Johnson*, and General *Salwey*, opposed the motion for the reversionary pension, on economical grounds; it was supported by Sir *H. Vivian*, Sir *H. Hardinge*, Sir *R. Jenkins*, Col. *Sibthorp*, and Mr. *Protheroe*.

On a division, the numbers were—for the resolution, 195; against it, 43; majority in favour, 152.

On the 26th February, in Committee on the Bill, Mr. *Ewart* moved the obliteration from the clause of all mention of Lord Keane's successors, which amendment was seconded by Capt. *C. Hamilton*, and supported by Lord *Worsley*, Mr. *Wallace*, and Mr. *Hume*; it was opposed by Sir *J. Hobhouse*, Sir *R. Peel*, and Mr. *Hogg*. On a division, the numbers were—for the clause as it stood, 117; for the amendment, 74; majority for the grant to the noble lord's two successors, 43.

On the third reading of the bill, Mr. *Hume* moved that it be postponed till that day six months. On a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 128 against 40. The bill was passed.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting was held on the 20th of February; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., in the chair.

An account, by Professor H. H. Wilson, the director of the Society, on the progress of Bactro-Indian numismatic and antiquarian discovery, was read to the meeting. It commenced by referring to the degree of success which had rewarded the learning, ingenuity, and perseverance directed to Egyptian, Babylonian, and Persepolitan archaeological pursuits, as demonstrative of the advantages of not desisting from a course of inquiry merely because the attainment of its objects might appear difficult and distant; and stated, that few such investigations had reaped so abundant a harvest as those employed upon Indian antiquities. Although the results did not ascend to so remote a period as was necessary for the determination of the origin and era of the religious or political institutions of the Hindus, they filled up, in the most satisfactory manner, an extensive blank in the history of an important part of India at an interesting period, and dissipated the clouds that had hung over the interval between the invasion of Alexander and that of Mohammed Ghorî: they gave us, for fifteen centuries, a variety of important circumstances relating to the condition of the kingdom of Bactria, and of the conterminous regions of Persia and Hindustan, of which we had hitherto had but few and imperfect intimations, or which had been altogether unknown. The numerous coins and monuments which had been found within the last seven years in Turkestan, Afghanistan, and the Punjab, had not only corroborated what had been conjectured of the history of Bactria and Bactrian India, but had placed before us successive dynasties of those kingdoms in well-defined and connected order, with a distinctness that demanded unquestioning reliance. Little more had been previously known of these regions than that the Greek rule in Bactria had been overthrown by Scythian chiefs, whose sway extended to the mouth of the Indus; but these few leading facts were unaccompanied by

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details, and scantily occupied the interval that separated the Mohammedan from the Macedonian invasion.

The Professor then mentions the publication, at St Petersburg, in 1738, of Bayer's *Historia Regni Græcorum Bactriani*, which had been suggested by a coin of the Bactrian monarch Eukratides, and one which had been attributed to Theodotus, but now known to belong to Menander; and states that, up to 1824, only two or three more kings' names had been verified by their coins. In the year last mentioned, a new impulse was given to Bactrian numismatology by the publication, in the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, of Colonel Tod's memoir on Greek, Parthian, and Indian medals, illustrated by engravings. During the last twelve years of his residence in India, Colonel Tod had accumulated about 20,000 coins of all denominations; among these were a few of great novelty and historical value; and coins of Apollodotus and Menander were first discovered.

The writer then alludes to the collection of coins made by Colonel Mackenzie, duplicates of which were presented to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, of which institution he was then secretary. From these coins, aided by a few in his own possession, he had prepared an account of select Hindu coins, which was published in the seventeenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, in 1832. In this task, he was assisted by his friend and associate, the late Mr. Prinsep; and the Professor remarks, that the interest which this circumstance led Mr. Prinsep to take in Indian numismatics, may be justly considered as the most important consequence of the publication of the paper alluded to. The discovery of some coins in an ancient monument in the Punjab, by General Ventura and Lieut. Alex. Burnes, and the collections made by Dr. Swiney at Karnal, afforded fresh impulse to Mr. Prinsep's zeal and talent, and several engravings and descriptions of Hindu and Bactrian coins were published by him in the *Journal* of the Bengal Society. In 1834, an accession of unexpected extent and value was made known to the public, through the same medium, in the publication of the first account of Mr. Masson's antiquarian discoveries in Afghanistan. This gentleman had accumulated a vast number of gold, silver, and copper coins, which, in addition to new coins of Greek princes already known, furnished several whose names are not mentioned in history, such as Anialkidas, Lysias, Agathocles, Archebias, Pantaleon, and Hermæus; also, of the king whose titles only are specified, as the Great King of Kings, the Preserver; and others whose names clearly denote them to be Indo-Scythic princes, as Undapherres, Azes, Azilises, Kadphises, and Kanerkes.

The interesting nature of the coins and relics of the Punjab led several persons resident in that and the adjoining countries to look around them for similar remains of past times; and not without success. The efforts, in this respect, of Capt. Cautley, Major Stacey, and Lieut. Conolly, are particularly referred to; and by the end of 1834, or in less than two years from the first attempt made in Calcutta to describe and delineate the ancient coins of India, a vast number of Greek coins of Bactria had been brought to light and made public—acquisitions, as is justly observed by the Professor, which might have remained unnoticed and unprofitable for an indefinite period, had not the distinguished editor of the Bengal Society's *Journal* been ever at hand to aid, encourage, and make known, the successful exertions of all who preceded or accompanied him in numismatic research.

It had all along been observed that the coins of Menander and Apollodotus bore legends in an unknown character, besides Greek names. Acting upon some hints furnished by Mr. Masson, and pursuing the investigation with great patience and deliberation, Mr. Prinsep proved the unknown character to be a form of Pali, an Indian dialect of Sanscrit origin, and that it was used on the coins to express the same legends as the Greek. Although unavoidably defective at first, he subsequently instituted a careful revision of the alphabet he had made out, and clearly determined the value of the letters; and this was the last important task which his failing health permitted him to accomplish.

The writer then noticed other valuable results which had been attained in Indian

numismatology through the aid of Mr. Prinsep's conclusions, and gave a lucid detail of the labours of M. Mionnet, M. Rochette, and other Continental and English writers, in the same interesting field of inquiry.

March 6th.—Professor Wilson in the chair.

Among the donations presented at this meeting was an interesting drawing of the palace of the King of Ava, executed for Colonel Burney (the donor), by Burmese artists, when that officer was resident at the court of Ava. The buildings are stated to measure 440 yards in length, and to contain 117 different apartments. In front is a graduated steeple, 206 feet high; richly gilded, as are many of the buildings comprised within the precincts.

The honorary secretary read a paper, by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Bombay, giving an account of a religious sect in the Dekhan, called *Bauddha Vaishnavas*, or *Vithal Bhaktas*. These people are described by him as living principally in the Maratha country, though also scattered over Guzerat, Central India, and the Carnatic, wherever the Marathas have formed settlements. They are usually called *Vithal Bhaktas*, because they worship Vishnu under the form of Pandurang, or Vithal; but as they consider their god to be the ninth *avatâr* of Vishnu, or the *Bauddha Avatâr*, the term *Bauddha Vaishnavas* seems more applicable to them. Although the basis of their system is Brahminical, they may be considered as a kind of religious eclectics and reformers, borrowing doctrines from all sources, and appealing for support to reason, rather than to tradition. In their ideas of deity, and of matter and spirit, they appear to follow the *Védanta* philosophy. They do not much encourage religious ascetics, although a few of them do wander about in that character. Dr. Stevenson then gives their legendary history, from which, coupled with striking coincidences of doctrine, there can be no doubt of the connexion subsisting between this sect and the genuine Buddhists. The doctor quotes a passage from the *Bhakta Vijaya*, a poetical history of modern sages and saints, composed in the *Prâkrit* dialect about a century ago, in which Pandurang is made a new *avatâr* of Vishnu, and is described as assuming the character of a religious instructor, precisely like that given to Buddha in the *Mahawanso*. Another peculiarity of the *Bauddha Vaishnavas*, in which they agree with the Buddhists and differ from the Brahmans, is, that theoretically they admit of no distinction of caste among their followers, and declare that, at religious festivals, all classes should eat together. In practice, however, they are forced to submit to the ordinary customs of Hindus, as regards caste. They speak slightly of the *Vêdas*, and disapprove of many of the religious ceremonies of the Hindus, and particularly of pilgrimages to holy places. One of their most remarkable doctrines is that of there being an interchange of love between the worshipper and the deity, contrary to the opinion of both Buddhists and Brahmans. They also hold the importance of taking the name of the deity as an act of religious worship; believe in the efficacy of faith to effect whatever is desired, and acknowledge the propriety of forgiving injuries, and even of returning good for evil—doctrines which, Dr. Stevenson thinks, may have been gained from the early introduction of Christianity into India. The history of this sect may be traced back to about the middle of the fourteenth century, when they seem to have had their origin. The worshippers of Vithal belong chiefly to the mercantile and manufacturing classes among the Hindus—those classes who in ancient times were probably most affected by the notions of the Jain Buddhists. The spirit and energy of the sect as reformers, however, is now nearly extinct; and their character appears to be assimilating more and more to the idolatry around them. Dr. Stevenson concludes by remarking, that it would seem as if the instrumentality of Europeans were now to be employed by Providence as a means of rousing the mental activity of the Hindus, and freeing them from those national chains of caste and bonds of superstition, which many of the wiser Hindus look upon as the cause of a great portion of the evils that now afflict their country.

The meeting concluded by the reading of a note, published in the *French Journal Asiatique*, by the Chevalier de Paravey, on certain tumuli found in the Crimea, which he considered analogous to those found in the north-western parts of India.

March 20.—Professor Wilson in the chair. Various donations were presented.

A letter was read from John Capper, Esq., one of the Society's corresponding members in Ceylon. With this letter Mr. Capper had forwarded samples of sugar and rum, the produce of that island. He stated that the quality of the sugar would show that the manufacture had greatly improved. Stills were being erected for the distillation of rum, and it was expected that the troops would be supplied with that article, the produce of the island, the Government having expressed a willingness to take it in preference to arrack. Mr. Capper also sent the three first numbers of a monthly periodical, of which he was the editor, entitled *The Ceylon Magazine*. A letter was also read from the Right Hon. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, the Governor of Ceylon, in reply to certain queries of the committee of correspondence, respecting the growth and production of the substance called Jaffna moss.

A memoir, by Dr. W. C. Taylor, of the late Dr. Percival B. Lord, was then read. The subject of this notice was one of those gallant officers who fell in the late Affghan war, a victim to the unaccountable panic which seized a body of our cavalry in the last encounter with Dost Mahomed Khan. Though not a member of the Society, he had always taken a warm interest in its proceedings, and had communicated some papers to the Society's *Journal*. Dr. Taylor, who was his intimate friend, states that Dr. Lord had collected a mass of notes during his several journeys in Central Asia, which he intended for the Society, and which it was hoped might be ultimately recovered for its use. Under these circumstances, it was hoped by the writer that a slight account of his brief but brilliant career would be interesting to the Society. Dr. Lord was born at Mitchelstown, Cork, in 1807. He was educated at the Dublin University, where he acquired several classical honours. Having adopted the medical profession, he pursued his studies with great ardour in Dublin and Edinburgh. He afterwards came to London, where he became connected with the literary press, and wrote several articles on professional subjects in the *Athenæum* and *Foreign Quarterly Review*. At this time he published his *Elements of Physiology*, which, though a popular treatise, has continued to hold its place as a text-book among medical students. He was always desirous of visiting the East, and his desire was gratified. In 1834, he was appointed assistant-surgeon in the Hon. East-India Company's service, and arrived in Bombay in June, 1835. In the next year he was appointed to the native cavalry in Guzerat, and speedily acquired the esteem and friendship of his commanding officers. Soon afterwards he was directed to proceed to Cabul with the embassy under Captain (now Sir Alexander) Burnes. The expedition sailed up the Indus in 1837, and during the voyage Dr. Lord made extensive collections in natural history. On arriving at Cabul, he applied himself diligently to the study of the natural history of the surrounding country; and at the same time, by his conciliating manners, won the friendship of Dost Mahomed Khan and several of the Affghan chiefs. Some cures which he effected spread his fame throughout the country, and at length it reached Morad Beg, the formidable Emir of Kúndúz, who sent to request his attendance on his brother, then threatened with blindness. So favourable an opportunity of gaining information respecting the political condition of the Uzbeg Tartars was not to be lost; and by the end of 1837, Dr. Lord had penetrated, after a journey of great difficulty, into Tartary, through the mountains of the Hindu Kúsh. The doctor found that his patient's case was hopeless, and he returned to the British dominions, but not before he gained considerable information respecting the Uzbegs and their territory, which he afterwards reported officially to Government. This report attracted immediate attention, and led to Dr. Lord's appointment as political assistant to the envoy sent to the King of Cabul. He was also entrusted with the duty of raising all the well-affected subjects of Shah Shooja that could be found in the vicinity of Peshawar; and here he manifested the versatility of his talents and acquirements in a remarkable manner, by actively directing the casting of cannon, forging of musket-barrels, and the manufacture of sword-belts and other accoutrements. He succeeded in organizing a corps of irregular cavalry from amongst the natives, of a part of which he had the com-

mand when the force entered Cabul. He acted as Col. Wade's aid-de-camp in the three days' fighting at the Khyber Pass, and received the public thanks of the Governor-General for the zeal, promptitude, and energy, manifested on that occasion. From Cabul, Dr. Lord was sent to Bamian, to superintend the negotiations with the states of Turkestan, in which mission he was eminently successful. When the military division was sent to intercept Dost Mahomed, Dr. Lord was directed to accompany it, as his personal acquaintance with that chief was considered likely to facilitate a surrender. For the same reason he joined himself to the advanced guard, when the armies came in sight of each other at Purwan Durrah, and it was his personal observation and judgment that suggested the movement by which Dost Mahomed's retreat was cut off. The disgraceful panic which seized the second regiment of cavalry, at the moment success was ensured, proved fatal to most of the officers. Dr. Lord was on the extreme left, and he made the most vigorous exertions to stop the flight of the men. When his exhortations were unheeded, he spurred across the field to join another party, which seemed to evince a better spirit; in his haste, he incautiously approached a fortified house, occupied by a small party of the enemy, and he fell by a volley fired from it. His death must have been instantaneous, as he was pierced by more than a dozen balls. Dr. Taylor concludes his memoir by quoting a letter from Sir Alexander Burnes, and which proved the high estimation in which he was held by his brother officers and associates.

THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

The following is a copy of the reply to the letter from the Chairman and Deputy, 17th March, 1841, communicating to the Marquess Wellesley the resolution of the Court of Proprietors:—

“ Kingston House, 18th March, 1841.

“ Gentlemen:—So high is my estimation of the transcendent honour conferred on me by the unanimous resolution of the whole body of the East-India Company, that my first emotion was to offer up my thankful acknowledgments to the Almighty power which has preserved my life beyond the ordinary limits of human nature, to receive a distinction, of which history affords so few, if any, examples. Three years have elapsed since this great and powerful body conferred on me a signal mark, not only of honour, but of generous and affectionate consideration. The wisdom of that great body does not deem the value of public services to be diminished by the lapse of time; it is for weak, low, and frivolous minds, incapable themselves of any great action, to take so narrow a view of public merit. True wisdom will ever view time as the best test of public service, and will apportion its rewards accordingly. I therefore considered the former act of the East-India Company as greatly enhanced in value by the deliberation which preceded it. The present consummation of their justice and wisdom is marked by the same spirit of deliberation, reflecting equal honour on those who confer, and on him who receives, this high and glorious reward. At my advanced age, when my public career must be so near its close, it would be vain to offer any other return of gratitude than the cordial acknowledgment of my deep sense of the magnitude and value of this unparalleled reward. May my example of success, and of ultimate reward, encourage and inspire all the servants of the East-India Company to manifest similar zeal and devotion in the service of the Company, and of the British empire in the East! And may their continued efforts preserve and improve, to the end of time, the interests of that great charge, so long entrusted to my hands! Your congratulations on this occasion are peculiarly interesting to me.

“ The high character of Mr. Lyall, the Deputy-Chairman, and the distinguished place which he holds in the estimation and confidence of his fellow-citizens of London, must ever render his favourable testimony of the highest value to every public servant of the British empire. But the Chairman, Mr. Bayley, in his own person furnishes the strongest practical instance of the true spirit, objects, and results of my system of administration in the government of India. He was educated, under my eye, in the College of Fort William, founded by my hands, and conducted under my

constant and close superintendence; he was employed, for a considerable period of time, in the Governor-General's office, an establishment intended for the express purpose of qualifying the civil servants of the Company for the highest offices in the state, by rendering them daily conversant with the whole system and detail of the office of the Governor-General. Thus instructed, he attained most justly a seat in Council; and he held occasionally at the presidency the office of Governor-General with such distinction, that, on his return to England, he was elected into the direction, and now most worthily fills the high station of Chairman of the East-India Company.

"To receive such a reward from such a hand, at once enhances its value and confirms its justice. Mr. Bayley, I trust, will excuse this tribute to his character, which my duty of gratitude to the East-India Company requires from me on this great and solemn occasion; on which I cannot use any terms which will convey my sentiments more correctly, than those which I employed on a similar occasion, in returning my thanks to the inhabitants of Calcutta on the 2nd of March, 1804, at the close of the war with the Mahrattah chieftains:—'The just object of public honours is not to adorn a favoured character, nor to extol individual reputation, nor to transmit an esteemed name with lustre to posterity, but to commemorate public services, and to perpetuate public principles. The conscious sense of the motives, objects, and results of my endeavours to serve my country in this arduous station, inspires me with an unfeigned solicitude that the principles which I revere should be preserved for the security of the interests now entrusted to my charge, and destined hereafter to engage my lasting and affectionate attachment. May, then, the memorial, by which you are pleased to distinguish my services, remind you of the source from which they proceeded, and of the ends to which they were directed, and confirm the principles of public virtue, the maxims of public order, and a due respect for just and honest government.'

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

"Gentlemen, your most faithful servant,

"WELLESLEY."

"To W. B. Bayley, Esq., Chairman, and George Lyall, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the East-India Company."

MISCELLANEOUS.

It appears from returns laid before the House of Commons, that the number of Hill Coolies introduced into the Mauritius from Calcutta, from Aug. 1834 to Oct. 1838, amounted to 12,994 men, 198 women, and 51 children; making altogether 13,243.

The *Cornwallis* has been ordered to be prepared for the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B., appointed Commander-in-Chief on the East-India station. The admiral will proceed to his station by the overland route on the 1st of May.

An arrangement of the greatest public importance is on the point of being concluded between the East-India Company and the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. It is well known to all persons connected with India how great and constant an effort has been made to extend the advantages of steam communication to Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and other places besides Bombay, and how much blame has been thrown upon the East-India Company for not assisting cordially in such extension. They are now, it seems, about to relieve themselves from that imputation, if not by taking the whole matter under their own superintendence, at least by lending very powerful assistance to other parties with whom there is every prospect that what is required will be done effectually. They have, therefore, proposed to the Company above-mentioned to grant to them a premium of £20,000 per annum for five years, which will commence as soon as the first of their vessels, of 1,600 tons and 500-horse power, shall be put on the line between Calcutta and Suez, and with the further stipulation that within one year from the date of the first voyage, an addition shall be made for the service of that line of two vessels of equal power. This grant is independent of any contract for the conveyance of the mail on the

route mentioned, that may subsequently be entered into, only that it is to merge into any such contract as may be concluded in the course of the five years in which the premium or gratuity is to operate. The East-India Company will thus be placed in a situation to judge of the competency of the parties to fulfil the higher duty which would be confided to them, in the event of their having the conveyance of the mails on so important a route before they thereby subject the public to any risk. The proceeding is, therefore, both a judicious and a liberal one on the part of the East-India Company, who still maintain their original engagement with Parliament, by conducting it upon their own responsibility. So much has been done already by the Oriental Company, that little doubt need now be entertained of the success and of the extension of the project. Thus will the "comprehensive" scheme, but by means differing from those at first contemplated, be at length carried out.—*Times*, Mar. 22.

Capt. Douglas, late of the *Cambridge* (who was presented to Her Majesty, and knighted), having heard, whilst at Singapore, of the seizure of Capt. Elliot and the British residents at Canton, sold his cargo, and purchasing some 32-pounders and ammunition, sailed, with an addition to his crew, to their relief. His arrival was most opportune, as there was no man-of-war then on the station. He had exercised his crew at the guns, and the *Cambridge* acted as a vessel of war, and in the action at Kow-loon, on the 5th September, 1839, he was severely wounded with several of his men. Capt. Douglas and the crew of the *Cambridge* have received remunerations on the following scale:—Capt. Douglas £2,000; the first officer £100; the second £60; the third and fourth, each, £50; the surgeon and purser, each, £80; the warrant-officers £40 each for those engaged in the action of Kow-Loon, and £30 each for those not engaged; the petty officers £15 for those engaged, and £10 for those not engaged; seamen in action £8; not in action £4; two seamen severely wounded £20 each.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS TO OFFICERS, &c.

The Queen has recently been pleased to grant her royal licence and permission that the following officers may accept and wear the insignia of the *Order of the Dooranee Empire*, which his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh has been pleased to confer upon them, in testimony of his royal approbation of their services in the late affairs in Afghanistan:

Insignia of the First Class.—Sir W. H. MacNaghten, Bart., envoy and minister from the Government of India at the Court of Cabool; Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Willshire, K. C. B., lieutenant-col. of the 2nd Foot; Lieut.-Col. Sir Alex. Burnes, Knt., C. B., capt. in the 21st Bombay N. I.

Insignia of the Second Class.—Major Neil Campbell, deputy qu. mast. gen. of the Bombay army; Major James Outram, capt. in the 23rd Bombay N. I.; Maj. Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, Knt., K. C. B., lieutenant-col. of the 3rd L. Drags.; Major A. C. Peat, C. B., of the Bombay Engineers; Lieut.-Col. James Parsons, major of the 50th Bengal N. I., and deputy com. gen. Bengal army; Major Wm. Garden, capt. in the 36th Bengal N. I., and deputy qu. mast. gen. of the Bengal army; Major Patrick Craige, capt. in the 38th Bengal N. I., and deputy adj. gen. of the Bengal army; Major E. D'Arcy Todd, lieut. in the Bengal army (also permitted to accept and wear the insignia of the royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the Second Class).

Insignia of the Third Class.—Lieut.-Col. R. Carruthers, C. B., major in the 2nd Foot; Lieut.-Col. F. Stalker, C. B., 2nd Bombay European Regt.; Lieut.-Col. C. R. Cureton, 16th Lancers; Lieut.-Col. G. J. M. Macdowell, major in the 16th Lancers; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Monteath, C. B., 35th Bengal N. I.; Lieut.-Col. C. C. Smyth, C. B., 3rd Bengal L. C.; Capt. D. Davidson, 17th Bombay N. I., and assist. com. gen. of Bombay army.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to Colonel C. H. Churchill, C. B., lieutenant-col. of the 31st Foot, serving with the rank of major-general in India (quarter-master general in India), her royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the *Order of the Auspicious Star of the Punjab*, which the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh was pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his services while serving with the army in India.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3rd L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. F. Knowles, from 11th Drags., to be lieut., v. Bradshaw who exch. (2 April 41).

2nd Foot (at Bombay). Ens. T. J. D. Reed to be lieut. by purch., v. Moor who retires; E. S. Smyth to be ens. by purch., v. Reed (both 26 Jan. 41).—Ens. A. J. Otway, from 51st F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Keane prom. (26 Feb.)

3rd Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Hugh Smith, from 41st F., to be ens., v. Hilton prom. in 22nd F. (15 Jan. 41).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. C. D. Allen to be capt. without purch., v. Bonamy who retires upon full pay (2 April 41).

9th Foot (in Bengal). T. E. B. Dent to be ens. by purch., v. Layard prom. (19 Feb.)

17th Foot (at Bombay). Cornet G. Stevenson, from h.p. 6th Drags., to be ens., v. Wall app. qu. master to 61st F.; R. B. Codd to be ens. by purch., v. Stevenson who retires (both 16 Feb.)

18th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. Cochrane to be lieut., v. Vavasour dec. (13 Oct. 40); Qu. Mast. Serj. P. Simmons to be ens., v. Cochrane (19 Feb. 41).

21st Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. F. Laing, from the staff, to be assistant surgeon, v. Richardson who exch. (26 Feb.)

22nd Foot (on way to Bombay). Ens. Colin Dakers, from 72nd F., to be ens., v. Smith prom (8 Jan. 41).—Cap. B. M. Ball, from h.p. 72nd F., to be capt., v. Arch. Campbell who exch., rec. dif.; Lieut. N. S. Gardiner to be capt. by purch., v. Ball who retires (both 26th Jan.); Capt. Geo. Mainwaring, from 87th F., to be capt., v. Kidd who exch. (27 do.).—*To be lieuts. by purch.* Ens. Wm. Somerville, v. Lucas who retires (24 Jan.); Ens. C. P. J. Stopford, v. Foster who retires (25 do.); Ens. G. R. Coles, v. Gardiner (26 do.).—*To be ensigns by purch.* R. E. Blake, v. Somerville (24 Jan.); J. P. Perceval, v. Stopford (25 do.); R. Pennefather, v. Coles (26 do.)

26th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. A. Miller to be lieut., v. Williams dec. (8 Feb.); W. W. Turner to be ens., v. Miller (19 do.)

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. G. D. Young to be capt., v. McGhee dec.; Ens. E. W. Bray to be lieut., v. Young (both 21 Jan.); R. B. Tritton to be ens., v. Bray (5 Feb.)

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. Thos. MacLeod Farmer to be lieut. by purch., v. Carden prom. in 2nd W. I. Regt.; Hugh Smith to be ens. by purch., v. Farmer (both 8 Jan. 41).—Cadet A. J. Sutherland to be ens., v. Smith app. to 3rd F. (15 Jan.)—Lieut. M. G. B. Browne, from 73rd F., to be lieut., v. Carnac who exch. (5 Feb.)

44th Foot (in Bengal). A. Carey to be ens. without purch., v. Cook dec. (19 Feb.)—Ens. W. C. Mollan to be lieut. by purch., v. Smith who retires; H. H. J. Massy to be ens. by purch., v. Mollan (both 2 April).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. P. Meik to be capt., v. Stean dec.; Ens. W. T. Bartley to be lieut., v. Meik (both 30 Sept. 40); Cadet J. G. Bolton to be ens., v. Bartley (26 Jan. 41).

50th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Assist. Surg. J. Burke, from the staff, to be assist. surg., v. Ellison prom. in 90th F. (16 Feb.)—Lieut. H. Stapleton to be capt. by purch., v. Montgomery who retires; Ens. C. Green to be lieut. by purch., v. Stapleton; and R. B. Bellers to be ens. by purch., v. Green (all 12 March).

51st Foot (in V.D. Land). D. Stephenson to be ens. by purch., v. Otway prom. in 2nd F. (26 Feb.)

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. W. Ahmuty to be lieut. without purch., v. Junor dec. (25 Aug. 40); Ens. H. B. Croker to be lieut. by purch., v. Ahmuty whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; James Morphet to be ens., v. Raikes prom. in 62nd F.; J. E. D. MacCarthy to be ens., v. Croker (all 15 Dec. 40).

62nd Foot (in Bengal). Ens. F. T. Raikes, from 57th F., to be lieut., v. English app. to 72nd F. (15 Dec. 40).—Ens. John Dane to be lieut., v. Fulton dec. (28 July 40); Ens. Robert Gubbins to be lieut., v. Elkington dec. (2 Sept.)—Ens. Chas. Lambert, from 45th F., to be ens., v. Dane prom.; Cadet H. S. M. D. Fulton to be ens., v. Gubbins prom. (both 8 Jan. 41).—R. Douglas to be ens. without purch., v. Grant who resigns (2 April); Assist. Surg. Wm. Stewart, from 10th L. Drags., to be surgeon, v. Dempster app. to 17th L. Drags. (5 March).

63rd Foot (at Madras). Ens. W. Kenny to be lieut. by purch., v. Crompton who retires; F. C. Annesley to be ens. by purch., v. Kenny (both 15 Dec. 40).—Lieut. G. B. Pratt to be capt. without purch., v. Fry who retires upon full pay; Ens. W. J. Hutchins to be lieut., v. Pratt; and W. F. Lowrie to be ens., v. Hutchins (all 2 April 41).

80th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Capt. Ronald Macdonald, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. Jacob prom. (27 Jan. 41).—Lieut. G. Acklom, from h.p. 38th F., to be

lieut., v. Macdonald prom.; Ens. A. W. Riley to be lieut. by purch., v. Acklom who retires; G. C. G. Bythesea to be ens. by purch., v. Riley (all 19 Feb.)

90th Foot (in Ceylon). Assist. Surg. G. A. Cowper, M.D., from 29th F., to be assist. surg., v. Dane who exch. (18 Dec. 40).—Assist. Surg. R. Ellison, from 50th F., to be surgeon, v. Kennis app. to the staff (16 Feb. 41).

91st Foot (at Cape, &c.). Serj. Maj. John Gordon to be qu. master, v. Wm. Barfoot dec. (26 Jan. 41).

94th Foot (at Madras). Capt. John Stoddard, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. M'Cleverty app. to 79th F.; T. C. Poole to be ens. by purch., v. Davenport app. to 1st F. (both 15 Dec. 40).—Qu. Mast. T. Waite to be adj., with rank of ens., v. D'Arcy who resigns adjutancy only; Serj. Maj. G. Crozier to be qu. mast., v. Waite (both 5 Jan. 41).—Lieut. J. T. Bayly, from 54th F., to be lieut., v. Morris who exch. (15 Jan.).—Lieut. G. Dorehill, from 97th F., to be lieut. v. Bruce who exch. (12 March).

Ceylon Rifle Regt. 2nd-Lieut. T. Garstin to be 1st-lieut., v. Vigors app. to 9th F. (15 Dec.); Ens. H. Skinner, from 35th F., to be 2nd-lieut., v. Garstin (16 Dec.)

Brevet. Capt. B. M. Ball, 22nd F., to be major in army (10 Jan. 37).—Capt. Lewis Brown, 5th Bombay N.I., to be major in army in East Indies only (2 April 41).

Unattached. Lieut. the Hon. E. A. W. Keane, from 2nd F., to be capt. by purch. (29 Jan. 40).

Lieut. A. W. Campbell, of the 14th Foot, has been appointed assistant military secretary, and 2nd-Lieut. the Hon F. J. R. Villiers, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., upon the staff of the army in Ceylon. Lieut. G. McLean, of the Royal artillery, has also been appointed one of Sir Colin's civil aides-de-camp.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Arbutnot, K.C.B., and his aide-de-camp, Capt. Thurlow, 90th L. Inf., have been removed from the staff of Ceylon to that of the Bengal presidency; and Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., is to return home from Bengal.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 9. *Hesperia*, Morgan, from Mauritius 15th Dec.; off the Wight.—11. *Ellen*, Dixon, from N.S. Wales 10th Sept.; off Plymouth.—*John Woodall*, Williams, from Batavia and Cape; off Folkstone.—12. *Strathfieldsay*, Spence, from Batavia and Cape; off Dover.—*Ocean*, Winroth, from Batavia 4th Nov.; off Swanage.—*Duke of Roxburgh*, Leslie, from Singapore; off Falmouth.—*Mary Hay*, Volum, from V.D. Land 28th Oct.; off Swanage.—*Glasgow*, Robertson, from Mauritius; off Cork (for Greenock).—*Juliana*, Parker from Mauritius 6th Dec.; off Plymouth.—13. *Gilbert Henderson*, Tweedie, from Manilla and Cape; off Falmouth.—*Martha*, Trewavas, from Cape 9th Jan.; off Penzance.—*Nine*, Denny, from Bengal 9th Oct., and Cape; and *Harmony*, Geekerkeen, from Batavia; both off Scilly.—15. *Frankland*, Pearce, from Padang and Cape; at Cowes.—*Gilmore*, Theaker, from Bombay 21st Oct.; at Liverpool.—*David Clark*, Mills, from Bengal 27th Sept., and Cape; off Falmouth.—*Orixa*, Ager, from Singapore 28th Oct.; off Plymouth.—*Palmyra*, Brown, from Batavia; off the Lizard.—*Minerva*, Matzen, from Batavia; *Drummore*, Mylne, from Bengal; and *Newburn*, Adams, from Mauritius; all off Falmouth.—*Theodore Korner*, Bringman, from Batavia; off Dungeness.—*Christopher Columbus*, Mulder, from Batavia; off the Lizard.—16. *Eclipse*, Martinson, from South Seas; and *Sir James Cockburn*, from do.; both off Falmouth.—17. *Sybilla*, Knowles, from Mauritius 22nd Dec.; in Bristol Channel.—18. *Eucles*, Paul, from Penang; at Deal.—*Carena*, Hayden, from Bengal and Cape; off Liverpool.—*Ludlow*, Brunton, from Mauritius; off Plymouth.—*Forth*, Lamb, from Batavia; off Hastings.—*Victoria*, Saunders, from New Zealand; at Bristol.—19. *Winchester*, Salmon, from Mauritius 24th Dec.; at Deal.—*Thomas Metcalfe*, Brodie, from Bengal; off Scilly.—*Princess Marian*, from Batavia; off Scilly.—*Sophie*, Kettles, from Batavia; off Berryhead.—*Elizabeth*, Schouwvert, from Batavia; off Scilly.—*British Isles*, Graham, from Singapore 30th Oct.; in the Clyde.—22. *Mary Sharpe*, Watson, from Bengal; and *Carinna*, Wilmot, from do.; both at Liverpool.—*Samarang*, Robertson, from Bengal and Cape; off Hastings.—24. *Jacob Cuts*, Deirks, from Batavia; off Dungeness.—25. *Mary Nixon*, Field, from Mauritius and Cape; at Deal.—26. *Sultana*, Broben, from Mauritius; off Falmouth.—27. *President*, Kruger, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—*Anna Paulowna*, Jager, from Batavia; off Swanage.—29. *China*, Robertson, from Bengal 9th Nov.; and *Marianne*, Hayle, from V.D. Land; both at Deal.—*Charles Jones*, Macfee, from Bengal 16th Nov.; and *Mary Imrie*, Boyd, from Mauritius 18th Dec.; both at Liverpool.—*Northumberland*, Guthrie, from

Bengal and Cape; off Portsmouth.—*William Mitchell*, Harvey, from Batavia 17th Nov.; off the Start.—*April 1. Prince of Orange*, De Boer, from Batavia 23th Dec.; off New Romney.—2. *Ariel*, Austin, from Mauritius; and *Mazeppa*, Fidler, from Cape 23rd Jan.; both at Deal.—*John Renwick*, Morgan, from N.S. Wales 29th Oct.; off Hastings.—3. *Sappho*, Dunlop, from Bengal 30th Nov.; and *Agri-cola*, Grayson, from Bengal 7th Dec.; both at Deal.—*Royal Saxon*, Black, from Bombay 22nd Nov.; *Majestic*, Cornforth, from Bengal and Mauritius; and *Ann*, Salkeld, from Bombay 29th Nov.; all off Liverpool.—*James Beeman*, from Batavia; off Portland.—5. *Malcolm*, Bell, from Bengal and Madras; at Deal.—*Ellen*, Yapp, from Bengal; at Bristol.—*William Turner*, Roals, from Mauritius; off Swanage.—*Heart of Oak*, McDonald, from Mauritius; off Liverpool.—*Vigilant*, Walton, from Mauritius 24th Dec.; off the Wight.—*Ann*, Salkeld, from Bombay 28th Nov.; at Liverpool.—*Spartan*, Miller, from Mauritius and Cape; at Waterford.—6. *Friends*, Arnold, from Singapore 6th Dec.; off Hastings.—*Rifleman*, Davis, from South Seas; at E.I. Docks.—*James Moran*, Ferguson, from Bombay 2nd Dec.; in the Clyde.—7. *Elizabeth*, Jansen, from Batavia per Hamburg; off the Start.—9. *Owen Glen-dower*, Toller, from Bengal, Madras, and Cape; off Portsmouth.—*Reliance*, Pattullo, from ditto ditto; off Plymouth.

Departures.

MARCH 7. *Sir John Byng*, Ellis, for Cape; and *Dundee*, Patrick, for Bengal; both from Deal.—9. *Sophia*, Johns, and *William Shand*, Potter, for Bombay (with troops); both from Deal.—*Ann Rankin*, MacArthur, for Bengal; *Theodosia*, Cushing, for Bengal; *Ann Lockerby*, Ravenscroft, for Bengal; *Citroassian*, Sproule, for Bombay; *Belfour*, Butler, for Bombay; and *Cadet*, Curling, for N.S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—10. *Claudine*, Brewer, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Saghalien*, Brown, for Singapore and China; and *Woodstock*, Austin, for Mauritius; both from Liverpool.—11. *Tamerlane*, McKenzie, for Bengal; and *Osceola*, West, from Bombay and China (troops); both from Deal.—*Leonard Dobbin*, Carpenter for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*British King*, Paton, for Bombay; from Clyde.—*Derby*, Lee, for St. Helena; from Shields.—*Superb*, Stewart, for Mauritius, from Marseilles.—12. *Rajasthan*, Buchanan, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—13. *Candahar*, Ridley, for Bombay (with troops); and *John Knox*, White, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—*Percy*, Bateson, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—15. *Robarts*, Elder, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Hereford*, Reaburn, for Rio and Bengal; from Liverpool.—16. *Asiatic*, Barlow, for Bombay (with troops); from Deal.—*North Star*, Tessier, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—17. *Cumbrian*, Garrick, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; from Deal.—20. *Royal Saxon*, Lodge, for Port Phillip; from Cork.—23. *Albion*, Huidt, for China; from Deal.—*Georgia*, Mitchell, for Ascension and Bengal; and *Palatine*, Gardner, for Aden; both from Shields.—24. *General Kyd*, Jones, for Madras, Penang, and China; from Deal.—*William Abrams*, Hamlin, for Port Phillip and Sydney; and *Belhaven*, Crawford, for Singapore; both from Clyde.—25. *Amelia Thompson*, Dawson, for New Zealand; and *George Fyfe*, Pike, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; both from Plymouth.—*Quinton Leitch*, Gray, for Bombay (with troops); *Abbott*, Carr, for N.S. Wales; *Senator*, Grindley, for Ceylon; *Hamilton*, Bradbury, for Port Phillip; *City of Adelaide*, Foster, for South Australia; *Euphrates*, Wilson, for Bengal; *Hero*, Laing, for N.S. Wales and Lombeck; *Charlotte*, Forrester, for N.S. Wales; and *City of London*, Antrim, for Mauritius and Moulmain; all from Deal.—*Venture*, Blackshaw, for Bengal; from Torbay.—*Flowers of Ugie*, Annand, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Integrity*, Corkman, for Bengal; from Hull.—26. *Mars*, Le Gallias, for Mauritius; and *Carribean*, Fleming, for Bordeaux and Bengal; from Deal; *Akbar*, Arkley, for Mauritius; from Clyde.—*Countess of Minto*, Wishart, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Leith.—27. *Thomas Henry*, Churchward, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Six*, Kirkus, for Bombay (with troops); from Falmouth.—*Hope*, Cockbain, for Batavia; and *Urgent*, Thompson, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—28. *Merlin*, Thomson (of Clyde), for Bengal; from Rothsay.—29. *Elizabeth Walker*, Crawford, for Mauritius; from Clyde.—30. *Isabella Blyth*, Lane, for Mauritius; from Deal.—APRIL 1. *Tyrian*, Clarkson, for Cape; *James Mathews*, Roberts, for Swan River; *Bilton*, Rigby (of Shields), for Bengal; *Roseberry*, Young, for N.S. Wales; *Cleopatra*, Early, for Madras, and Bengal; *Swallow*, Biggar, for Mauritius; *Vestal*, Simpson, for Launceston; *Asia*, Davison, for Hobart Town (with convicts); and *Kyle*, Fletcher, for Bengal; all from Deal.—*Catherine*, Williams, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—2. *Union*, Surflen, for Mauritius; *Christina*, Birkett, for South Australia; *Rainbow*, Winn, for St. Helena; and *Louisa Munro*, Doxford, for Madras and Bengal; all from Deal.—*Queen Victoria*, Connor, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Vulcan*, Patrick, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—3. *Regina*, Browse, for New Zealand; from Plymouth.—*William*, Le Bait, for South Australia; from Guernsey.—4. *Baboo*, Jenkins, for Bombay and China; *Patriot Queen*, Hoodless,

for Bengal; *Nile*, Anderson, for Singapore; *England*, Thompson, for Port Phillip and N.S.Wales; and *Helen*, Hunter, for N.S.Wales; all from Liverpool.—*Princess Royal*, Brock, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Robert Ingham*, for Mauritius; from Shields.—5. *Mary Hartley*, Webb, for Bengal; *Anne Jane*, Rigby, for Singapore and China; *Mary Somerville*, Syms, for Bengal; *Autumnus*, White, for N.S.Wales; and *Litherland*, Freeman, for Singapore; all from Liverpool.—*William Barras*, Norie, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—6. *Stratheden*, Wolfe, for Port Phillip and N.S.Wales; *Symmetry*, Mackwood, for Ceylon; *Mary Ann*, Woodworth, for Bengal; and *Annu Robertson*, Hamilton, for Cape and Madras; all from Portsmouth.—*Rajah*, Fergusson, for Hobart Town (with convicts); *Briton*, Evans, for Mauritius; and *Richmond*, Furber, for Algoa Bay; all from Deal.—*Perseverance*, Corkhill, for Hobart Town and N.S.Wales; from Liverpool.—7. *John Woodall*, Williams, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Arabian*, Gardner, for Launceston, from Bristol.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Samarang, from Bengal: Mrs. and two Misses Reed; Mrs. and Miss Sill; Mrs. Madonald; Miss Guy; Capt. Apthorp; Capt. Scott; Lieut. Morrison; Lieut. Gordon, 36th M. N. I.; Mr. Bateman; Master Reed.—From the Cape: Lieut. Dunbar; two Misses Dunbar.—(Capt. Pott was landed at the Cape.)

Per Northumberland, from Bengal: Mrs. Carter; Major Carter; Mrs. Vesie; Mrs. Goldie and family; Lieut. and Mrs. Carter and do.; Capt. Fordyce; Capt. Fraiser; Mr. and Mrs. Remfrey; Mr. Baird; Mr. Graham; Mr. Elliot; Master Pratt; Miss and Master Pereira.

Per John Renwick, from Sydney: Capt. and Mrs. Fearon; Capt. and Mrs. Hanna and son; E. Leal, Esq., surgeon; Mr. E. A. Swerthlopp; Messrs. Larmer, Miller, Neil, and West.

Per Marianne, from Hobart Town: Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and two children; Mr. Andrews; Mr. Ridler and daughter; Mr. Bassett.

Per Malcolm, from Bengal and Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for Feb., p. 166).

Per Great Liverpool steamer, from Alexandria, Malta, &c. (arrived at Falmouth 12th March): Capt. Smith, 40th Regt.; Major Douglas; Capt. Gray; Dr. Stevenson, Madras estab.; Dr. Nisbett, R. N.; Dr. Spence; Lieut. Jerningham, R. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Frith and child; Capt. Hathorn, R. N.; Mrs. Waddington and two children; Mrs. Woodhouse; Messrs. Aspinall, Taylor, Cotton, Grey, Little, Halkett, and Wells; Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Larking and family; Messrs. Kergog, Vigne, Patullo, Gordon, Kerr, and Evans.

Per H. C. steamer Victoria, from Bombay from 1st March, for Aden and Red Sea (arrived at Suez): The Hon. James and Mrs. Farish, and Miss Farish; Sir John and Lady Awbry and child; Mr. and Mrs. Frere and 2 children; Dr. and Mr. Henderson; Mr. Thos. McMicking; Lewis Grant, Esq.; Mrs. Raynsford and 2 children; Baron Constant de Rebeque; James Kellie, Esq., Assist. Surg. M. Est.; R. K. Dick, Esq., Beng. C.S.; Manockjee Cutsetjee, Esq.; David Kennedy, Esq.; Mr. R. Talbot; Thos. Fox, Esq.; C. R. Baines, Esq., M.C.S.; C. R. Buller, Esq.; William Wallace, Esq.; Colonel Wallace; Lieut. Kemp; Lieut. W. B. Ponsonby; Capt. Houston; Lieut. Dickenson, Royal Fusileers; Lieut. Simmons; Lieut. Holdsworth; Dr. P. Baddeley; Sir W. McGregor, Barr.; Lieut. Strachan, H.M. 39th regt.; Lieut. Henry Creed; Mr. Alexander Cowen; Lieut. A. H. Gordon, I.N.; Mrs. Bonney and child; Lieut. Stewart; George Bryant, Esq.; Mr. A. G. Dalloes; J. H. Astell, Esq.; C. Astell, Esq.; Mr. J. Little.

Expected.

Per Seringapatam, from Bengal: Col. Hodgson, 4th N.I.; Miss Hodgson; Miss F. A. Hodgson; Miss Marriott; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and family, M. C. S.; Mrs. Major Birch and family; Mr. and Mrs. Beattie and family; Miss Johnstone; Mrs. Hutchings; Mrs. King; Col. Seymour, 22nd N. I.; Capt. Paton, Artillery; Capt. Humfrays, ditto; Capt. Hopper, 73rd N. I.; Lieut. Cameron, H.M. 3rd Regt.; two Misses Lewis; Miss Gilbert; Master Monteith.

Per Plantagenet, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Hillier; Mrs. Turnbull; Mrs. Col. Dundas and two children; Misses Hillier and Turnbull; Mrs. Charters; Mrs. Campbell and child; Mrs. Pigott and two children; Mrs. Cookson and three children; Mrs. Rice and child; M. H. Turnbull, Esq., C. S.; W. S. Charters, Esq., surgeon; Lieut. C. C. Pigott, adjt. 18th N. I.; Lieut. R. W. Elton, 59th N. I.; R. J. Bagshaw, Esq.—Children: Masters W. G. Prole, J. Graham, Atkinson, Graves, Broome and Douglas.

Per Maidstone, from Bengal: Mrs. and Misses Pareira; Mrs. Blake; Mrs. Studd; Mrs. E. Wilkinson; Mrs. J. Gray; Mrs. Hammond; A. Pareira, Pareira, junr., R. S. Cahill, E. Wilkinson, E. Gordon, John Gray, and J. R. Cole, Esqrs.; Masters and Misses Metcalfe, Smelt, Herd, Mackinnon, Wallace and Hill.

Per Earl of Hardwicke, from Bengal: Mrs. Robt. Bird; Mrs. Longueville Clarke; Mrs. Col. T. Young; Mrs. Major Gwatkin; Mrs. Major F. Hawkins; Mrs. Major Rogers; Mrs. Capt. Whiteford; Misses Allen and F. Allen; Lieut. Col. J. Harris, 3rd B. N. I.; Major G. Thomson, engineers; Major C. Rogers, 20th B. N. I.; Capt. G. Templer, 22nd B. N. I.; Capt. K. Haslewood, 1st B. E. R.; Capt. R. H. Strong, H. M. 26th Foot; Rev. R. Everest, M. A.; R. T. Allen, Esq.—Children: Misses T. Clarke, E. Hawkins, L. Young, H. C. Young; M. Young, J. Carleton, L. Carleton, and H. L. Gwatkin; Masters F. Hawkins, C. F. Young, and L. C. Gwatkin.

Per Bucephalus, from Bengal: Mrs. Cubitt and family; Mrs. Sconce and family; Mrs. Edward Barwell and child; Mrs. Dr. Colquhoun and family; Mrs. and Mr. Battye and family; Mrs. and Mr. Charles Barwell; Mrs. Fulcher and child; Rev. Mr. Hammond; Mrs. Barnard; Miss Barwell; Mrs. and Mr. Hodgson and child, to the Cape; Major Dalzelle; Capt. Hawker; H. White, Esq.; and Doctor Pearson's three children.

Per William Money, from Bengal: Mrs. Lynar Fawcett; Mrs. O'Neil; Mrs. Woolhouse; Mrs. French; Mrs. H. T. Butler; Miss Tomes; Major Hartman, H. M. 9th regt., commanding invalids; Major O'Neil, H. M. 44th regt.; Captain Woolhouse, H. M. 44th; Francis Fawcett, H. M. 16th; Mr. A. Hartman. Children: one Miss and three Masters. N. I. service.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal: Mrs. Bartley; Mrs. Muir; Mrs. Spens; Mrs. Buttenshaw; Mrs. Jennings; Col. Bartley; Mr. Muir; Rev. Mr. Jennings; Capt. Buttenshaw, Wyllie, Ramsay and Turner; Mr. Leatham. Children: two Misses Bartley; Misses Sturt, Spens and Jennings; two Masters Spens, Masters Jennings, Dove and Buttenshaw; three Masters Gowan.

Per St. George, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Gowan; Mrs. Col. Wilkinson and two children; Mrs. Capt. Hilton and child; Mrs. Biss and family; Misses Gowan and Wilkinson; Lieut.-Cols. Martin, B. Salmon, and C. D. Wilkinson; S. Ludlow, Esq., M.D.; A. Wood, Esq., M.D., artillery; Capt. Barstow, 37th N. I.; Lieuts. Brownlow and Budd, H. M. 3rd Regt.; Lieut. H. Siddons, engineers; Lieut. Ward, 33rd Regt. N. I.; H. Holroyd, Esq.; T. Ball, Esq.; Misses Cardew and Fainshaw.

Per Robert Small, from Bengal: Mesdames Goulding, King, and daughter, Whiting, Osborne, Scott, Innes, Hawse, and Gouldhawke; Rev. Mr. Whiting; Captains Osborne, 54th N. I.; Dr. Burt, civil surgeon; Wm. Hawse, Esq.; Capt. Vincent, H. C. S.; John Carr, and John Kemp, Esqrs.. Children: two Miss Whitings; Miss Hawse; two Miss Osbornes; two Miss Forsters; Master Low; two Masters Hawse; two Master Osbornes; two Master Whitings, and two Master Ferris.—*For the Cape*.—Mr. and Mrs. James Pattle.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Mrs. Clementson; Mrs. Von Dadelzen; Mrs. Rook; Mrs. Wilton; Mrs. Dick; Miss Clementson; F. F. Clementson, Esq., C. S.; R. Grant, Esq., C. S.; J. D. Robinson, Esq., C. S.; Maj. J. B. Nottidge, retired service; Capt. Fry, H. M. 63rd regt.; Capt. E. G. Taynton, 8th N. I.; Lieut. E. S. G. Showers, artillery; Lieut. Wallace, 2nd E. L. I.; Rev. H. Von Dadelzen; Rev. J. H. Elouis; Messrs. W. J. Vansomerens, Dick, and Taylor; three children of Capt. T. S. Rooke, one of Col. Mandeville, and one of Vet. Surg. Hooper; thirty-five troops; Mr. Ward, steerage passenger; five servants.

Per John Fleming, from Madras: Mesdames Wahab, Du Pasquier, Howard, M'Carthy, Norman, M'Nabb, Palmer, and Baillie; Misses Howard and Stuart; O. Palmer, Esq., assistant-surgeon Madras establishment; Messrs. Eddis, Cosmo, R. Roward, and Howard; Major Wahab, 16th Madras N. I.; Captains Du Pasquier, Madras Inv. estab., and M'Carthy; Lieuts. Norman, 39th Madras N. I., and M'Carthy, M'Nab, late 30th Madras N. I., and Baillie; children, Misses M'Carthy, Norman, Wahab, Palmer, and Baillie; Masters Wahab, Palmer, three M'Carthys, and Gogerly; and three female servants.

Per True Briton, from Madras: Mrs. Dr. Key; Mrs. Farran; Mrs. Luck; Brigadier R. L. Evans, C. B.; Lieut.-Col. C. Herbert, C. B.; Colonel J. F. Palmer; Major R. Hunt; Major A. Woodburn; Major Charles Farran; R. D. Parker, Esq., Civil Service; Capt. R. Otter; B. G. Maurice, Esq.; Lieut. Garratt, her Majesty's 16th Regt.; A. F. Gisborne, Esq., six children, and 63 invalids.

Per Mary Ann, from Madras: Mesdames Wynch and five children, Bird, Minchin, and Austin; John Savage, Esq.; Majors J. Wynch, Arty, and F. Minchin, 1st N. V. B.; Capt. Caldwell, H. M. 57th Regt.; Lieuts. Austin, Invalid estab. and Dumergue, 27th N. I., numerous children, servants, &c.

Per Ingleborough, from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wooler, child, and servant; Capt. Robinson.

Per Malabar, from Bombay: (see *As. Journ.* for Feb., p. 166)—Major and Mrs.

Wyllie and family.—For the Cape: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Leighton and two servants; Fred. Bourchier, Esq., C. S.; Major Gibson.

Per Child Harold, from Bombay: Mesdames Townsend, Wells, Goode, Ramsay, James, Watts, Cotton and Kelly; Misses Townsend and How; E. H. Townsend, Esq.; Captains Wells, Austin, Cotton and Johnstone; Lieut. Kelly; nineteen children; fifteen servants, and fifty-six invalids.

Per Herefordshire, from Bombay: Mesdames Col. Wood, Lyons, Hutchinson, Crawford and Wilson; Mr. Blenkard; Mr. Crawford; Captains Blackall, Long, Dempster, Wilson, and Bradford; eighteen children.

Per Woodman, from Bombay: James Lewis, Esq.; John Hall, Esq.; James McIntyre, Esq.

Per Warrior, from Ceylon: Mrs. Malcomson and two children; J. Swift, Esq.

Per Tigris, from Ceylon: for the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and family.—For London: Capt. Atchison, C. R. R.; Mrs. Atchison and family; Capt. Ruddy and family; Capt. Wilson and Geare; Lord James Beresford, 90th Regt. C. R. R.; J. G. Leaf, Esq.

Per Lord Auckland, from Ceylon: Lieut. and Mrs. Macworth; Lieut. Ottley, M. L. C.; Doctor Hitchins, 46th M. N. I.; Miss Musprat; Mr. Thornton and family; Mr. Pitt, B. C. S.; Mrs. Pitt and family; Messrs. Mant, Martin, Oillard; Fawcett and Gilland; six children, three Europeans, and two native servants.

PASSENGERS TO THE EAST.

Per Sophia, for Bombay: Capt. Oliver, 40th F.; Ens. J. C. Poole, 94th F.; Ens. J. King, 2nd F.; Messrs. Manisty, Aitkin, and Batho; detachment of troops.

Per Osceola, for Bombay: Capt. Ralph and Ens. Oldham, 2nd F.; Ens. Almes, 22nd F.; Surg. Collins; Dr. Ogilvie; 203 troops H.M.S.; 4 women; 6 children.

Per General Kyd, for Madras: Capt. Tinley and Ens. Archer, 39th F.; Ens. Morris, 4th F.; Ens. Hunton, 57th F.; Assist. Surg. Mockler, 15th Hussars; Lady Malcolm; Colonel Henry; Lieut. J. O. Burgoyne; Messrs. Barclay, Jougdon, S. W. Alves, W. H. Read, Shuldham, and Layard; detachment of troops.

Per Euphrates, for Bengal: Messrs. Curtis, Geddes, and Lister.

Per Glenelg, for Bombay (additional): Lieut. Borse; Assist. Surg. Borghenson.

Per Symmetry, for Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Huskisson and family; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood; Mr. and Mrs. Temple; Capt. and Mrs. Mackwood; Dr. McTavish; Miss Sawyer; Ens. Ross; Messrs. Pryde, Roskell, Sims, Browning, Watt, Lanslow, Walton, Stephens, and White.

Per Quintin Leitch, for Bombay: Capt. Meares, 42nd Bengal N.I., in charge of troops; Lieut. Franklin; Lieut. J. F. King; Mr. T. Cannon; Dr. Lowry; Dr. Hobson; Messrs. Lowry, Muter, and Mereweather; detachment of H. C. recruits.

Per Anna Robertson, for Cape: Dr. and Mrs. Franklin; Miss do.; Mr. and Mrs. Searight; Mr. Aiken; Capt. Marshall; Mr. Elliott.—For Madras: Mrs. Bluett; Messrs. Boardman, Beaumont, Parkinson, and Watts.

Per Asiatic, for Bombay: Major Poole, H.M. 22nd regt.; Ensign Armstrong; detachment of troops for H.M. regts.

Per Princess Royal, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. W. Keown, 15th Hussars; Lieut. H. Hamilton, 39th regt.; Ens. H. S. Frampton, 50th do.; Jas. Rutton, Esq., surgeon.

Per Kyle, for Bengal: Ens. Lambert; Mr. Lord.

Per Candahar, for Bombay: Capt. O'Grady, 2nd Foot; Lieut. Buller, 94th do., &c.; detachment of troops.

Per Amelia Thompson, for the Plymouth Company's first settlement of New Plymouth, in New Zealand: Capt. H. King, chief commissioner of New Plymouth, his lady and son; Capt. L. H. Davey, late of the Bengal army, and his son; James Webster, Esq., lady, and two children; Edwin Brown, Esq., lady, and two children; Miss Baker; Chas. Brown, Esq.; Messrs. I. Goodall and J. Lewthwaite, agents for land purchasers; Messrs. H. and W. Halse; Mr. T. Ibbotson; Mr. E. Marshall; John Wallace, Esq., artist and engineer; G. J. Cook, Esq., late of 11th regt.; James Evans, Esq., surgeon; Mr. and Mrs. C. Merchant and two children; G. St. George, Esq.; Miss O. Brown; also numerous families in the steerage, making a total of 187 persons.

Per Oriental steamer, for Malta, Alexandria, &c. (sailed from Falmouth 2nd March): Sir Erskine and Lady Perry; Lieut. and Mrs. Robson; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Burton; Mr. and Mrs. Beck and child; Mr. and Mrs. Murray; Mr. and Mrs. Patterson; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and child; Miss Hodgson; Capt. Hyde; Lieuts. Boxer, Stopford, Sutton, and Weekes; Messrs. A. & W. H. Anderson, Bastard, Bainbridge, Donaldson, Fuller, Lightfoot, McEwen, Phillips, Schneider, Stewart, Woods, Worms, and Wreay.

Per Great Liverpool steamer (sailed from Falmouth 2nd April) for Malta: Sir F. Adam and party; Com. and Mrs. Graves; Miss Fletcher; Mrs. Blackmoor; Mrs. Dickson; Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. Ward and family; Messrs. Fraser, Hoyles, Oliver, and Wilkins; Capt. Robinson; Lieut. Boxer.—For Alexandria: Mr. and Miss Hill; Miss Gray; Col. Dowker, M. estab.; Messrs. Baynes, Bremmer, Cunningham, Dalzell, Denniss, Hunter, Mansell, Patterson, Ponder, Smith, Taylor, and Wallace.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Roxburgh Castle*, Bouchier, from London to Madras and Calcutta, which put into the Mauritius 7th Oct. leaky, has been condemned.

The *Europe*, Cole, from London to Bombay, put into the Mauritius 15th Nov. very leaky, with boats stove, loss of bulwarks, and part of the cargo thrown overboard, having experienced very heavy weather after passing the Cape. She has since been surveyed, and abandoned, and will be sold by public auction.

The *Francis Warden*, from Penang to Calcutta, got on shore in the Hooghly in December last, and the hull has been sold for Rs.1,100.

The *Heroine*, Fretwell, from China to London, was totally lost near Azyl, off Cape Sparte, on the night of the 16th February. Out of sixty persons on board, about 34 are believed to have perished, principally lascars.

The *Colonel Crockett* schooner was lost in Delagoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, previous to 26th Dec.: the master murdered and cannibalized by the natives.

The *Maria*, Smith, from Port Adelaide to Hobart Town, was wrecked in Encounter Bay, in June last, and the crew and passengers murdered by the natives.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 7. At Paris, the widow of E. Ironside, Esq., of a daughter.

13. The lady of F. Trower, Esq., of a son (since dead).

March 3. At Kennington, the lady of George Gattie, Esq., late of Calcutta, of a daughter.

4. At Edinburgh, the lady of J. Innes, M.D., Bengal med. staff, of a daughter.

7. In Chester-square, the lady of W. Shand, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Northamptonshire, the lady of Capt. Pearson, 16th Lancers, of a son.

11. At Northampton, Portman-square, the lady of H. H. Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.

15. At Bayswater, the lady of Capt. Alfred Chapman, of a daughter.

19. At Woodville, near Lucan, the lady of Maj. Gen. Sir Hopton S. Scott, K.C.B., of a son.

20. At Reading, the lady of Colonel Richard Tickell, C.B., of the Bengal engineers, of a son.

23. At Edinburgh, the lady of G. W. Anderson, Esq., Member of Council, Bombay, of a daughter.

— At Leighton Beds, the lady of Joseph Woodman, Esq., of a son.

26. At Clare Priory, Suffolk, the lady of Lieut. Col. Baker, of a son.

30. In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, the lady of M. E. Impey, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 4. At the British Embassy, Naples, Lieut. Col. C. C. Smyth, C.B., Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary Eliot, only daughter of the late Capt. Allan Graham, of the Bengal Artillery.

11. At Edinburgh, Capt. J. F. Porter, of the Madras Cavalry, to Marianne, youngest daughter of Alex. Ross, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service.

13. At Thornbury, John White, Esq., lieut. in the 20th Madras N.I., to Julia Fanny, eldest daughter of Wm. Rolph, Esq., of Thornbury.

16. At Bath, Capt. C. H. Thomas, 11th regt. Bengal N.I., and eldest son of the late Maj. Gen. Lewis Thomas, C.B., formerly commanding the Cawnpore division of the Bengal army, to Leonora Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Capt. Gillmor, R.N.

— At Youlgreave, near Bakewell, Capt. T. J. Valiant, 40th regt., eldest son of Col. Valiant, of the same regt., to Elizabeth Jane, younger daughter of L. Slater, Esq., late of Peplow Hall, Salop.

17. At Southampton, R. C. Gore, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Miss M. S. Baldock, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Christopher Baldock, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

18. At Paris, Count Jules de la Salle, only son of the Marquis de la Salle, of the

Château d'Evèquement, near St. Germain, to Anna Augusta, eldest daughter of John S. Morrat, Esq., late of Madras.

— At Cambridge, the Rev. Arthur Thomas, third son of I. F. Thomas, Esq., of Ratton, Sussex, to Julia, second daughter of Julian Skrine, Esq., of Lensfield, Cambridge, and late of Hon. E. I. Company's service.

27. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Lieut. C. R. Larkins, 20th Bengal N.I., to Mary, youngest daughter of W. G. Forsyth, Esq.

30. At Bath, Thomas Pycroft, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Frances S., second daughter of the late Major Bates, R.A.

April 3. At the church of St. Ethelburga within Bishopsgate, William Martin, Esq., Chief Justice of New Zealand, to Mary Anne, younger daughter of the Rev. Wm. Parker, M.A., rector of St. Ethelburga, and prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Lately, at Hereford, H. S. Taylor, Esq., surgeon, of Liverpool, youngest son of the late Maj.-Gen. A. Taylor, Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Jane, third daughter of Capt. James Keene, of Hereford.

— At Bath, Lieut. G. P. Austen, Bengal army, second son of the late Samuel Austen, Esq., of Mountjoy-square, to Anna, eldest daughter of Capt. Gillmor, R.N., of Brock-street, Bath.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3. At sea, on board the *Reliance*, on the passage from India to England, Lieut. James Watt, 48th Regt. Madras N.I.

7. At sea, on board the *Reliance*, on the passage from India to the Cape, Capt. W. McD. Hopper, 57th Regt. Bengal N.I.

Feb. 14. At Rosebank, near Kelso, Lieut. Gen. Henry Elliot.

22. At St. Petersburg, in his 66th year, E. C. Bayley, Esq., son of Thos. Butterworth Bayley, Esq., of Hope, near Manchester.

27. At Paris, Maria Charlotte Roffina, wife of Thomas Daniel, Esq., late of the Madras civil service.

March 11. In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, Maj. Gen. S. W. S. Heathcote, colonel of the 71st Regt. Bengal N.I.

12. At Hall House, Hawkhurst, P. M. Wynch, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service, and grandson of the late Hon. E. A. Wynch, governor of Madras.

16. At her house, 17, Clarence-place, Camberwell, Miss Mary Ann Sevestre, youngest sister of Sir Thomas Sevestre.

— At Wrotesley, John Baron Wrotesley, in his 70th year.

18. At No. 9, Tonbridge-place, New Road, of consumption, John Fergusson Smith, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 59.

19. At Lea-terrace, Blackheath, Harriet Emily, youngest child of H. H. Glass, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, aged 3 years.

20. At Kilkenny, Elizabeth, third daughter of Major Charles Madden, formerly of the 44th Regt.

— At Isleworth-house, Middlesex, the Dowager Lady Honeywood, relict of the late Sir J. C. Honeywood, Bart., of Evington, Kent, in her 51st year.

— At Nesham-hall, County of Durham, in his 66th year, Col. James Cookson, late of the 80th Regiment.

— At Elm-grove, South Sea, in the 84th year of her age, Sophia Catherine, relict of the late Andrew Lindgren, Esq., of Portsmouth.

— At Ryde, of croup, John Henry, eldest twin-son of Capt. Criddle, of the Indian Navy, aged two years and eleven months.

22. At 3, Great Cumberland-place, Robert Howden, eldest son of Robert Hamilton, Esq., and grandson of Sir Frederic Hamilton, Bart., aged 7 years.

24. In London, Mrs. M. B. Batt, late of Bath, widow of the late Henry Batt, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope.

28. At Great Horkesley, Essex, Mrs. A. Mure, aged 64.

29. At Reading, Berkshire, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Dundas, K.C.B., &c.

30. At Woodford, Essex, Thomas Vigne, Esq.

31. At Liverpool, Mrs. Turner, relict of the late Maj. Gen. Turner, C.B., of the Bombay Cavalry.

April 8. At Brixton, in his 57th year, of apoplexy, Major William Gordon, formerly in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, Madras establishment.

— In Montague-square, in his 82nd year, Major John Yardley Bradford, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Lately. At Dallingham Rectory, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Ellis Walford, and daughter of James Colvin, Esq.

— At sea, aged 25, in command of the New Zealand Company's ship *Tory*, Richard Jennings, youngest son of Commander James Lowry, R.N.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF :

Bengal—His Exc. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.*Madras*—Maj. Gen. Sir Robert H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H. (in temporary command).*Bombay*—His. Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart, K.C.B.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

Regts.	Stations.	Regts.	Stations.
3d Lt. Drags.	Proceeding to Kurnaul.	25th Nat. Inf.	Barrackpore.
16th do.	Meerut.	26th do.	Ferozepore.
3d Foot	Cawnpore.	27th do.	Proceeding to Afghanistan
9th do.	Meerut.	28th do.	Barrackpore.
13th do.	Affghanistan.	29th do.	Lucknow.
16th do.	On passage home.	30th do.	Ferozepore.
18th do.	Service to China.	31st do.	Mynpoorie.
21st do.	Dinapore.	32d do.	Dinapore.
26th do.	Service to China.	33d do.	Meerut.
31st do.	Agra.	34th do.	Agra.
44th do.	Proceeding to Afghanistan	35th do.	Affghanistan.
49th do.	Service to China.	36th do.	Sylhet.
55th do.	Fort William.	37th do.	Affghanistan.
62d do.	Hazareebaugh.	38th do.	Dadur.
		39th do.	Kurnaul.
		40th do.	Dinapore.
		41st do.	Goruckpore.
		42d do.	Affghanistan.
		43d do.	Affghanistan.
		44th do.	Almorah.
		45th do.	Dacca.
		46th do.	Delhi.
		47th do.	Barrackpore.
		48th do.	Allyghur.
		49th do.	Cawnpore.
		50th do.	Saugor.
		51st do.	Barrackpore.
		52d do.	Cawnpore.
		53d do.	Loodhianah.
		54th do.	Proceeding to Afghanistan
		55th do.	Nusseerabad.
		56th do.	Segowlee.
		57th do.	Lucknow.
		58th do.	Secrole, Benares.
		59th do.	Loodhianah.
		60th do.	Ferozepore.
		61st do.	Agra.
		62d do.	Neemuch.
		63d do.	Lucknow.
		64th do.	Ferozepore.
		65th do.	Dinapore.
		66th do.	Cawnpore.
		67th do.	Secrole, Benares.
		68th do.	Chittagong, &c.
		69th do.	Berhampore.
		70th do.	Goruckpore.
		71st do.	Shahjehanpore.
		72d do.	Allahabad.
		73d do.	Allahabad.
		74th do.	Loodianah.
		Volunt. Regt.	Service to China.
		Artillery	Dum Dum (hd. qu.)
		Engineers,	Fort William (hd. qu.)

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.	Halting at Kurnaul.
2d do.	On ret. from Afghanistan,
3d do.	Kurnaul.
4th do.	Neemuch, &c.
5th do.	Proceeding to Afghanistan
6th do.	Sultanpore.
7th do.	Meerut.
8th do.	Cawnpore.
9th do.	Halting at Kurnaul.
10th do.	Proceeding to Ferozepore.
1st Eu. Regt.	Kurnaul.
2d do.	Ghazeeepore.
1st Nat. Inf.	Agra.
2d do.	Affghanistan.
3d do.	Mirzapore.
4th do.	Bareilly.
5th do.	Proceeding to Afghanistan
6th do.	Bareilly.
7th do.	Neemuch.
8th do.	Barrackpore.
9th do.	Secrole, Benares.
10th do.	Delhi.
11th do.	Etnawah.
12th do.	Segowlee.
13th do.	Banda.
14th do.	Nusseerabad.
15th do.	Dinapore.
16th do.	Affghanistan.
17th do.	Meerut.
18th do.	Barrackpore.
19th do.	Kurnaul.
20th do.	Nusseerabad.
21st do.	Mooredabad.
22d do.	Delhi.
23d do.	Jumaulpore.
24th do.	Saugor.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

Regts.	Stations
15th Lt. Drags.	Bangalore.
4th Foot.....	Bellary and Belgaum.
39th do.	Kamptee.
41st do.	Belgaum and Scinde.*
57th do.	Fort St. George, &c.
63d do.	Moulmein.
94th do.	Cannanore.

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.	Secunderabad.
2d do.	Jaulnah.
3d do.	Sholapore.
4th do.	Bangalore.
5th do.	Bellary.
6th do.	Kamptee.
7th do.	Arcot.
8th do.	Trichinopoly.
1st Eu. Regt.	Secunderabad.
2d do.	Bangalore.
1st Nat. Inf.	Masulipatam.
2d do.	Madras.
3d do.	Secunderabad.
4th do.	Bellary.
5th do.	Palamcottah.
6th do.	Cuttack.
7th do.	Kulladghee.
8th do.	Vellore.
9th do.	Cannanore.
10th do.	Vellore.
11th do.	Jubbulpore.
12th do.	Trichinopoly.
13th do.	Samulcottah.
14th do.	Midnapore.
15th do.	Trichinopoly.
16th do.	Kurnool.

Regts.	Stations.
17th Nat. Inf.	Vizagapatam.
18th do.	Belgaum.
19th do.	Trichinopoly.
20th do.	Asseerghur.†
21st do.	Ahmednuggur.
22d do.	Vizianagruin.
23d do.	Bangalore.
24th do.	Penang and Malacca.
25th do.	Secunderabad.
26th do.	Belgaum.
27th do.	Russell Kondah.
28th do.	Mercara, Coorg.
29th do.	Jaulnah.
30th do.	Mangalore.
31st do.	Moulmein.
32d do.	Hurryghur.
33d do.	Moulmein.
34th do.	Bangalore.
35th do.	Secunderabad.
36th do.	Cannanore.
37th do.	Service to China.
38th do.	French Rocks.
39th do.	Singapore.
40th do.	Palaveram.
41st do.	Madras.
42d do.	Hussingabad.
43d do.	Kamptee.
44th do.	Moulmein.
45th do.	Quilon.
46th do.	Mangalore.
47th do.	Dharwar.
48th do.	Cuddapah.
49th do.	Kamptee.
50th do.	Berhampore.
51st do.	Secunderabad.
52d do.	Sholapore.
Artillery	St. Thos.'s Mount (hd. qu.)
Engineers ...	Fort St. George (hd. qu.)

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

4th Lt. Drags.	Kirkee.
2d Foot	Deesa.
6 h do.	Poonah and Aden.
17th do.	Poonah and Bombay.
22d do.	On passage out.
40th do. ...	Field service, Sinde.

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.	Deesa.
2d do.	Mhow.
3d do.	Field service, Sinde.
1st Eu. Regt.	Karrack and Aden.
2d do.	Poonah.
1st Nat. Inf.	Field service, Sinde.
2d do.	Field service, Sinde.
3d do.	Mhow.
4th do.	Baroda.
5th do.	Field service, Sinde.
6th do.	Field service, Sinde.

7th Nat. Inf.	Mhow.
8th do.	Field service, Sinde.
9th do.	Ahmedabad.
10th do.	Aden.
11th do.	Ahmedabad.
12th do.	Bombay.
13th do.	Surat and Broach.
14th do.	Rajcote.
15th do.	Malligaum and Karrack.
16th do.	Aden and Karrack.
17th do.	Mhow.
18th do.	Baroda.
19th do.	Bombay.
20th do.	Field service, Sinde.
21st do.	Field service, Sinde.
22d do.	Malligaum.
23d do.	Field service, Sinde.
24th do.	Ahmednuggur.
25th do.	Field service, Sinde.
26th do.	Poonah.
Artillery	Poonah, Bombay, &c.
Engineers ...	Poonah (hd. qu.)

* Right wing, Field Service Sinde; left wing, Belgaum.

† Left wing at Malligaum.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, January 16, 1841.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	15 0	@ 22 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 0	@ —
Bottles do.	100 10	0 10 8	— flat do.	5 10	—
Coals B. md.	0 10	0 11	— English, sq. do.	3 0	— 3 2
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	35 8	35 12	— flat do.	3 0	—
— Brasiers', do.	36 4	36 8	— Bolt do.	3 0	—
— Ingot do.	35 8	36 0	— Sheet do.	5 0	—
— Old Gross do.	36 12	37 0	— Nails cwt.	14 0	— 18 0
— Bolt do.	36 12	38 0	— Hoops F. md.	5 0	— 5 6
— Tile do.	35 4	36 0	— Kentledge cwt.	1 1	— 1 3
— Nails, assort. do.	46 0	46 8	Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 10	— 6 12
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	6 6	— 6 8
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	— Millinery do.	5 D.	— 25 D.
Coppers do.	1 12	— 1 13	— Shot bag	3 2	— 3 6
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	3 4	— 6 8	— Spelter Ct. Rs. F. md.	11 0	— 11 1
— Muslins do.	1 2	— 11 8	— Stationery do.	1 to 15 A.	— D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 3.1	— 0 6.6	— Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	— 6 4
Cutlery, fine. do.	20 D.	— 30 D.	— Swedish do.	8 10	— 9 0
Glass Ware. do.	10 D.	— 20 D.	— Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	20 0	— 21 4
Ironmongery do.	5 A.	— 15 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4 8	— 9 0
Hosiery, cotton. do.	10 D.	— 20 D.	— coarse and middling.	1 2	— 4 4
Ditto, silk do.	5 D.	— 10 D.	— Flannel, fine. do.	0 8	— 1 6

MADRAS, January 20, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles do.	100 11	@ 12	Iron Hoops candy	28	@ 30
Copper Sheet. candy	270	— 273	— Nails. do.	52	— 70
— Tile and Slab. do.	242	— 245	Lead, Pig. do.	52	— 54
— Old do.	265	— 270	— Sheet. do.	65	— 70
— Nails, assort. do.	280	— 290	Spelter do.	62	— 64
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	— 7	Stationery do.	10 A.	— 15 A.
— Ginghams do.	3	— 10	— Steel, English. candy	38	— 42
— Longcloth, fine. do.	8	— 12	— Swedish do.	50	— 60
Iron, Swedish. candy	none.	—	Tin Plates box	20	— 21
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	23	— 24	Woollens, Broad-cloth yard	3	— 10
— Bolt do.	25	— 28	— Flannel, fine do.	10 to 12	Ans.

BOMBAY, January 30, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	10	@ 20	Iron Hoops. cwt.	6	@ —
Bottles, quart. doz.	0.14	— 0.18	— Nails do.	12	—
Coals ton	6	— 14	— Sheet do.	7	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32. cwt.	61.8	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	40.4	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers'. do.	61.8	—	— do. for nails do.	44	—
— Plate bottoms do.	63	—	Lead, Pig. cwt.	11	—
— Tile do.	55	—	— Sheet. do.	11	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. lb.	0.61	— 0.13	Millinery do.	25 D.	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0.16	—	Shot, patent cwt.	11	— 12
Cutlery, table. P.C.	—	—	Spelter do.	13	—
Earthenware do.	60 A.	—	Stationery do.	30 D.	—
Glass Ware. do.	40 D.	—	Steel, Swedish tub	12.8	—
Ironmongery P.C.	—	—	Tin Plates box	18	—
Hosiery, half hose. P.C.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	6.10	—
Iron, Swedish St. candy	59	—	— Long Ells do.	18	—
— English do.	40.4	—	— Flannel, fine do.	1.8	—

SINGAPORE, December 17, 1840.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	61	@ 61	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. corgie	3½	@ 4
Bottles do.	100	4 — 41	— do. do Pullicat doz.	1	— 4
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	34	— 35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50. pecul	30	— 40
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yds. 33-36 pcs.	1½	— 24	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	40	— 44
— Ditto do.	24	— 40-44 do.	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50. do.	98	— 105
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	2½	— 5	Cutlery do.	25 D.	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	4	— 44	Iron, Swedish pecul	4½	— 42
— do. do. 50-60 do.	5½	— 7	— English do.	3½	— 4½
Grey Shirting do. do. do.	2½	— 5	— Nail, rod do.	3½	— 4
Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours do.	1½	— 3	Lead, Pig do.	6½	— 6½
— two colours do.	1½	— 21	— Sheet do.	7	— 7½
— Turkey reds do.	5	— 6	Spelter pecul	7½	—
— fancies do.	3	— 4	Steel tub	5	— 6½
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 pcs.	1½	— 3	Woollens, Long Ells pcs.	7	— 8
Jaconet, 20 42 — 45 do.	1½	— 5	— Camblets do.	20	— 25
Lappets, 10 40 — 42 do.	1	— 1½	— Bombazetts do.	4½	— 4½

MARKETS IN INDIA, &c.

Calcutta, Jan. 16, 1841.—Upwards of 500 Bales of Mule T. at rather low prices. The purchases now made are for speculation.—Sales of German Cottons have been made at reduced prices.—Sales of Coloured Cottons have been effected at reduced prices.—Transactions in Shirtings, Longcloths, and Cambrics, have been limited during the week, in other descriptions to a fair extent, and have been offered for Woollens cont former prices.—There is a further reduction in the price of Copper, also in Iron.—No purchasers for Steel.—Lead is also without sale, and Pig has slightly declined in price.—No alteration in Spelter.—The price of Tin plates is improving.—Quick Silver is without sale.—The price of Cochineal has been affected by recent importations.—*Per. Cur.*

Madras, Feb. 17, 1841.—The Markets for Europe articles is rather dull, and the sales effected are inconsiderable. We have to report the following:—an invoice of Longcloths, at 8 to 8½ Rs. per piece; do. do. Hoffman's Confectionary, 25 per cent. discount; a few do. Hams and Cheese, from 8, 9, and 10 As. per lb.—Besides these, however, there have been others in Piece Goods and Yarns, the particulars of which have not been reported.—The market is affected.

Bombay, Feb. 27, 1841.—The extent of business in Cotton Piece Goods during the month has been below the average of the season of the year. There is a demand for about 10,000 pieces of grey, at 6½ rupees to 7 per piece, and 1,000 pieces of bleached, at 7 rupees to 8½.—Sheetings, 2,000 pieces at Rs. 9½ to 10 per piece of 55 to 60 yards, and of 36 to 45 inches.—Madapolams, 9,000 pieces at Rs. 2½ to 3.9 As. per piece.—Grey Jaconets, 12,000 pieces at Rs. 1. 14 to 3 per piece.

In bleached Madapolams and Jaconets the transactions have been very limited.—Mull Muslins have sold at 11½ to 12½ rupees per piece.—for fine per spc. rupee 7 annas, to 2. 14 rupees, 16 per piece.—Printed Cottons: Two colour turban chintz, at 4½ rupees, and neutral sets 5½ rupees per piece, but of most descriptions the market is overstocked.—Red Lead is heavy sale at 11½ rupees per cwt., and quicksilver at 75 rupees.—Cochineal, further arrivals have depressed the price of silver to 2 rupees 10 as.—Brandy and Geneva, market completely

large sales of cotton and opium will tend to relieve many of the dealers.

Macao, Jan. 21, 1841.—We have no information on which we can rely as to the stocks of British goods, but the imports have been larger than, under the circumstances, could have been anticipated, and it is generally estimated that nearly a year's supply of cotton goods must be available here and at Manila. Of woollens, we believe, the supply is considerably under an average one.

Manilla, Dec. 19, 1840.—Our market for cotton piece goods continues unusually dull at this time of the year. In woollens we have no alteration to remark, and no transactions. Well assorted iron is in demand and very scarce. Marine stores without transactions, and almost all kinds scarce. Wines and provisions scarce, and in demand.

Batavia ... *Jugdale* has been at 25, and the *Superior* to load at Samarang and Sourabaya for the Cape and London, at the same rate. Tonnage scarce, and rather wanted.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 15, 1841.

Government Securities.

Stock	Transfer Loan of	Sell.	Buy.
Paper	1835-36 interest payable in England ..	prem. 10	8 11 0
			per cent.
Second	From Nos. 1, 151		Co.'s Rs.
5 p'ct.	a 15,200 accord- ing to Number	prem. 3	8 4 8
Thrd or	Bombay, 5 per cent.	prem. 5	0 4 1
4 per cent.	.....	disc. 3	0 3 8

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,500	a	2,600
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	285	a	295
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	140	a	160

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, vary from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Feb. 17, 1841.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—2½ to 3½ prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—5½ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—2½ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—2½ disc.
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—12 prem.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Feb. 27, 1841.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97.8 to 98 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 108.8 to 112 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 112 to 112.8 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 101.8 to 102 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) — do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114.8 to 115 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, Dec. 31, 1840.

Exchanges.

On London — Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 5½d. per Sp. Dol., wanted; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d. per do., wanted.

Macao, Jan. 21, 1841.

... to 4s. 7d. for private do., per Sp. Dollar, and may be expected to advance.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Kilblain</i>	495 tons.	Shaw	April 15.
<i>Seymour</i>	325	Davies.....	April 15.
<i>Trio</i>	400	Hall.....	April 16.
<i>Manilla</i>	353	Bolton.....	April 20.
<i>Crest*</i>	345	Wilburne	April 20.
<i>Augusta Jessie</i>	500	Sparkes	April 20.
<i>Maria</i> (steams)	500	Lonsdale	April 24.
<i>Winchester</i>	400	Salmon	April 25.
<i>Sea Gull</i>	300	Moyes	April 26.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Justina</i>	500	Loader	April 15.	
<i>Larkins</i>	800	Hibbert	April 30.	Gravesend.
<i>Pekin</i>	600	Laing	May 21.	Portsmouth.
<i>Northumberland</i>	900	Guthrie	May 20.	

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Samarang</i>	600	Robertson	May 1.	Portsmouth.
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FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Copeland</i>	516	Sims.....	April 13.	
<i>Isabella</i>	473	Hardie	April 19.	Gravesend.
<i>Sarah</i>	500	Heidrich	April 25.	
<i>Repulse</i>	1424	Reade	April 30.	
<i>Oriental</i> (troops).....	600	Wilson.....	—	

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Annabella</i>	200	Ward	April 20.
<i>Achilles</i>	350	Trivett	April 25.

FOR MAURITIUS AND CEYLON.

<i>Euphrates</i>	650	Buckham	April 20.
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FOR BATAVIA.

<i>Margaretha</i>	389	Barcham	April 21.
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FOR CHINA.

<i>Elephanta</i>	310	Ross	April 15.
<i>Foam</i>	310	Greig	April 30.
<i>Emerald Isle</i>	500	St. Croix.....	May 1.

FOR SINGAPORE.

<i>Alligator†</i>	200	Cook	April 14.
<i>Colonist</i>	261	Cowman	April 15.
<i>Carleton</i>	182	Colepeper	April 17.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

<i>Williams</i>	220	Chalmers	April 15.
<i>City of London</i>	300	Martin	April 20.

* Touching at the Cape.

† Also for Penang.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (via Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).
(via Marseilles).				
Jan. 4, 1840	Feb. 14.	41	pr. Feb. 26	Feb. 24, March 1, &c.
Feb. 4	March 1	38	March 22	March 26, &c.
March 4	April 9	36	April 17 ..	April 19, &c.
April 4	May 6	32	May 16 ..	May 17, &c.
.....	.....	44	June 27 ..	July 1, 4, &c.
.....	.....	34	July 17 ..	July 20, &c.
.....	.....	48	pr. Sept. 2	Sept. 3, &c.
.....	.....	38	Sept. 21 ..	Sept. 26, &c.
Sept. 4 .....	.....	36	Oct. 19 ..	Oct. 20, &c.
Oct. 4 .....	.....	71	Dec. 22 ..	Dec. 24, &c.
Nov. 4 .....	.....	40	Dec. 22 ..	Dec. 24, &c.
Dec. 4 .....	.....	39	Jan. 19 ..	Jan. 21, &c.
Jan. 4 .....	.....	40		

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, via Falmouth, on the 30th April, and via Marseilles on the 4th May.

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ERRATA.

Part I., p. 201, line 4 from top, for Calcutta, *Jan. 18th*, read *Feb. 18th*; and in following line, for China, *Feb. 27th*, read *Jan. 23rd*.
 ——— p. 250, line 38, for *dhobee*, read *dirzee*.
 Part II., p. 335, line 6 from bottom, for *Nov. 23*, read *Jan. 23, 1841*.



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